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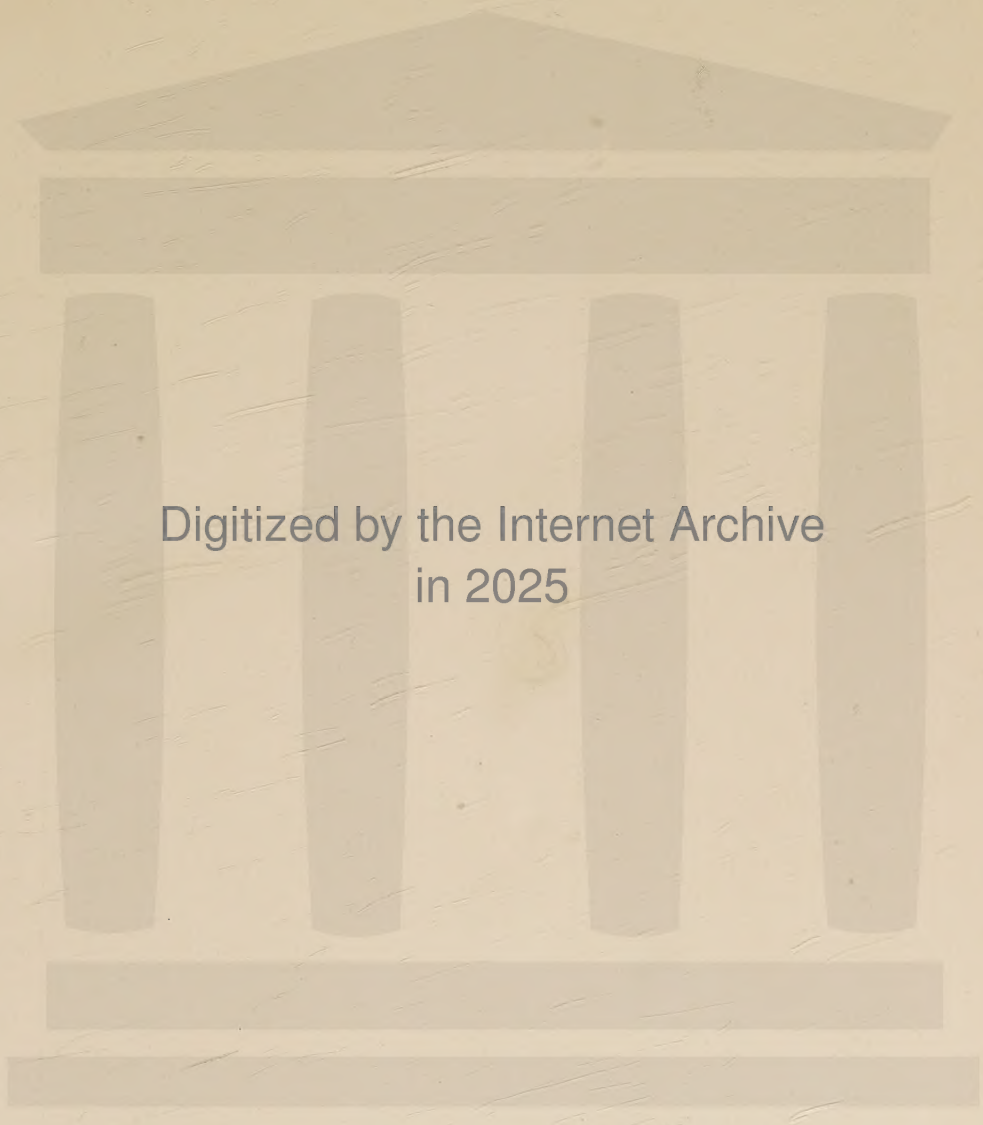

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JOHN ELMER REED

HISTORY

of

ERIE COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

By

JOHN ELMER REED

IN TWO VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME ONE

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
Topeka—Indianapolis
1925

PREFACE

Numerous and exceedingly worthy histories and studies of the remaining evidences of past times hereabouts have been published for the gratification and instruction of mankind. Very much has been written for the current press of the land, having to do with "Reminiscences," "Anecdotes," "Memoirs," and other subjects, all of which enables us of later generations to discern more accurately the environment of our ancestors, the problems and achievements of our predecessors, the evidences of former habitation and of the habits and experiences of former groups of toilers; and constant research by scientific men has placed within our reach, much material which is exceedingly valuable to us in striving to reconstruct the story of the past.

The earnest toil of any man, or of any group of men, to achieve the fulfillment of a life ambition lays the foundation upon which those who follow him, or them, continue to construct and build up the superstructure which will express their conception of what mankind is striving to reach in this world. The story of the past, however imperfect and incomplete it may be, yet affords us instruction and guidance for the present and incentive and stimulus for the future. Without the past, we could not be what we are. Without the record of past accomplishments, and of past failures, we could not profit by those strivings toward the goal of the race, and much that had been worked out in the past would have to be repeated by ourselves.

Little by little we are beginning to ascertain the fundamental causes of the events, both small and great, which show the course of discipline and development conceived by the Creator for the welfare of the race and the accomplishment of His great purpose. More and more we can read and understand the old, old story written upon and within the rocks; in the sacred habitations of the dead of long ages ago; the remains of ancient habitations of humans in the deserts, in the cliffs, in and upon earth mounds in widely distributed localities, remnants of industrial activity of former ages; increasing numbers of "finds" of inscriptions, documents, pictographs, correspondence, domestic arrangements, utensils and implements; and other monuments and records left for our study by the men

who toiled that we might have a better start for the fulfillment of the human destiny.

The record of human events and former achievements which we term history becomes, therefore, the most really worth while matter for our contemplation and study, of all the major subjects. It, therefore, is profitable for us to turn to such former data, and also to that which has become available in recent years, and to consider it anew as guide-posts along the highway which mankind finds he has been directed to travel, that we may intelligently and truly interpret the messages of the past as directions for our own future activity and ambition.

Now, that this history is written, I feel that whatever of merit and of usefulness it may be found to contain, is due largely to those whose former gratuitous services have made available the material from which this work has been compiled. It is to those who have lived, and labored, and recorded the current events, that our appreciation should now be tendered. An event or a human accomplishment that does not either leave its own record of results, or that has not had a faithful memorial of its occurrence, might as well never have been for all the value its happening will be to future generations.

Therefore, it is with pleasure that the writer reminds those who read the pages of this work, that we are all indebted to a very great many persons who have lived, and acted, and preserved for us a more or less complete record of early struggles and defeats; of early effort and success; of former causes and effects; that the narrative of their experiences may serve as a beacon light upon the highway of our lives, and the lives of those who shall come after us, pointing out the way for sure success.

Erie, Pa., July 1, 1925. JOHN ELMER REED.

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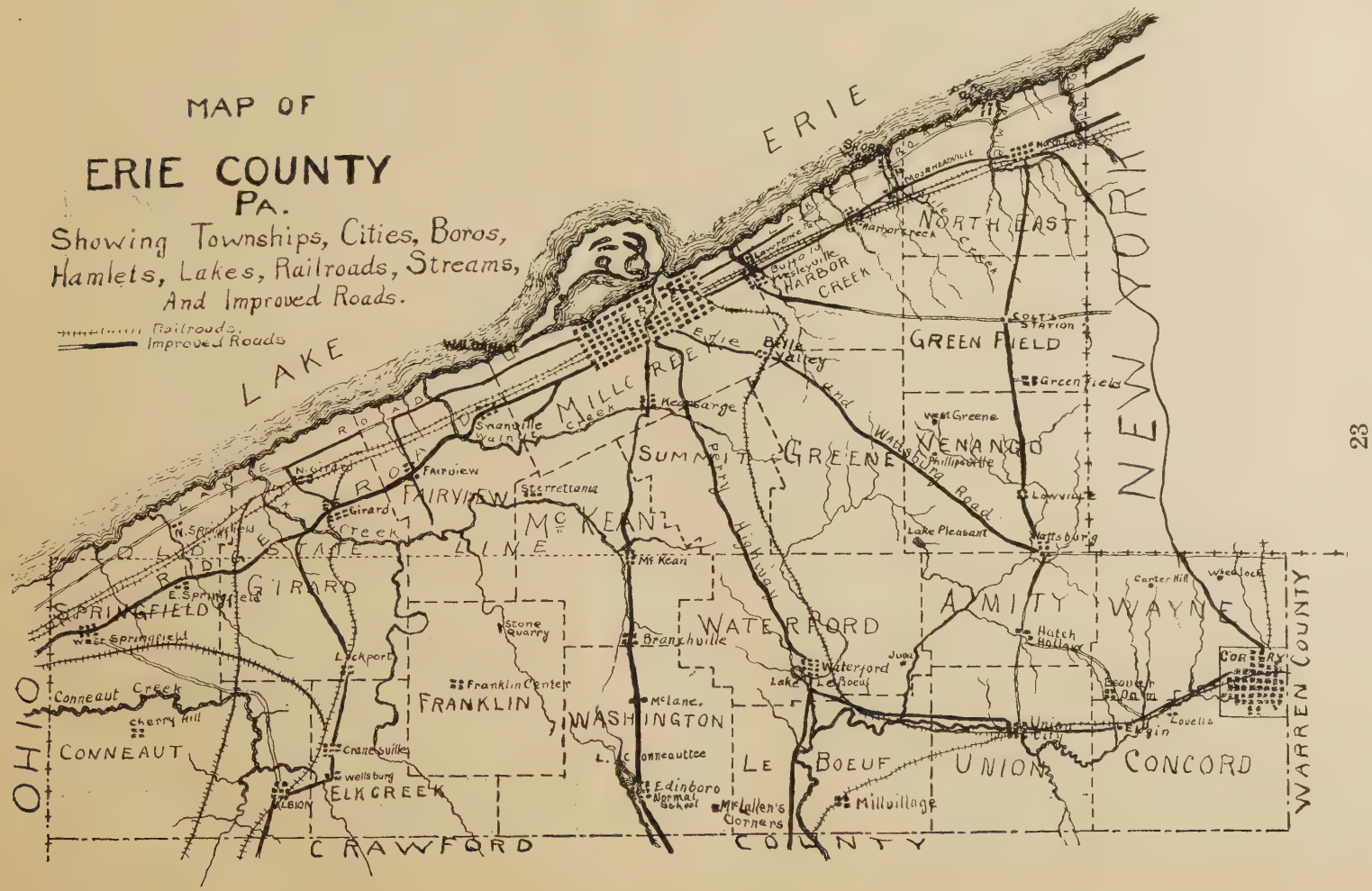
MAP OF
ERIE COUNTY
PA.
Showing Townships, Cities, Boros,
Hamlets, Lakes, Railroads, Streams,
And Improved Roads.
Railroads.
Improved Roads
LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK
OHIO
WARREN COUNTY
CRAWFORD COUNTY
NORTH EAST
GREEN FIELD
GREENE
VENANGO
SUMMIT
MILLCREEK
FAIRVIEW
McKEAN
LAKE ERIE
GIRARD
SPRINGFIELD
CONNEAUT
FRANKLIN
WASHINGTON
ELK CREEK
WATERFORD
LE BOEUF
UNION
CONCORD
AMITY
WAYNE
Erie
Harborcreek
Wesleyville
HARBOR CREEK
Girard
Fairview
Mc Kean
Waterford
Lake Le Boeuf
Franklin Center
Cranesville
Wellsburg
Edinboro
Normal School
Millvillage
Union City
Corry
Lovells
Elgin
Beaver Dam
Hatch Hollow
Carter Hill
Wheelock
Lake Pleasant
Lawrenceville
Phillipsville
West Greene
Greenfield
Cort's Station
Bells Valley
Meadsburg
Swanville
Stoneboro
Lockport
Stone Quarry
Branchville
McLane
Cherry Hill
Conneaut Creek
Albion
Elgin
Union City
Millvillage
Waterford
Lake Le Boeuf
Edinboro
Normal School
McLane
Franklin Center
Cranesville
Wellsburg
Albion
Lockport
Stone Quarry
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Wheelock
Beaver Dam
Lovells
Elgin
Union City
Corry
Cort's Station
Harborcreek
Wesleyville
HARBOR CREEK
Millvillage
Mc Lallen's Corners
Conneautee Lake
Conneaut Creek
Cherry Hill
Stoneboro
Lockport
Stone Quarry
Branchville
Mc Kean
Girard
Fairview
Swanville
Meadsburg
Bells Valley
Greenfield
West Greene
Phillipsville
Lawrenceville
Lake Pleasant
Hatch Hollow
Carter Hill
Wheelock
Beaver Dam
Lovells
Elgin
Union City
Corry
Cort's Station
Harborcreek
Wesleyville
HARBOR CREEK
Millvillage
Mc Lallen's Corners
Conneautee Lake
Conneaut Creek
Cherry Hill

ERIE COUNTY COURT HOUSE—1925.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND POST OFFICE, ERIE, PA.

History of Erie County

CHAPTER I

OUR BEGINNINGS.

"NEW WORLD" AS ANCIENT AS THE "OLD"—NATURE'S RECORDS—EVIDENCES OF ANCIENT PEOPLES.

In the very Beginning, God created Erie County at the same time that He created the remainder of the Earth. Although this may seem a very trite expression, we feel that the fact can be stated in no better manner; and then, too, we are assured of the truth of the statement upon very high precedent. But of the detail concerning that creation, mere man was not, nor has he since, been consulted nor especially enlightened beyond what he has been able to glean from the wide open Book which Nature has far-flung for his study. Suffice it to say that this country, and this county, in all probability, came into being in the same elementary way as the rest of the world. And this county was given a most desirable situation here by the picturesque shores of the lake and harbor which were destined to come into song and story as the scene of an epoch-making battle, and the building of that same fleet in record time out of the standing timber cut from the wilderness forest which stretched away across the land in almost interminable spaces.

The territory of which Erie County forms a part, is usually spoken of as "The New World", implying by that expression that this country is much newer than the rest of the earth. Or, to state it somewhat differ-

ently, it is assumed to be that portion of the earth upon which mankind has the more recently made his appearance. Europe and Asia have been popularly regarded, and until recently by scientists, as the so-called "Cradle of the Race"; as the region where Mankind first seems to have appeared, and where his pre-historic exploits and development occurred. That doctrine has grown and gained current credence until very recently, when questions concerning its truth and reasonableness have been broached. Data which has been accumulating during recent years, would seem to seriously threaten that theory; for exploration during the recent generation has uncovered archaeological remains, and evidences of former periods of human life upon this hemisphere, which are asserted to have occurred in life eras as ancient as, perhaps more ancient than, those of the Eastern Hemisphere.

As I sit here in my study by the side of grand old Lake Erie, and look out over its tempestuous waters; or at times upon its surface as smooth and innocent looking as a pool in the highway; and watch the summer light playing over its animated depths, and see the angling sportsmen pursuing the lure of the wayward bass within its sparkling waters, I cannot help but vision those other eyes—singly, in groups, and in multitudes, who must have likewise looked from about where I am writing, out and over those same watery vistas, and waited and watched for the passing of friend or foe in the primitive bark or log canoes of olden time, and their owners prepared to deal with the case be it either the one or the other. And as I vision the scenes, for they must have been innumerable, I somehow seem to glimpse the forms and appearances of humans of strange and mysterious types. These forms seem to have characteristics unlike those of any race or type of mankind with whom we moderns are familiar. Their appearance betokens habits and customs at variance with the habits and customs of historic peoples. Their language and voices belong as it were to another realm. These people are those mysterious ones who lived and fought and died in this region hundreds, probably thousands, of years before the native red man appeared upon these shores. They are the ones, for evidences of whose origin, life, achievements, and fate, ethnologists and other scientists have been searching in vain for several hundreds of years. Historians dismiss them with a shrug of the shoulders, and the remark that it is all so very mysterious.

This old lake must have formed a main artery of communication,

and for travel and traffic, for peoples who inhabited these shores during countless eons of the earth's past life; and countless travellers must have passed and re-passed these shores in their wanderings to and fro in search of food, of adventure, for increase of power, upon missions diplomatic and otherwise, and for the varying objects which lead men to travel this old world o'er. One can vision the canoe gliding out from the sandy shore of the lake, and dancing up and down upon its rippling waters in the early morning light, or mayhap as the rays of the setting sun glow in splendid glory from out the western sky, its occupant intent upon the

SUNSET ON LAKE ERIE

task of capturing the wary fish with which to satisfy the hunger pinch of his dear ones within the rude shelter just beyond where shore and forest meet. His is no dream of pleasure or holiday pastime, but involves the stern labor of providing sustenance for self and family that they may a little longer postpone the inevitable farewell to the natural beauty of this wonderful wilderness by the lake were he to fail in his duty of providing food for them.

Or perhaps one's vision of that long past time conjures up a picture of a grand fleet of great canoes laden with humans of that strange race, all earnestly intent upon some objective, and enthusiastically active in their purpose to quickly reach it. As they swiftly skirt the winding line

of shore lands, their eyes are alert for waiting forms within the forest screen. For, no doubt, war time came to them even oftener than it does to those who live in modern times. And may we not be persuaded, too, that in those days a considerable system of barter and trade may not have been carried on along these shores, and within the safe enclosure of our beautiful harbor, between the various clans, tribes or nations who lived in that far-off time along and accessible to these shores? The subject is so pregnant with possible conclusions, that we may be pardoned for permitting our imaginings to occasionally go a wool-gathering.

Who, or what, those first inhabitants were, and where they came from, or even those who followed those first ones—and probably others—and yet other nations and races of people through the many cycles of past times down to the time of those whose remains and works may still be discerned in this county, and throughout many parts of western New York, of the "Western Reserve", and farther west, is information which is still contained in an unopened volume whose contents will likely never be ascertained, at least until that day when the graves give up their dead, and the peoples who have lived in former times shall have been brought, as it were, face to face with us and with each other. But we do have some little evidence of a race of men who lived here before the time of our so-called "American Indian", who were remarkable for the type and objects of the records of their existence which they have left for our perusal. For these men we have no definitive name; no title which seems ethnologically adequate for their designation. But they have been dubbed with a characteristic or descriptive name which will likely follow down the ages as a term with which to designate a people, who, in their time must have been exceedingly numerous, and wonderfully industrious; and who were, or at least became, native to this region. The evidences remaining of the life and activities of this people, are characteristic, unusually enduring, and exceedingly numerous. Some of their monuments compare favorably in size and proportions with those of the Pharaohs of Egypt, those famed pyramids which are world famous as some of the wonders of the world. The estimated age of some of these same monuments also compares favorably with the antiquity of the most ancient monuments produced by man in Europe and in Asia. Their character and contents have enabled explorers to apprehend with a degree of assurance what were the domestic, religious, and commercial activities and customs of that people. However, much is written upon and within those memo-

rials which is as yet wholly enigmatical to the most astute of our investigators. So much for that page of Nature which has to deal with our human predecessors. But besides this, Nature has written largely and deeply as to the structure of the region, and of the changes which have come to it in the ages which probably preceded human occupancy, and of those which transpired during human life within this territory.

VIEW OF STATE STREET, ERIE, PA.

CHAPTER II

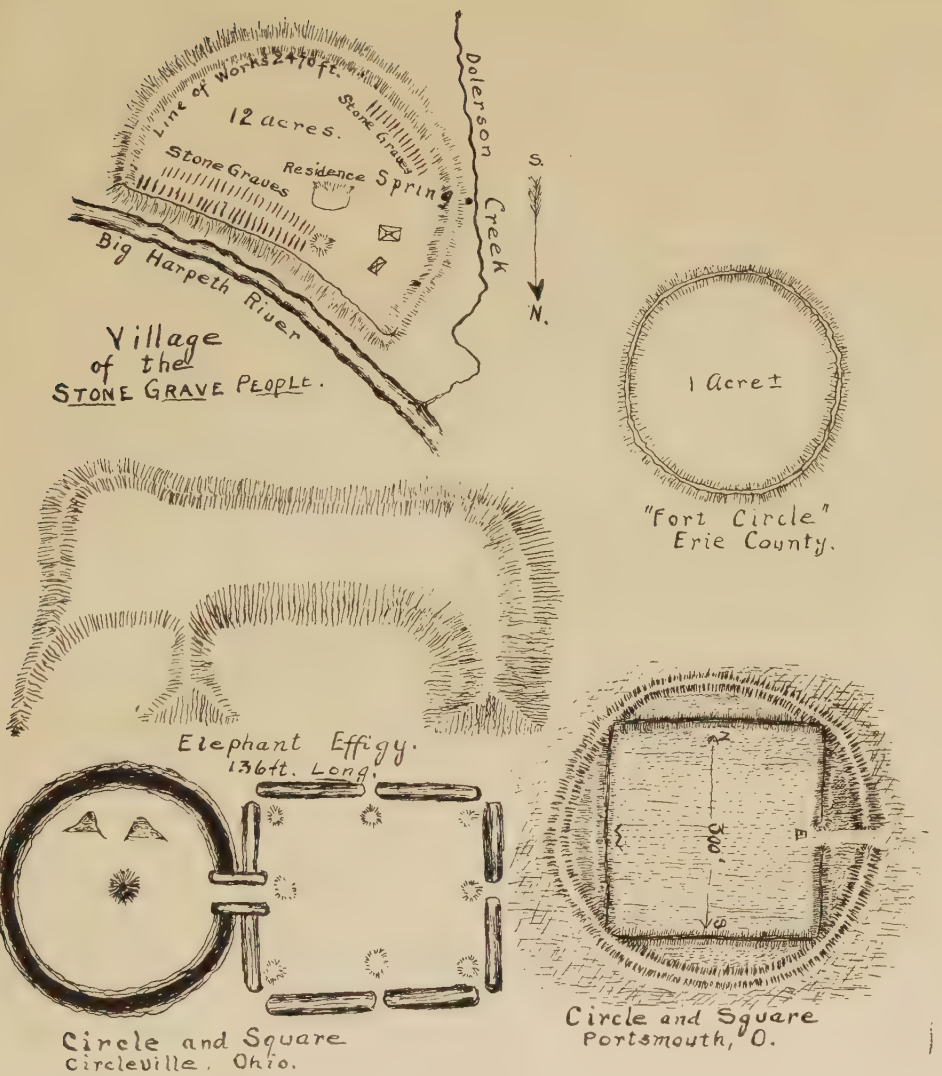
THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

PALEOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC REMAINS—MASTODON REMAINS—DESCRIPTION OF THEIR INNUMERABLE AND CURIOUS EARTHEN WORKS—ANCIENT UTENSILS, TOOLS, AND ORNAMENTS—"TERMINAL MORAINE"—EARLY INHABITANTS—THEIR TERRITORY AND PROBABLE CHARACTER—MYSTERIOUS FATE.

A number of strange mounds and embankments found in this county by the early settlers, and which later yielded strange remains of a long since past human life, raised many conjectures as to the identity of the people whose remains have reposed for so long a time within those earthen structures.

The discovery and exploitation of similar works in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as a few in western New York, caused archaeologists and ethnologists to commence the study of the evidences thus brought to light, with the result that it is now well admited that this region was a portion of a large territory densely populated with a wonderful people, who must have advanced a considerable way in the arts of community welfare, and were certainly industrious to a degree, as shown by the numerous and great works which they have left to survive them, and which could never have been constructed by a primitive people without the expenditure of immense labor and toil.

As history is but recent, comparatively speaking, and covers only that of which we have written records, or such as was written down from well established traditions of unquestioned authenticity, it must needs



ANCIENT MOUNDS

follow that the race of men which built the great earth-works of this region must have been a pre-historic race of men; for there is nothing left for their record but what may be interpreted from their works, their graves, and a few rude utensils, ornaments and tools. Nothing whatever appears as a written or traditional memorial of their existence.

China, and Greece, and Rome, and Egypt, claim very great antiquity for their historical records. Thousands of years are claimed, and are shown by well attested records, for their existence. Yet right here in Erie County, in association with Ohio and other places, appear unquestioned records of a physical character, of a people whose existence here may be measured in terms of tens of thousands of years, perhaps longer. In any event, it must be conceded that human life within this very region of ours must have been a live and throbbing activity which invested the whole territory with an active community purpose even during those periods when history affirms the Eastern Hemisphere was teeming with humans. It is not at all unlikely that this hemisphere may have been the cradle of the race, rather than the eastern one; and that, mayhap, humanity strayed away from here and into Asia as the manner in which men came to be dispersed throughout the earth. However it may have been, research has made it certain that America saw human endeavor and human struggling against the terrors and tragedies of a fearful wilderness thousands of years ago; and that men found a way to protect themselves and their loved ones from the onslaughts of wild beasts the like of which we have never beheld, and which it is difficult for us to even comprehend; and managed to live, and to increase in numbers, and to do their part in exterminating the savage creatures which menaced their safety and their lives. But this all occurred long ages before history took up the work of passing on down to later generations the story of what mankind was doing upon the earth. And to this day mankind retain very much of the instincts, the primal passions, even the instinctive and latent fears, which must have dominated them in those distant times, and which we have inherited from them along with our physical frames and natures.

Our land has various historic, and pre-historic ages, as well as do the other lands upon the earth. We have the Paleolithic, or stone age, the very earliest period of human development, well established for our country. It therefore follows, and is also well substantiated by the evidences,

that the Neolithic, or later stone age, had a place in human development upon this continent.

And first as to the Paleolithic Age here, that is the beginnings of improvement by humans in their methods of seeking food, and of protecting themselves from the savage beasts by whom they were surrounded.

To Dr. C. C. Abbott, as much, or more, as to any other person, is due the establishment of the fact that a Paleolithic Age occurred in this country. His discoveries of many rude and primitive objects in the gravel beds near Trenton, N. J., was the first step towards the proof. These relics seem to have been left by pre-historic peoples by the side of the ancient rivers, and in the loops of the great moraines of the ancient ice-sheet. They very strongly resemble the paleolithic remains found in Europe, and have been found also at Loveland, Ohio; Newcomerstown, Ohio; and Medora, Ind. Other such relics were later discovered near River Falls, Minn., by Miss Frances E. Babbit, and by other persons at various places since.

It is well known that in those ancient times the northern part of this continent was covered with a great sheet of ice, which slowly, very slowly, moved southward over the land, grinding the hills smoother, and filling in the low places, as it went; and as it moved along, gathered up great rocks and soil which lay in its course, carried them with it great distances, ground the stones and polished off their surfaces, until a convenient place to deposit them was found. This great sheet of ice covering moved south until the genial warmth of southern latitudes melted it; and there it deposited much of the soil, smoothed stones, boulders and rocks which it had picked up farther north and which still remain through the land, and all over this county, silent reminders of the period when our county was at the very edge of this ice flow. The large smooth boulders found in our fields are utterly unlike any rock strata to be found anywhere near here; and have come here from their native beds hundreds of miles north, where they were wrenched from the ledges and slowly carried in the bosom of the ice sheet until released by the warm sunshine of our temperate region. These deposits of foreign earth and rock occur in a fairly uniform line across the land, and constitute what is geologically termed, the "Terminal Moraine", or the line of rocks and gravel at the edges and base of glaciers. Farther north, much evidence is present of the passage of the great glacier in those distant times. Evidence is also present to show us

that this ancient glacial sea did not just cease at once; but that the influence of the warm air gradually sought it out, and little by little made thawing inroads upon it, driving the line of the terminal moraine farther and farther north, leaving evidences of this retreat over all the land.

It is along ancient edges of this terminal moraine that the relics of ancient paleolithic mankind have been found. These relics have been found in close association with the edge of the great ice sheet. It is therefore certain that man existed here even in the ice age. These relics are rude stone weapons and implements, little more than slightly modified forms of pieces of rock which they casually picked up and sought to form in more convenient shape for their uses. But they prove to us that man existed at that date here in this land, and belonged to its paleolithic age. These relics, being found in widely separated places, prove to us that mankind was present in very many places on this continent, in that early day.

Some of those relics consist of rude axes, some of which seem to have had a rude groove as if intended for attaching a handle to them. Others are the well known flint and argillite arrow and spear heads. When covered with a peculiar sort of gloss when found, which is called the patina, and perhaps having dendrites upon their surfaces, assurance is had of their extreme age. Many of those found in this country have shown these evidences, as have those discovered in Europe.

The Neolithic Age in this country is evidenced by improved utensils, implements and weapons. These consist of such articles as steatite pots, mortars and ollas, some of which have been found on or near the surface, and others at great depths in association with lava beds, and where vertical erosions in the earth's crust have taken place to the extent in some instances of many hundreds of feet. Human squlls have been found in association with the bones of the mastodon, the elephant, and other smaller animals. Full credence is now given to the theory that man existed on this continent before the glacial periods, and science describes him as "short of stature and strong of limb. His head was long in proportion to its breadth, his under jaw was square and heavy, his chin sloped backward, and he had a retreating forehead. His skull was small in front and large behind."

Whoever was the Paleolithic man, or even the Neolithic individual, we have sure evidence of a type of beings upon this continent at a later period, whose works are sufficiently numerous to afford us proof that they

had advanced a long way from the earlier type of mankind. In South America various deposits of human bones have been found mixed in with the bones and skeletons of mammals, some of which are still extant, while many others are extinct, tending to show that those were the remains of a race of paleolithic humans; while the remains of the cave-dwellers of this continent have never been found intermixed with the bones of extinct animals, as the remains of cave-dwellers in Europe have been, or as the remains dug up in South America have been shown to be. In California have been found kitchen middens associated with shelter caves; while at Chickies, Pa., a shelter cave was found which contained many rude stone relics and human remains. Other such shelter caves have been described by M. C. Read and by C. C. Baldwin at Elyria, and at Newbury, in Ohio, which contained many bone relics such as awls, needles, chisels, and other rude articles, more like those used by a later race of beings. "Col. Charles Whittelsey held that there were three races in Ohio, the first being the Mound-builders, the second being the Cave-dwellers, the third being the Indians; but Prof. Read held that there was a race preceding the Mound-builders, a race whose skulls were very thick and of a low type." (Prehistoric America, by Dr. Peet.) Evidences of the presence of Cave-dwellers in the Mound-builder's territory is plentiful, comprising some in Tennessee where mummies were found, the result of the bodies having become impregnated with salt; some of these had been covered with feather head dresses and feathered robes resembling those used by later races.

Both east and west, as well as throughout the central portions of our land, are found kitchen middens, or shell heaps, which evidently belong, some to a very early period, some to a middle period, and still others to a fairly recent period of human life. These consist of shells and flints which are the remains of the shell fish used by men for food, and some of the weapons and implements dropped amongst the shells. In some of these great shell heaps may be seen "hut rings" deeply imbedded in the layers of shells, showing that the heaps had been accumulated over very long periods of time.

Other evidences of the antiquity of man's sojourn here may be found in the so-called "Period of the Mammoth and the Mastodon", both of which animals have been long since extinct. It is highly probable, however, that the Mound-builders were familiar with these animals, as it is believed that they lived in the same period. A most interesting "find"

was made by Dr. Koch in the bottom lands of the Bourbouse River, Gasconade County, Mo., where he discovered the remains of a mastodon. Apparently the animal had become mired in the mud of the marshes, and being unable to extricate itself, had finally been overcome by exhaustion, and fallen upon its side. The beast had evidently then been attacked by the natives with almost every kind of weapon to which they could lay their hands; for arrows, stones, and pieces of rock, some fragments weighing as much as 25 pounds, were found about the carcass, evidently having been cast at the beast as it struggled in the mud. The natives had lighted great fires around the beast; for some of the heaps of cinders still remain, and are 5 and 6 feet in height. The following year the same man discovered the remains of another mastodon in Brinton County, Mo., and under its thigh bone was found an arrow made of pink quartz, and near by were four other arrows, all of which had been flung at the stranded beast.

These arrows belong properly to the neolithic age, rather than to the more ancient period; while it has been thought that the mammoth and the mastodon became extinct prior to that time. The problem therefore is not without its perplexities. In Iowa, Nebraska and in Ohio, have been found remains of these animals by other explorers, in each instance being mixed with ashes, traces of fire, and with stone weapons and arrow-heads strewn about as if lodged there during an attack by the natives upon the beasts. It is believed that the mammoth and the mastodon flourished before the glacial period, and that the convulsions and physical changes which marked the close of that epoch, spelled the finish of those great animals. It is therefore concluded that mankind must have existed here prior to the great glacial age, because of the finding of his remains intermingled with those of the ancient and extinct beasts; which gives man an antiquity on this continent of at least 10,000 years, if geologists read the story aright for us.

Thus much for the paleolithic and the neolithic age of mankind here. Now what can we say for those who apparently came next after those ancient dwellers in the land? And again we must turn to the story as it is found written in the works which mankind constructed in that period, and which have as yet not perished from the earth.

It is well known that a peculiar people, usually styled "The Mysterious People", once inhabited the interior portions of North America, including Tennessee, Ohio, western Pennsylvania and western New York.

Where these people came from, who and what they were, and last, but far from least, what finally became of them, is yet, and is likely to long remain, one of the great, unsolved mysteries of the world. It is likely to rival the age old inquiry as to the fate of "The Lost Ten Tribes". All that we are likely to know about these people is from what we can learn from the great earthen banks, mounds, hut rings, game drives, temple mounds, observatory mounds, burial mounds, forts, and other forms of construction. These are so sufficiently numerous and largely well preserved as to afford us plenty of food for contemplation and reflection. Many of the "works" of this mysterious people are found widely scattered; but by far the most numerous is to be found in the Mississippi River basin, and up the valleys of its tributary rivers. It is conjectured that these people utilized those great water ways as highways of communication, and that they confined their activities to a territory on either side of those great streams within convenient distance for ready communication. The works which are found within this central portion of our land, are distinctive of this people; for while east of the Allegheny Mountains may be found some earth-works such as stockades, village enclosures and fortified enclosures, and in the far west there are rock fortresses, stone structures and pueblos, nowhere else can be found such vast numbers of them, and in such great variety of purpose—so massive, solid, and of such peculiar forms. In these particulars these works are certainly characteristic, and identify these as a distinctive people; and wherever, within their territory, a structure may have been erected by some later race of men, it may readily be noted as such because of the absence of the qualities which mark those erected by the Mound-builders. Dr. Peet presents a descriptive account of the habitat of those people which is well worth reproducing here. He says "We take the picture presented by this valley and find it strikingly adapted to the use of a class of people who were partially civilized. On either side are the high mountains, constituting barriers to their great domain. At the foot of the western mountains are the plateaus or table-lands, which have formed from time immemorial the feeding places for the great herds of buffaloes. In the northern portion of the valley, bordering upon the chain of the great lakes, are great forests abounding in wild animals of all kinds, which must have been the hunting grounds of this obscure people. The center was traversed by the Appalachian range, which was the fit abode for a military class of people. Along the lines of the great streams were the

many terraces, forming sites upon which the people could build their villages, and yet have access to the waters which flowed at their base. Many of these terraces were formed by the gravel beds left by the great glacial sea which once rested upon the northern portion of the valley. Below the terraces, and all along the borders of the rivers, were the rich alluvial bottom lands which so favored the cultivation of maize and yielded rich return to a slight amount of labor. Broad prairies interspersed with forests and groves, and traversed with numberless streams gave variety to the scene. It was a region built on a grand scale and was capable of supporting a numerous and industrious population. We may suppose that the Mound-builders when they entered it, were influenced by their surroundings, and that they soon learned its resources. We cannot look upon them as merely hunters or wild savages, but a people who were capable of filling this broad domain with a life peculiar to themselves, and yet were correllated to the scene in which they were placed. Here, with a diversity of climate and an abundance of products, the people led a varied life. They were to gain their subsistence from the great forests and from the wide prairies, and were to fill them with their activities. A river system which, for thousands of miles, drained the interior, furnished the channels for communication, and was evidently well understood by this people. A vast sedimentary basin, through which the rivers have worn deep channels, leaving table-lands, cut by a thousand ravines, and presenting bluffs, head-lands, high hills, narrow isthmuses, detached, island-like cliffs, in some cases difficult of access, furnished many places on which this people could build their defenses, covering them with complicated works resembling the citadels of the Old World, beneath which they could place their villages and dwell in safety."

These great earth works may be briefly described as follows. Both the number and the greatness of these works challenge our amazement. Many thousands of the burial mounds and some 1,500 enclosures, have been discovered in Ohio alone. One embankment extends for a distance of 20 miles. Some of the earthen walls are 30 feet high, and encircle a space of from 50 to 400 acres for their fortifications. Pyramids 100 feet high which cover a plot of 16 acres are found, and these divided sometimes into wide terraces 300 feet long and 50 feet wide, were used to build their great houses upon. Other great mounds were used as lookout stations, and were 50, 60 and even 100 feet in height. In some parts of their territory they had constructed great game drives, into which the hunted

game was driven, and where it could be retained until wanted. These consisted of earth banks thrown up in great encircling lines, from which extended other earth banks, usually in straight lines on either side of a narrow space which formed a lane as it were, connecting with guiding banks which reached out still farther to guide the game towards the central enclosure, or pound. In some places were hundreds of acres laid out in curious patterns as garden beds; other works were in the forms of circles, some of which were used as fort-rings, hut-rings, village-circles, dance-circles, lodge-circles, and all being more or less interspersed with mounds adapted, some to worship and religious rites, others to look-out stations, building-sites for their great houses, burial places, and other purposes; while other mounds were in the form of great and small pyramids, some of which were terraced in peculiar manners; still others were effigy mounds, constructed in the forms of elephants, bears, elk and moose depicted as feeding; panthers and wolves as fighting; wild ducks, geese, hawks, eagles, swallows and pigeons as flying; foxes, squirrels, raccoons, as running; fish and turtles as swimming; lizards, snakes, eels and tadpoles as crawling; and all so arranged and placed as to be appropriate to their various surroundings. They portray a most vivid picture of the animal and bird life of the region as it then existed. But these mounds are found almost exclusively in the region west of Lake Michigan and east of the Mississippi. And still further it must be observed that very few, if any, animals of any other region are found amongst these effigies. The game-drives are largely to be found in and near by Wisconsin. The district within which are found the greater number of burial-mounds is that large territory comprising the present states of Indiana, Illinois (especially the northern portion), all of Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa, parts of Kansas and Missouri. Within these burial-mounds have been found the remains of the dead, and with them a great variety of relics such as pipes in the forms of beavers, otters, lizards, turtles, prairie-dogs, raccoons, panthers, prairie-chickens, frogs, and other small animals, a few being in the forms of the mammoth, the mastodon or the elephant. Many spear-heads, arrow-heads, knives, needles, awls, axes or celts, and sometimes fabrics of some material which had been woven and may have been used in the clothing of the people, have also been found within these burial mounds. Another, or third, region occupied by them contains the more war-like works, such as military and defensive constructions. This region is embraced within western New York, Pennsylvania, and West

Virginia. The region along the south shore of Lake Erie, and west into Michigan, is within this section.

A fourth region, located in the valley of the Ohio, may be termed the region of "Village Enclosures", or as sometimes termed "Sacred Enclosures". This region was apparently devoted to the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and the earth constructions are in the forms of the square and two circles adjoined. These village-enclosures were usually situated upon the wide second terraces, from whence a clear view of the great, rich bottom lands could be had; while upon the hills near by were constructed the conical mounds, evidently used as look-out stations. Many forts of ancient construction, placed where they could be used for military stations or as places of convenient refuge, are to be found distributed throughout this region. In addition to those works there are also, within this region, enclosures which surround groups of burial mounds. These burial mounds often contain altars whereon were deposited great quantities of costly offerings, such as mica plates, arrow-heads, carved pipes, articles made from pearl, and many prized personal ornaments. In this same territory are a number of pyramids of truncated form, with ways graded up to the summit platforms, which have come to be denominated "temple mounds", in the belief that they had been used as places for assemblages for religious ceremonies. Within one such enclosure are three such platform pyramids, and from the enclosure down to the edge of the water extends two high banks with a graded road-way between them sloping upwards into the enclosure, and with a high lookout mound surrounded by a circle having a ditch within the circle, at one end of this group.

Another region, along the Atlantic coast, wherein the mounds are conical, within circular enclosures, are found in the Kenawha valley; the very interesting "grave-pits" which contain stone cists shaped similar to bee-hives of the olden time, are found in North Carolina. Innumerable shell-mounds are found throughout the southern portion of the Atlantic coast district, and some of the conical mounds in this district appear to have been the foundations of rotundas, posts having been found set in them. A peculiar construction is found south of the Ohio River, between it and the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, where the country is quite mountainous, and the ancient people might with propriety be called the Mountain Mound-builders. Their works consist of fortified erections, but with this significant difference from those farther north, that they appear

to have been both fortification and village enclosures, as they provided for the means of defense and also for permanent residences within the same enclosures. Those north of the Ohio are sometimes double, and sometimes even triple enclosures; while these south of the Ohio are always single. These latter are in situations well chosen for defensive purposes, but within them are to be found burial, domicilliary and pyramidal mounds, thus indicating that they were used also as places of permanent residence, and very evidently for long periods of time. Here also are found the stone graves which are characteristic of this region, although they are to be observed in other localities as well. Another characteristic region is one located adjoining this last, where the lands are uniformly low and swampy, with sandy ridges interspersed; and where the waters often overflow the country. It might be called the region of Lodge Circles, as these are peculiarly plenty in this region. Here, too, are found large quantities of pottery, showing that those who dwelt here were largely engaged in the making of it. This pottery resembles that found in the stone graves near the great Cahokia Mound in the vicinity of St. Louis, and is practically conceded to have been made by Natchez Indian tribes who formerly inhabited that section. The Chickasaws and Choctaws also dwelt in that region, and may have had a part in its making.

All of this leaves the original query as to who and what these ancient peoples who preceded the time of the native Indians on this continent were. We have been as yet unable to identify either their origin, or their fate. Neither is it at all determined as to where they came from, if indeed they did not have their origin here. But it is very possible that during the ages since man became a native of this planet, that many, many types and races of people have lived in this land, one type succeeding another in almost endless variety, and race after race succumbing in its turn through military defeat, epidemics, absorption into other peoples, or otherwise, until we had the final successors in the Indians who gave way to the advent of our own white race.

From what has been learned of the so-called Mound-builders, we believe that there must have been many epochs during which they persisted here. We are also assured from the works and relics remaining of them, that there must have been many classes or types of them, some existing in one locality, others in other places, within the country. Then, too, there seems to have been different types of them in successive epochs or ages; so that the Mound-builders cannot be considered as being a dis-

tinct and single type of people, but the name is used by scholars to apply to those peoples, of whatever character, who lived within our country, especially the middle, northern and eastern portions of it, during the interval of time when earth works were constructed and used. This interval of time is properly called "The Mound Builders' Age", and it bears just as distinctive features as did the Paleolithic Age, or the Neolithic Age, each of which had its period in this land, and also including our own county. The definitive limits for each of these three various ages, cannot, of course, be certainly determined as yet. Just how many thousands or hundreds of years were covered by either, or each, of them is unknown; likewise the year with which each, or either of them opened, or closed, is as yet wholly unknown to us; but it is considered certain that each one of those ages consumed long periods of time during which humanity must have made scarcely perceptible progress towards enlightenment and advanced ways of living.

The Paleolithic Age in this country is of course marked by relics of the most crude and primitive type, showing little or no effort on the part of pre-historic man to shape or improve the stones which he picked up. It is also typified by the remains and relics of man found in conjunction with the remains of certain extinct animals, the megatherium, then the mastodon, and later the remains of the now almost extinct buffalo, are typical of the Paleolithic, then the Neolithic, and the later Mound-building, Ages. But it is also true that there is no finely drawn line separating the various ages; but each age ran into its succeeding period; and each succeeding period had birth within the period which preceded it. Each age had need of a period of development, in order to achieve its characteristic type. And we must consider that the Mound-builders' Age, is really identified with the Neolithic Age, or at least of the latter portion of that period.

It is believed that the Mound-builders were familiar with, used and somewhat developed "the copper mines of Lake Superior; the salt mines of Illinois and Kentucky; the garden beds of Michigan; the pipe-stone quarries of Minnesota; the extensive potteries of Missouri; the stone graves of Illinois; the work-shops, the stone cairns, the stone walls, the ancient roadways, and the old walled towns of Georgia; the hut-rings of Arkansas; the shelter-caves of Tennessee and Ohio; the mica mines of South Carolina; the quarries in Flint Ridge in Ohio; the ancient hearths of Ohio; the bone beds and alabaster caves in Indiana; the shell-heaps of

Florida; oil wells and ancient mines, and the rock inscriptions which are scattered over the territory everywhere. We ascribe all of these to the Mound-builders and conclude that they were worked by this people, for the relics from the mines and quarries are found in the mounds." Besides these things found in those earth works, are also found later deposits obviously placed by later (aborigines) races within the works which those same races found already constructed.

In Erie County we have numerous reminders of this old, prehistoric race of humans; or at least numerous such relics have been found here and a very few remaining ones are still to be seen. These may be enumerated as follows:

A circular embankment in Wayne Township, west of Corry, surrounds about three acres of ground, and is still apparent. Surrounding this embankment was a trench. This embankment, while still visible, is much reduced in height from what it was when the first settlers came into the county. When discovered it was much higher, and covered by huge forest trees. It is now little more than one to two feet high. A few rods to the west of it, used to be another circle, a trifle smaller than the first one; but no care has been taken of it and the people owning the premises have heedlessly plowed and cultivated over and through it until it is practically obliterated.

Another used to be the one on what was years ago the John Pomeroy farm west of Cranesville. It had a double enclosure upon which great forest trees of oak and other varieties were growing in the early part of the Nineteenth Century. The remains of a fire were found within it about 18 inches or so below the surface; while arrow-heads, a huge skeleton, celts, and many other such like relics were found scattered about. On the opposite bank of the near-by creek, Conneaut, was formerly another of similar character and appearance, and enclosing the same area. Could these have been the forts of two opposing forces, and this the scene of a desperate conflict in those far away days, or were these two enclosures the defensive works of a community of those Mound-building people? We shall perhaps never know. A large mound is located upon this same farm. It is about 100 feet long by 50 feet in width and 25 feet high. Extravagant stories of mammoth human skeletons having been excavated here have been told.

There is still to be seen remnants of a large circular enclosure on the premises of Mr. W. A. Parker, on the south side of the Lake Road, east

of the village of Avonia. A stream just west of the enclosure has been known all these years as "Fort Run". Mr. Parker is desirous of securing data concerning the history of the enclosure, and of monumenting and preserving it as an interesting relic of prehistoric days. We fear he will be disappointed in the amount of data he will be able to secure; but he is to be commended for his active interest in, and care of, this valuable and priceless memorial. Years since there was to be seen the remains of an old fortification of this character between Girard and Springfield. We are without data as to its exact location. It is said that a human thigh bone was taken from a grave near by it which measured the incredible size of 4 inches longer than that of a man present who stood 6 feet 2 inches in height. All about the neighborhood where Mr. James Blair settled, and where is located "The Devil's Back Bone", have been found numberless arrow-heads, pipes, pestles for pounding corn in their mortars, and other relics. A large cache of more than 50 arrow-heads and stone axes was uncovered near the farm once owned by Col. E. P. Gould in Springfield township. This was just below the surface in the public road. Near the mouth of Walnut Creek was a large mound which was opened many years ago, but a few fragments of human remains was all that rewarded the searchers. But many relics such as arrow-heads, celts, axes, and the like had been picked up in that immediate vicinity. On the line of the P. & E. R. R., just beyond Warfeltown, in Erie, used to be a famous place for school children, and others, to search for skulls and other human remains. Many burial mounds were to be then found thereabouts, which when disturbed yielded many a treasure as a reward for efforts of the searchers. It is said a very large human skeleton was found there, and with it two copper bowls which had been perforated around their edges and held together with a buckskin thong laced in and out of these perforations. The bowls held about a pint of beads each; but what has become of either bowls or beads, we have been unable to learn. Some years since, on the farm of Judge Sterrett just south of Wesleyville, were found several human skeletons in a sitting posture facing the east. Numerous drinking vessels were found accompanying them. Other graves in the vicinity had similar contents, all facing the east. A large mound near the New York Central R. R. tracks in North East township, about three miles east of the borough of North East, was opened many years ago by Dr. Heard, a prominent physician and surgeon of that place, and several skeletons uncovered, all with the feet pointed towards the center as in

the spokes of a wheel. A number of stone relics were found, all of which the doctor packed up and sent to an eastern medical school, we believe it was the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Another small mound was opened a year or so ago in McKean township, which yielded a skeleton. But in all of these cases the opening was done without any scientific object in view, and no accurate measurements or scientific data was preserved. This is to be regretted. There is one quite large mound just south of the Buffalo Road and in the middle of a field just west of Fredonia, N. Y., which the owner of the property has consistently, and properly, refused to have molested; and so it stands undisturbed, with some trees growing upon it; while another one near by was carelessly plowed and cultivated until it has disappeared entirely.

A most singular "find" was once made by Mr. Francis Carnahan while plowing a field in Harborcreek township in 1825. It was a strange looking bead, which he cleaned and preserved, and which later fell into the hands of L. G. Olmstead, LL. D., who was an archaeologist as well as a traveler of note. He had no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the celebrated "Chorean Beads" formerly used in the religious ceremonies in ancient Egypt. He kept it for a long time as one of his most priceless treasures. He was formerly from Erie County, but at that time resided at Fort Edward, N. Y. It is said there are only about 30 of those famous beads in existence, and the others are deposited in the great museums of the world. We learn that this one ultimately found its way into the Erie Public Museum where it is treasused above price.

Thus it will be seen that Erie County once formed the scene of activities of that wonderful and mysterious race of humans who had a very numerous population, and which dominated the entire region to our west, and mayhap have had communication with the peoples of Europe.

CHAPTER III

INDIAN INHABITANTS.

NATIONS, TRIBES, HABITS, CUSTOMS, ETIQUETTE, RELIGIONS, LAWS, ETC.—ERIES, ERIEZ, ERIE-HONONS—ERIGAS—CHATS CATS, MAD SPIRITS, NEUTRES—INDIAN CITY OF REFUGE, OR OF PEACE—FRENCH DISCOVER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Whether or no the natives in this country, when white folks discovered it in 1492, were the direct descendants of those other pre-historic and pre-traditional peoples who constructed the great earth-works hereabouts, and who left relics in the great terminal moraines of the glacial sea; or whether they were an utterly alien race to those former ones, we may never certainly determine. These later races may have found their way eastward from Europe and Asia over the great ice-bridge of the glacial seas in some ancient, human, tidal-wave and have found and destroyed the native races whom they found here; or those older races may have been overcome by some pestilence which all but destroyed them, and the native Indians have resulted as a succeeding remnant of the former greatness. Who knows the manner or the reasons for the workings of Providence in such great world issues? Our own belief is that the Mound-builders were a distinct race of people, whose habits and activities were wholly different from those of the succeeding tribes and nations whom Europeans found here. They have left behind them, as mute testimonials of their existence, innumerable works which testify to their skill and ingenuity, as well as to their persistent and active industry. Their fate, as well as their origin, is one of the great world mysteries; likewise the origin of the American Indian, and the time and cause of his appear-

ance in this country is just as much of an archaeological puzzle as is the other.

For our present purpose, therefore, we must take the Indian as one of the features of the American landscape, just as indigenous here as was the native corn, the tobacco, and the streams along which he loved to camp and to hunt. No story had he to tell of those others who built and used the ancient tumuli, the enclosures, the mounds and the altars. He related simply that his ancestors had found those great works, the temple-mounds, the grave-mounds, and all of the other wonderful constructions, when they came into the country, and that they, and he, had made of them convenient places for the deposit of their own dead, together with the usual trappings which he believed should be placed with the remains to ensure his comfort in the journey to, and later within, the Happy Hunting Grounds of the departed ones. Thus we explain the presence in those ancient earthen structures of the ancient relics, as well as of the relics of other peoples who lived in later times. The latter being usually found deposited above the earlier ones, and many of which are of undoubted Caucasian origin, others which could scarcely have been made or used in that long ago age.

The native Indians of this land possessed traits which modern literature is fast affording false teachings about. The stories we have read of the blood-thirsty savages have filled our minds with wrong views about the Indians. Our children today are being taught wrong impressions about the red man of America. For, instead of those natives being the desperadoes and cut-throats as they are described in modern stories, there was something grandly noble in their characters; and their attitude towards the white intruders, in the beginning of the relations between the two peoples, is conspicuously admirable.

Who can read of the attentions paid by the Indians of Massachusetts to the newcomers from Europe during the sufferings and trials of those first days in the wilderness, without having a thrill of admiration for the natives. Also, one is moved with gratitude for their expressions of humanity to the people of Philadelphia when the pioneers at that place found themselves on scanty rations, without shelters other than the caves in the banks of the Delaware, or the friendly cover of some great forest tree, and with disease and death spreading sorrow in the little settlement. There the white folks were taken into the Indian huts and wig-wams, fed and cared for, and later taught by the Indians how to hunt, to till

the earth, to care for the crops and the fruits of the chase, to make clothing suitable for the wilderness, and last but not least, how to prepare and to cook the materials used in preparing their food.

We may be pardoned, perhaps, because of our pitiful ignorance of the real Indian character, for thinking of these native Americans as being roamers upon the face of the earth, without fixed places of abode; wholly dependent upon the accidents of the chase and fishing for their sustenance; with little in the way of home ties; primitive in the extreme in their dress and manner of life, and devoting a large part of their time to either warring savagely upon some weaker tribe, or else in preparing for the battle-field.

As a matter of fact, among no people of whom we have any knowledge, were the family ties and kin relationship more distinctly defined, or more religiously respected than amongst the Iroquois, and as we have reason to believe, amongst the Eriez Indians who occupied our own county, and most other native nations. It is time that we white intruders into the country which they owned and ruled began to realize that were it not for the kindly and timely hospitality, and generous sympathy of those so-called savages, the story of European occupation here would have read very differently from what it does now. In the times of extremity of our intruding ancestors, and when disease brought on by exposure to the extremes of weather and from ill-nourishment, was taking a heavy toll of the fairest and best who landed here, those same terrible savages who have been styled so often as "dogs, wolves, blood-hounds, demons, devils, hell-hounds, fiends", etc., came to their succor freely, and generously divided with them their own stores of food which were many times all too scanty for their own needs, and sometimes even entailing hardship and privation for those who were near and dear to the givers in order that the strangers on their shores might not suffer. Those red men taught the white people how to construct shelters best adapted to the rigors of the climate until better houses could be built. They taught them about the crops and tillage, and many other matters. In sickness the strangers were tenderly cared for, nursed often at the Indian hearthstones, and assisted back to wonted health and strength. The native lodges were havens of rest and refreshment for the tired hunter, and for the equally weary traveller and explorer. The Indian code of hospitality before his contact with the white race, and for some time after he mingled with them, was well described by William Penn as follows: "If a Euro-

pean comes to see them, or calls for lodgings at their house or wigwam, they give him the best place and first cut. * * * In liberality they excel. Nothing is too good for their friend. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass 20 hands before it sticks; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent; the most merry creatures that live; they feast and dance perpetually, they never have much nor want much. * * * The pay or presents were not hoarded by the particular owners, but were shared by the neighboring kings and clans, until hardly an equal share was left to the original donors. When this was done on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the kings distributed and to themselves last. They care for little, because they want but little; and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us. If they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live."

Mr. Elias Johnson, a native Tuscarora Chief, and father of Dr. P. T. Johnson of Erie, writes of this trait of hospitality as follows: "Hospitality was one of the Indian's distinguishing virtues, and there was no such thing among them as individual starvation or want. As long as there was a cup of soup, it was divided. If a friend or a stranger made a call he was welcome to all their wigwams would furnish, and to offer him food was not merely a custom, for it was a breach of politeness for him to refuse to eat however full he might be." * * * "Because their system not being like the white people's, it does not follow that it was not a system. You might have looked into the wigwam or lodge and thought everything in confusion, while to the occupants there was a place for everything, and everything in its place; each had a couch which answered for a bed by night and a seat by day. The ceremonies at their festivals were as regular as in the churches, their rules of war as well defined as those of Christian nations, and in their games and athletic sports there was a code of honor which it was disgraceful to violate; their marriage vows were as well understood, and courtesy as formally practiced at their dances. The nature of the Indian is in all respects like the nature of any other nation; placed in the same circumstances, he exhibits the same passions and vices." Suffice it to say, that the Indians regarded any and all articles of food, raiment, or adornment as owned in common for the use and benefit of all members of the family, or of the tribe, or the

nation, in common. As equal a division of the things as possible, was always made; and each person had the equal right to appropriate any article which was not in use, and to have a full share with all others of any supplies of food. This applied equally to those of their own nation, as to any sojourners from abroad within their camps. And with this principle as to the ownership and use of personal property in mind, a better understanding of some of the so-called "stealings" by Indians from white people can be had. For if he regarded his possessions as the common property of all, so he regarded the personal effects of other folks as held for the common enjoyment of them and of himself as well. And so when he visited in the cabins of the white folks, and some article attracted his fancy, he felt as free to appropriate it to his own use as he would have done in the case of finding a wild deer in the woods that dropped at his shot.

A curious feature of Indian etiquette was that it was very impolite to ask a person what his name was, or to speak it in his presence; this caused the greatest personal embarrassment to the person addressed, as well as to all of those present. When alluded to at all, it was by referring to him as the person who sits there, or who wears such and such a dress, or who resides in such a lodge or house, or who has done such a significant deed, or the like. As an instance of this Indian trait it is related: "A person upon being asked his name remained significantly silent; and not understanding the cause of his silence, the question was repeated, when the man indignantly replied, 'Do you think that I am an owl to go about hooting my name everywhere?'" If a woman were asked for her husband's name, and he happened to be present, she would likely blush and stammer out that 'He is my child's father', in order not to offend him by speaking his name in his presence.

Their marriage vows have ever been held sacred; and it must ever be recorded to their everlasting honor that no woman, white or red, ever had cause to complain of any but the most honorable treatment while in the power of the Indians, either as a captive, or otherwise. "Of what other nation", writes Chief Johnson, "can it be thus written, that their soldiers were not more terrible at the firesides of their enemies, than on the battlefields?" Whatever the motive we may wish to ascribe this to, it must, at least, be said to their individual and national credit.

Prisoners, aside from their sufferings incident to chastisement and sometimes of torture, were usually accorded as good treatment as the

circumstances of their captors warranted. They shared the common food supply, receiving as large a share as any one of the Indians themselves; but they were also expected to endure the same long, forced marches, the same exposure to the cold of winter and the extremes of weather, as their captors; standing or striding side by side with them until such time came when their ultimate fate was decided upon for better or for worse. Their white captives were expected to share in the homely tasks of the camp, and to perform the ordinary drudgery which the manner of Indian life rendered necessary.

The mother of the young lady selected the future husband for her, and then the young people were married, Indian fashion. Intermarriage within a clan was forbidden. When a warrior married, he passed over to his wife's clan, and their children belonged to the clan of the wife. Cultivating the soil, growing and harvesting the crops, as well as grinding the grain and preparing the food, fell to the lot of the women. But it must also be remembered that that woman was the sole mistress within the wigwam, where she could do as she pleased. Our Indians were essentially democratic in their institutions, and in their equality. Their hunting grounds and other claims to property and to territory, were held in common for the common use of all tribal members, and individual ownership in land was of a very rare occurrence. The right of inheritance rested with the clan. When a man died, only a portion of his personal effects went to his kin; for it was essential that a sufficiency of them as well as a substantial food supply to last him through the journey to the "Happy Hunting Grounds", together with goodly weapons for his protection against evils and dangers along the way, be reverently placed by his body, in easy reach when needed.

Descent was reckoned by them in the female line; and amongst our Indians the women had the sole right to declare war, and to exercise the right of adoption of captives taken in battle, or during raids. Women could also be heard in their tribal councils, and could vote in them—but only by proxy. The men were responsible for providing a sufficient supply of game and fish for the food of the tribe. They would often make great and long preparation for a hunting expedition. Great care was bestowed upon their hunting artillery, which consisted of the club, the knife, the tomahawk, the inevitable bow, and the rattle-snake skin filled with well feathered arrows. The lance and shield were not in use in this region, but was common on the western plains. Their arrows were

usually made for them by skilled artificers located at points where particularly desirable and suitable materials could be abundantly found for such purposes. There were certain places which seem to have been notable amongst the tribes for the perfection of the manufacture, or for the beauty, texture, or grain of the stones from which the arrowheads were chipped. Hunters and warriors were known, in some cases

to travel almost unbelievable distances, and to be gone for several months perhaps, in journeying to and from their favorite source of supply. Their arrow-heads were made in various shapes, sizes, and of a variety of colors. The writer has seen them not less than six inches in length; and one beautiful little tinted stone arrowhead was not more than three-fourths of an inch in length.

Their hunting trips often lasted for many weeks—sometimes for months—before the party returned. If successful, a period of extrava-

gant orgies, of dancing and gorging of food ensued; but if unsuccessful the hunters returned weary, crestfallen and passive; they would then slink silently back to their wigwams with every evidence of a feeling of disgrace, and so would metaphorically heap dust and ashes upon their heads.

Leadership in the tribe, or in the clan, required personal fitness, sagacity, and proved ability. These, rather than birth, wealth, or influence, determined the selection. The office of sachem, who was their leader in peace, was somewhat loosely held by heredity; and in case of a vacancy, it was filled by an election. The office of chief, or leader in war, was largely elective, and his immediate following consisted usually of seventy-five to one hundred braves. The term signifying "king" was very rarely used; but when it was employed it was used to denote leadership of the very highest order.

Children wore no clothing in warm weather; but when about ten years old the boys had a sort of "a coming out" occasion, when they adopted the dress of their elders and began to accompany the hunters in the chase, and the warriors in their forays and military expeditions. The hair was usually worn long, hanging down in two long braids, one on either side of the head. In this region, and farther east, their thoughtfulness for the future convenience of their enemies took form in shaving most of the head, but leaving a handy tuft of long hair growing on top of the scalp as a handhold while the enemy was severing the scalp from the head of the considerate one.

The Indians had comparatively few laws, moral or otherwise; but they were trained to a faithful observance of them all; and they took a pride in conforming to them. This was in contrast to the way white folks in these days regard their laws; for they take pride in seeing how many laws they can get enacted, and also in striving to ignore or infringe as many of these as possible. Their enactments are becoming year by year increasingly numerous, and cover almost every phase of their relations with each other. In such infinite variety and number have these laws been enacted that many indeed, even of the judges and the lawyers of the land whose business it is to study and to keep informed upon their provisions, find themselves utterly unable to keep abreast of the flood of enactments. So prevalent has the infringement, conscious as well as the unconscious and unwitting, of our laws become, that we may safely assert without much fear of denial, that the American people of

today have become a nation of law-breakers rather than a law-abiding people. Too many of our people seem to take a pride rather in seeing how many of our laws may be broken with impunity than in sacredly observing them in sincere reverence, as did the Indians.

Comparatively little is accurately known of the natives who made the south shore of Lake Erie their home prior to the advent of the white race. Most of that little has been gleaned from the Indian traditions related by the Indian nations who formerly surrounded them. But that there was a powerful nation of Indian tribes who did live here in those days, is well substantiated. It is also, equally clear that other great and powerful nations lived to the east of them who were known as, first the Five Nations, and later, upon the advent of another tribe from Carolina, as the Six Nations; and on the west of them other great nations, the near one being the Hurons. All of the nations surrounding this central nation were warlike and full of prowess. This central nation was equally brave and enduring, but for generations had acted as mediator, or arbitrator, between the nearer nations to them, as well as many other more distant ones, and were averse to instigating battle, or countenancing warlike methods.

These Indians who lived in our own region were known amongst the tribes as the Atiwandaronk; the Dutch knew of them as the Shaonons or Satanas; the French called them the Neutral Nation, or the Neuters, and also described them as the Erigas, Eriez, Eries, Erie-honons, Cats, Mad-spirits and Chats.

These tribes were well able to give a good account of themselves in battle, as will be presently seen; but they were friends to both the Hurons and the Five Nations, and were the official arbitrator between those nations, as well as between the individuals of those nations who were unfortunate enough to have become involved in disputes or personal strife.

Chief Elias Johnson relates that these Eries Indians were a brave, proud, and peace-loving nation. That they maintained peace amongst the surrounding nations by fairly administering justice and insisting upon the observance of fair dealing. That when the French first entered the St. Lawrence River, they were a powerful and dominant nation in the midst of the country, occupying the territory from near where Rochester now stands, along the south shore of the lake to somewhere in the vicin-

ity of Cleveland, or perhaps a little farther west. They then (1535) had their stronghold, fort and seat of power at a place on the edge of the Niagara escarpment about six or eight miles east of Niagara Falls. It was near the place now known as "Pekin Cut," and this capital was known as "Gau-strau-yea," signifying in the Indian tongue "bark laid down;" meaning, metaphorically, that the place was to be used and employed by seekers for its benefits with diligence, and utmost care, or such a one would perchance suffer a slip and a fall, as upon freshly peeled, slippery-elm bark newly laid as a flooring with the slippery side upwards; where one who essayed to enter must walk with care and much circumspection, observing strictly the laws and established rules of the place, else he would slip and fall down in his attempt to realize the value of this institution, to his confusion, perhaps destruction. This symbolism was a very appropriate one; for this capital partook of the nature of fort, capital, and City of Refuge; it was governed by peculiar and strict laws, any one of which might easily be broken by the unwary.

The queen was called by an hereditary title, spelled by white folks variously as "Ge-keah-saw-sa," "Ge-go-sa-sa," etc., was chosen by the Six Nations, the Eriez, the Hurons, and resided within this citadel. Each queen elect assumed the hereditary title, succeeded to the post of honor, and took up residence within the sacred enclosure.

This citadel is described by Chief Johnson as follows: "It had been built by the Senecas, aided by the Squakihaws (Eries) on an eminence on the north side of a steep of perpendicular rocks, which was about eight or ten feet down; and on the east, south and west sides they dug a trench four or five feet deep. In this trench they placed timbers set perpendicularly, and jointed as close as possible. These timbers projected above the ground some ten or twelve feet, enclosing a space of about twenty by fifty rods in extent. The house for the queen was in the center of this enclosure, or fort, and adjacent houses were built in two rows, with a trail or path between them directly leading to the queen's house. On each end and inside the fort, which ran lengthwise, east and west, was an entrance corresponding with the trail prepared leading to the house of the queen.

"A suitable number of warriors were selected from the Squawkihaws nation composed of the most able-bodied, the swiftest runners, and the most expert in the art of war. These were stationed at this fort and

lived in those adjacent houses, to keep the place in order and to execute its regulations, laws, and edicts. They were to be supplied with all the necessaries of life, and with suitable weapons of war, by the Iroquois.

"Some of the regulations with which this executive branch of Indian government had to do were: That no nation or branch of the Iroquois should make war against any other nation or branch of the same league, under any circumstances. The Iroquois must not make war upon any alien nation without the consent of the queen. This Peace Fort must ever be held sacred as a place of peace, by never allowing the shedding of blood within the enclosure. All executions decreed by the queen should be made outside the fort. No person, or persons, other than the keepers of the fort, should, on entering it, go faster than a walk. The queen must always have meals ready at every hour of the day or night, which signified in the Indian allegorical meaning, keeping a 'Kettle of Hominy Hanging;' an Indian term used to express to all that every hospitality and succor was ready on the instant for every needy one, and especially for all fugitives and pursuers alike, from any nation on the continent to partake of.

"All fugitives, irrespective of their nationality, when fleeing for their lives from an enemy, when once their feet had touched the threshhold of this fort were safe, and their lives were fully protected while inside it. Then the practice ensued, in case of a fugitive seeking the fort, for the queen to conduct him into one end of her house, which stood lengthwise, east and west, with a door at each end, and having a partition made of choice deerskin hung in the center of the room. When the pursuer came he was conducted by her into the other end of the house. They were each seated and given food. The curtain was then rolled back so that they could see each other, and when they had finished eating they passed out of the house and out of the fort, and thence to their respective nations in peace. It was contrary to law for any person to execute the death sentence upon a fugitive after he had arrived in this fort, had eaten, and then had gone out, without the consent of the queen. If this rule were violated, the Iroquois would demand the trespasser from the nation to which he belonged; if this request were approved he was executed; but if the nation ignored or refused it, that nation was plunged into the devastations of war at the hands of the Iroquois. The queen was hedged in by a veritable web of technicalities in the execution of her office, and it required much sagacity and diplomacy at times in order to fulfill

safely its requirements. It was one inconsiderate act of the queen which precipitated the trouble that finally destroyed the proud and peace-loving Eriez Indian Nation.

"Two Canandaigua (Seneca) warriors were announced at her lodge, and began to smoke the pipe of peace, when a deputation from the Mississaques was also announced. The object of their visit was soon made known, and their request, which was to demand vengeance for the murder of their chief's son, was immediately granted. Intelligence of this violation of neutrality on the part of Ge-go-sa-sa spread in every direction. The queen dispatched messengers to explain her position to Ragnatha (Buffalo) where the principal commander of the Eriez resided. She even undertook to execute the commission herself; but a meddling woman also stepped off quietly, taking a canoe along the shore of Lake Ontario, and communicated the death of the Canandaigua chief. Spies were sent by the Senecas to ascertain the truth of the rumors, who, without exciting suspicion, learned the facts from some boys found hunting squirrels, and upon their report, an army was raised in hot haste. As a decoy a man was dressed in bear-skin and directed to sit in the path, and when pursued to lead the way into ambush. The plan succeeded, and the Eriez were brought into the midst of crouching Senecas, who sounded the war-whoop most terrifically, but themselves, after a severe contest, were forced to flee. Afterward they rallied and fought with great desperation, and the Eriez were compelled to yield, leaving 600 slain on the field of battle."

"In this first war of the Eriez, which occurred in 1634, they proved themselves no despicable enemy. In 1653 they again engaged in war with the Iroquois. In this contest 'Greek met Greek,' and the event, otherwise doubtful, was decided by a pestilence which prevailed and swept off greater numbers even than the club and arrow. After their defeat according to Seneca tradition, they fled down the Ohio, and the once sacred peace-lodge of Yag-o-wanea was demolished. They were compeled to leave the land where Niagara pours its echoes and animates to heroic deeds. The Iroquois they found the worst of conquerors—inordinate pride, thirst of blood and dominion were the mainspring of their warfare, and their victories were stained with every excess of passion. When their vengeance was glutted by the sacrifice of a sufficient number of captives, they adopted the survivors as members of their confederate tribes, separating wives from husbands, and children from parents, and distributing

them among different villages, in order that old ties and associations might be more completely broken. This policy, as Schoolcraft informs us, was designated by a name which signified 'flesh cut in pieces and scattered among the tribes.' Jefferson says of them: 'They fled to distant regions of the west and south, and wherever they fled they were followed by the undying hatred of the Iroquois. In accordance with the threat of the Onondagas, their council fire was put out, and their name and lineage as a tribe lost." So the tale was told by one who strove to set forth the facts in fairness to all.

This proud, brave and peace-loving nation, became thus the most unfortunate, although formerly the most honored, nation amongst the red men of this part of the continent. Their nation has long since been dissipated, and only tradition and a few names of places remain to testify to their former occupation of this section of the country. They have become almost as mythical and mysterious to moderns as have the Mound-builders themselves. No successor to Gegosasa, or to the great institution at Kienuka, or Fort Gau-strau-yea, was ever instituted. That institution, together with its significant mission on earth, was thus abruptly terminated. From that time on there seems to have been no regulation amongst the natives concerning their feuds or their warfare. Human instincts and passions, guided by ambition, or stimulated by revenge, thereafter controlled the actions of the red men, and was the condition when the French entered the St. Lawrence River basin in 1535.

We have no means of knowing just when the great confederacy of the Iroquois, known as the Hohnnonchiendi, or The Six Nations, came into being. But we do know that when the white people first came into this northern country that the confederacy was in full being and was full of potency for defensive purposes. It served the direct purpose of thoroughly uniting the Indians of this section of the land, and down to Albany in New York state. This group was thoroughly warlike, powerful, and enterprising. They thus interposed a most ample and substantial barrier to the exploration of their part of the country.

Perhaps the reader has often wondered why the French took such a long time to penetrate to Lake Erie after they had become so well acquainted with the lower reaches of the river which drained it. One of the reasons was the open and active hostility of the Iroquois to them. This hositility had arisen out of the conduct of Champlain towards the Indians when he and his men had journeyed into the wilderness and laid

claim to the discovery of the beautiful lake which later bore his own name. His indiscrete actions there brought on a strife which resulted in much bloodshed, and an endless amount of antagonism to the French interests. This attitude of the Iroquois was well known to the French, and instilled into the French mind a wholesome respect for the wishes of those natives. Explorers approaching the territory inhabited by these Indians were either captured and tortured as a sort of reprisal, or discovered many reasons for safely avoiding actual contact with them. In consequence all of the earlier French expeditions outfitted for the western country passed well to the north of the Iroquois' lands, and whenever later expeditions passed through Lake Ontario, bound for the Niagara or Toronto stations, they invariably sought the safe waters of the northern shore for many years rather than risk falling in with any of the watchful Iroquois.

Another sufficient reason was, that the earliest explorers had ascended the St. Lawrence River until the broad mouth of the Ottawa River opened out to them upon their right hand, with its strong deep and broad current flowing out of the great west which they were seeking to reach; and thus they found a beckoning invitation to ascend the Ottawa River, rather than the St. Lawrence, which stretched away amongst the hills towards the territories infested with their arch enemies. The Ottawa River afforded them a very direct route nearly to good passages into Lake Huron, and of course thence to Mackinac and the upper waters of the great lakes system. Once launched upon this route, it became the usual and accustomed passage way for their expeditions, and little thought was given, for many years, to what lay up the St. Lawrence. In fact until their plans became more involved with the territories lying south along the newly discovered Mississippi River, and south into the Illinois and Indiana territories, no interest seems to have manifested itself as to where the waters of the St. Lawrence reached, or to the problem as to whether the current of that great river was identical with the current from the waters abounding about their post at Michillimackinac. For a long time they were intent upon exploiting the fur trade which they had opened up along the upper shores of Lake Huron, and of proselyting the Indians of those regions to the Roman Catholic faith. Many stations were established for both purposes; and these required frequent expeditions from the eastern supply depots to carry arms, ammunition, clothing, and other necessities to the traders and missionaries, as well as to carry

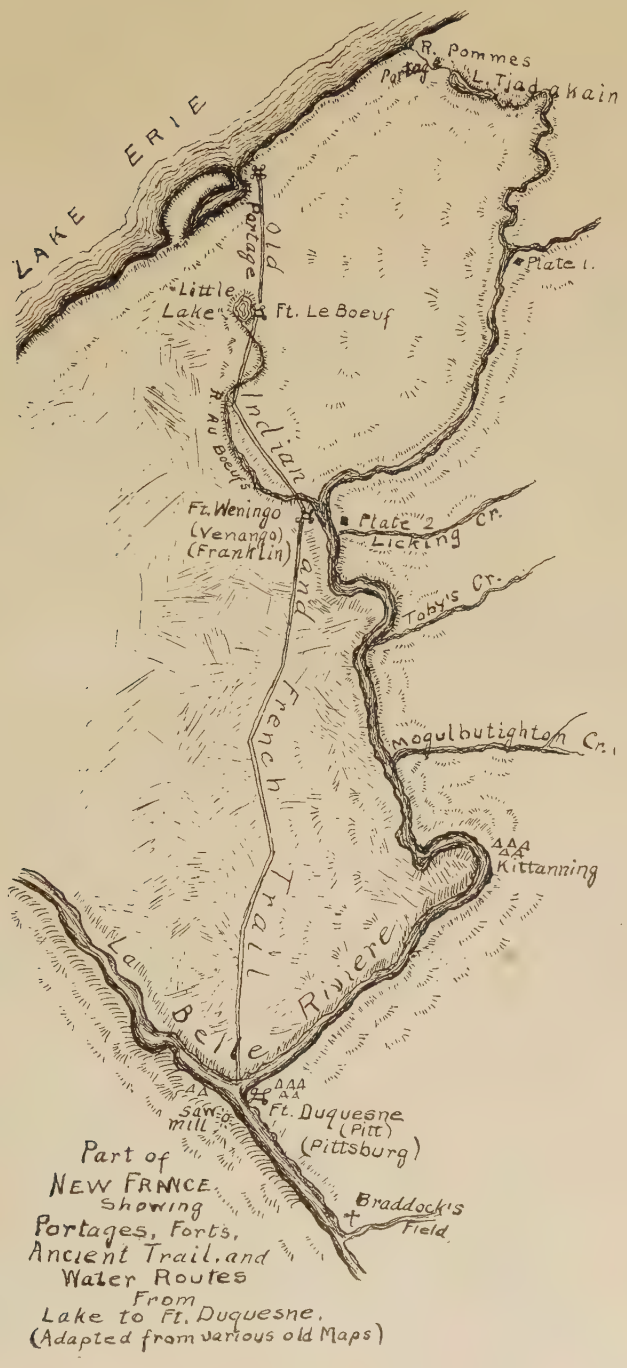
the needed goods with which to barter for the immense quantities of peltries obtained by the Indians for them in that great hunting ground. The Ottawa River and its portage was in consequence, a very busy route for a long time before the first white man laid eyes upon the western shores of even Lake Ontario.

Another reason perhaps, was that even those Indians who were friendly to the French, were highly superstitious along certain lines. One of their most venerated objects in this great wilderness was the residence of the Great Manitou in the surging spray and wild waters of Niagara Falls. They were exceedingly loath to have alien eyes behold the sacred place of abode of this powerful spirit. The place was regarded by themselves with awe and worship. Every instinct of their individual and national life restrained them from even divulging the existence of the place; least of all, its whereabouts. And so it transpired that the French interest was constantly diverted by them from that whole region, and was only developed by reason of their greed and thirst later to establish themselves in the Ohio country before the English could acquire its possession.

To us it is highly interesting to peruse the first efforts of the French explorers, engineers and mappers to portray the extent and character of this region. Those efforts are highly romantic and exaggerated sketches of the territory. For many years even the St. Lawrence River was shown upon their drafts in a grossly erroneous form and course, while this region which we now occupy was left upon those same sketches entirely blank. Even Lake Erie was omitted from them, without even a hint that a body of water of any description lay anywhere in the region where its waters flowed. It amuses us also now, to reflect that they advanced no theory to account for the destination of currents, composed of such vast quantities of steadily flowing waters, which they knew passed by their various stations in the north.

However, little by little stray bits of information came to them, and from such rumors and crude descriptions overheard by them, they commenced to construct the early maps of this region. But even yet no consistent effort was attempted to penetrate the wilderness in this direction for first hand and accurate data. Their maps and drafts therefore exhibit to us of today the most crude and visionary caricatures; wholly at variance with the facts.

In 1566 one of these early maps shows a large unnamed river which


LAKE ERIE
R. Pommes
Portage
L. Tjadakain
Old Portage
Plate 1.
Little Lake
Ft. Le Boeuf
R. au Boeuf
Indian Trail
Ft. Weningo (Venango) (Franklin)
Plate 2
Licking Cr.
Toby's Cr.
French Trail
Moqulbutighton Cr.
Kittanning
La Belle Riviere
Ft. Duquesne (Pitt) (Pittsburg)
Saw mill
Braddock's Field
Part of NEW FRANCE Showing Portages, Forts, Ancient Trail, and Water Routes From Lake to Ft. Duquesne. (Adapted from various old Maps)

might, without much of a stretch of the imagination, stand for the St. Lawrence; while south of it the map-maker, who was Zalterii, of Venice, showed a large "lago," and this emptied into the sea through a rather short river which he dubbed the "S. Lorenzo." Excepting for this the whole region of the lakes was left blank. After Jacques Cartier, in 1535, entered the mouth of the St. Lawrence, most of the early mappers show vaguely a river in the region where he discovered its entry into the ocean. It came to be accepted that a lake, or lakes, of considerable extent, must form the sources of the St. Lawrence, and so Mercator in 1569 very sketchily indicates lakes as its sources; and following this map in 1570, Ortelius adopts his conclusions. Mappers throughout that period adopted these views, without any real knowledge of the facts, so that the whole vintage of the maps of that period but vaguely depict rumors which had passed through many minds before they reached the engraver. Even in 1592, one hundred years after the discovery of America, Emeric Molineaux shows a small lake up in this territory beyond where he conceives the St. Lawrence heads. This old map is still preserved in London. But in 1600 he drafts another map of the region and draws this little lake as a very large one, with two communications, the one with the St. Lawrence eastwardly, and the other towards the north and entering the northern sea.

The first indication that the French had even heard of Niagara is found in the map drawn by Marc Lescarbot, in 1609. Upon this draft he indicates a "saut" or fall, and locates it at the extreme west end of a great river. This great river is no doubt intended as the St. Lawrence. This was no doubt drawn from Indian rumors which had reached the French. This cataract seems to have been heard about long before they had any definite reports about the size or situation of the great lakes. Perhaps the first satisfactory showing of the St. Lawrence, and certainly of Lake Champlain, although far from accurate, is in 1612, when Champlain published his map of the region. It shows a fairly large lake from which flows the St. Lawrence, and at its western end enters a stream flowing from another lake which is indicated as "a great lake 300 leagues long," while close to the place where this latter stream empties is a spot marked "Waterfall". Another large lake south of the first one is marked "lac des irocois," with a river flowing north and into the lake from which flowed the St. Lawrence. But the first two lakes bear no name.

In 1631 a map-maker named Henrico Hondio published his map

named "America," showing the St. Lawrence as phenominally enlarged, and with a number of tributary streams entering it from their several sources in large lakes; but he gives none of these lakes, nor the streams, any names. On one of these streams flowing from the south-west he marks the words "Premier sault," showing that he had received rumors of a large waterfall situated upon one of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence. On Champlain's map published in 1632, after he had traveled through the Georgian Bay district, thence east to Lake Ontario near its eastern end, thence south across it and into central New York, is depicted Lake Ontario which he calls "Lac S. Louis". Lake Huron he styles "Mer Douce"; but it is a greatly exaggerated lake with its eastern end opposite the middle of Lake Ontario, and with a waterfall marked west of Lake Ontario as "Waterfall, very high, at the end of St. Louis fall, where several sorts of fish are stunned in their descent."

A map of De Laet's in 1633 shows Lake Ontario as a very small lake, but west of it is one large enough to comprehend all the rest of the lakes in this whole region. The former was labelled "Lac des Yroquois," and the latter merely a grand lac," but without indicating any cataract in connection with either one.

The Royal Geographer, N. Sanson d'Abbeville, makes an effort to represent the St. Lawrence River with some degree of correctness on his map entitled North America in 1650. He places Lake Ontario under the title of "L. de St. Loys," and southwest from it he places a large lake without naming it. Lakes Huron, and even St. Clair are indicated, with the Detroit River shown, while Lakes Michigan and Superior have their eastern lines indicated and their western boundaries are left to the imagination of the reader. He shows a river between Erie and Ontario, but omits mention of the cataract. The region north of Lake Erie is named "N. Neutre"; that to the south "N. du Chat," Neuter Nation and Nation of the Chat, respectively.

Thirteen years before La Salle is known to have been in this region although he has been the alleged discoverer of Niagara, the official map maker of France issues a map in 1656 of "Canada or New France" upon which are portrayed "Lac de St. Louys" and southwest from it "L. Erie, ou de Chat," with a very long river connecting them broken by "Ongiara sault," a corrupted spelling of the older word "Onguiaahra." This, however, does not yet bear the earmarks of one who had been upon the ground. But Galinée's map of 1670, a sketch of the lakes and river region

which he and some associates had traveled through the previous year, although not accurate, yet forms a graphic picture fairly satisfactory, of this region and the lower St. Lawrence basin, together with the Genesee River and several native villages in the Iroquois country. A remarkable feature of this map is the notation in the Seneca territory, of a "fontaine de bitume," evidently a natural outflow of petroleum, the first discovery of this product, evidently, in the country. He also notes "Fall which descends, by report of the natives, more than 200 feet," but the river is shown very much elongated. This sketch shows Long Point wholly out of proportion and size, as "Presqué Isle de Lac D'Erié," while the bay behind it is named "Petit lac d'erié." He enlightens us, however, with the statement, "I show only what I have seen until I see the rest," and without showing the south shore of Lake Erie at all.

The most wonderful title applied to our lake is to be found in Coronelli's map of the western part of Canada or New France issued from Paris in 1688, on which is shown, with fair correctness, the entire chain of lakes, with the outlet rivers from each, and the lower lakes labelled "Lac Erié ou Teiocharontiong et Lac de Conty et du Chat," and the "Lac Frontenac, ou Ontario et Skaniadorio u St. Louis." He notes of Lake Erie, "It empties into Lake Frontenac." Of Niagara he tells us, "100 tois en perpendiculaires," which signifies about 640 feet, a somewhat interesting and wonderful natural feature of the landscape. The French must have established posts before this, as he indicates Forts Conty (mouth of Niagara River) and Frontenac on the north side of the St. Lawrence where that river receives the waters from the chain of lakes. He shows a small creek entering Lake Erie at what is likely the Eighteen Mile Creek west of Buffalo.

Coronelli published other maps of the region in 1689, with nothing about the Presque Isle or Chautauqua region, but does indicate the lower Ohio, and its upper course as he supposes it to run, shown by dotted lines; another in the same year, with similar data, and all noting many Indian towns and villages especially about Lake Ontario.

Guillaume Delisle published a number of maps, one of which, Paris, 1700, indicates Forts Frontenac and Niagara; while one in 1703, "Mexique" notes Fort Niagara as "Fort Denonville," and shows the Wabash River just skirting the south shore of Lake Erie, and following its name the words "otherwise named Ohio or beautiful river." Another of his maps names Long Point as "Pte. de l'Est" (East Point).

De Fer, Paris, 1702, published a map with our lake dubbed "Lac Frié," and with the location of a fort marked on it somewhere in this general region, but not named. Certainly there could have been no construction by white men in a region where as yet their information even was by Indian report rather than by personal inspection.

On Delisle's map of "Louisiana, etc.," Paris, 1718, Niagara is explained as "600 feet high," while our shore of the lake is not shown; but Long Point is indicated as "La Grand Pointe"; the Ohio River is shown as being a tributary of the Wabash. The western end of Lake Erie is shown with a fine bay marked "Lac Sandouské."

A most ambitious and droll depiction of our region is attempted by Herman Moll in his map of 1719, called "A new and correct map of the whole world," which shows a most wonderful river rising in Virginia, and flowing northwest until it empties into Lake Erie at about where Silver Creek now is. This river he names "Conde," our lake is "Errie," Ontario is "Frontignac," while the cataract is labeled "the great Fall of Niagara." A later map terms our lake, "Irrie."

A map of something like real merit was published by the French Engineer, Jacques Nicolas Bellin, dated Paris, 1744, where for the first time some of the prevailing errors of previous publishers have been eliminated. The Ohio river has been removed from the south shores of our lake, and seems to have been permanently located about where it is now; and it is the Wabash which is its tributary, instead of the reverse. This map shows one of the sources of the Ohio as in "Lac Hiatackoun," which is placed near to Lake Erie. This lake seems now, for the first time to find a place upon the early maps; for it was first found by the expedition of 1739.

In 1740, his map of the country omits the name of Chautauqua Lake, but indicates a portage between it and Lake Erie. On this map is shown for the first time the upper Allegheny, with Le Boeuf River and Le Boeuf Lake, and numerous Indian villages and towns along both streams.

About 1750, his later map terms the Genesee River the "Casconchiagon," Lake Chautauqua as "Lac Tjadakoin," our south shore shows "Presqu' Isle" peninsula and the fort, with "Grande Pointe" across the lake.

The first American map-maker was Lewis Evans, who prepared a most worthy and famous map which ran a publication of ten different editions between 1755 and 1807, the first being published by Benjamin

Franklin and D. Hall of Philadelphia. Although an extremely competent maker of maps, Mr. Evans died poor, his work having been pirated and published without authority by others who reaped the profits from it. On this the great cataract is named "Oxniagara," the Indian gutteral gh or ch in the word being here represented by an X, and often by a character nearly like the figure 8. The lake and portage to Chautauqua are called "Jadaxque." The portage at Presque Isle is shown with a distance of fifteen miles. While much data never before shown concerning this region is noted, yet, strange as it may seem, Lake Erie is left practically blank. A map attributed to Hennepin shows our lake extending far to the south, practically as far as Virginia, calls our lake "Lac du Conty," and having other extravagant data. Another one exhibits a very large river flowing from the southeast into the eastern end of Lake Erie, termed the River Condé.

CHAPTER IV

FRENCH ACTIVITIES.

DISCOVER NIAGARA—LA SALLE AND HIS "THE GRIFFON" THE FIRST WHITE MAN'S VESSEL TO SAIL LAKE ERIE—DENONVILLE'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE IROQUOIS—DESTRUCTION OF INDIAN ORCHARDS AND CORN—INDIAN AGRICULTURE AND VAST CROPS.

The advent of the first white person into what might be termed the Niagara region, of which, for our purposes, our county really forms a part, is very conjectural, although with strong probability that he was a young French interpreter named Etienne Brulé. He seems to have been with Champlain in the Huron regions, but appears to have parted company with that distinguished explorer in September of 1615, and volunteered a journey into the territory of the Andastes Indians, who appear to have then occupied the southern shores of our lake from Buffalo west, and eastward to the head-waters of the Susquehanna River. He tried to stir them up to enter a campaign against the Iroquois. This makes it seem that he must have passed through the western New York Country, for he seems to have come out upon Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Humber River (Toronto) and was probably the first white man to see that lake. If he traveled round the west end of Lake Ontario he must have seen Lake Erie, probably the falls. But that is very problematical; and it is quite possible, too, that he may have crossed Lake Ontario by canoe without reaching Niagara.

However, it was Brulé who made a wonderful report about the Neutre Nation when he returned to the mission station of the French Called "Toanchain," in the Huron country, and it was his report which

inspired the Franciscan Friar, Joseph de la Roche Dallion in October, 1626, to journey to the villages of the Neutres, where he spent three months visiting with them, and assuring them that "I came on behalf of the French, to contract alliance and friendship with them, and to invite them to come and trade." He relates how kind and receptive they were, especially in the matter of his little presents of small knives, and that as a mark of their great trust and affection, they adopted him to "Souharissen, who was my father and host." Here is the first time an individual native in this region is mentioned in history, so far as we can learn; and the barter by this Franciscan seems to have been the very first bartering in this region between white folks and the Indians. It is related that Chief Souharissen had under his reign or leadership "28 towns, cities and villages, besides several little hamlets of seven or eight cabins." However, Dallion soon returned to their Huron mission which seems to have been situated in the modern town of Medonte, Ontario, which is on Georgian Bay near to Penetanguishene, after having endured many hardships, largely due to his having no interpreter through whom to converse with the Indians. Several "Fathers" of the Recollect orders seem to have followed to the Neutrals; and one of them, Father Lallement, seems to have been greatly impressed with the future possibilities for trading upon the great waterways forming the Great Lakes System; for he writes in 1640 that "if once we were masters of the coast of the sea nearest the dwellings of the Iroquois, we could ascend that river (St. Lawrence) without danger, as far as the Neutral nation, and far beyond, with considerable saving of time and trouble." Until the publication of Father Hennepin's "Louisiane" in 1683, the great cataract was denominated as "Onquiaahra" and as "Ongiara," which seems an effort to abbreviate the spelling of the same Indian gutteral sound. But with Hennepin's work we have the first spelling of the word as we have it now, "Niagara." Father Paul Ragueneau in 1647-8, writes about it "Almost due south from the country of the same Neutral nation, we find a great lake nearly 200 leagues in circumference, called Erie; it is formed by the discharge of the Fresh Water Sea (Huron), and throws itself over a waterfall of frightful height, into a third lake, named Ontario, which we call Lake Saint Louys."

At length France takes a determined step towards establishing dictatorial rights and powers within this territory, when several independent expeditions joined forces, with Francois Dollier de Casson a native French

soldier-priest who had the reputation of being able to hold a man upon either palm with his arms extended; Rene de Brehant de Galineé, of a noble Breton family who had astronomical skill and an adept at map-making; and Rene Robert Cavalier, de La Salle, twenty-six years of age, who had sold his property on Montreal Island which he called St. Sulpice, but which has become universally known as La Chine, and with the proceeds had equipped an expedition with which he was about starting for the western country, when he was persuaded to join in with the others. So, on July 6, 1669, this augmented force left Montreal with nine canoes and twenty-one men, and explored the east end, and then the southern shore, of Lake Ontario as far as Irondequoit Bay, where they took across country to the southward into the land of the Senecas, hoping to get a guide to the Ohio country. Tarrying here several weeks, they at last were forced to abandon this plan and returned to their canoes at Irondequoit Bay, and continued westward along Lake Ontario until, as Gallineé writes, "We discovered a river one eighth of a league wide and extremely rapid, which is the outlet or communication from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. The depth of this stream (for it is properly the river St. Lawrence) is prodigious at this spot; for at the very shore there are 15 or 16 fathoms of water, which fact we proved by dropping our line." This, then, is the first description by white folks of this great river from a personal inspection. Strange that they did not go up the river to see the great falls, but he adds "our desire to go on to our little village called Ganastogue Sonontoua Outinaoutoua prevented our going to see that wonder," adding that the Indians told them about it, which was "higher than the tallest pine trees; that is, about 200 feet. In fact, we heard it from where we were." But they went on to the west along the shore of the lake, reaching Burlington Bay, past the present city of Hamilton, and thence by an Indian trail they presently reached the Grand River. About there, on September 24, they met Joliet, Pere and the expedition coming eastward. Joliet had come down Lake Huron, through the rivers St. Clair and Detroit, which as yet had not received their names, had sailed along the north shore of Lake Erie, and then up the Grand River where the two parties had met. Therefore we may conclude that Lake Erie was discovered from the west, rather than from the east; and that Joliet, Pere and party, were the first white men to actually see it and to sail over it, although Brule may have done so, but that is mere conjecture.

Here on the Grand River, La Salle quit the remainder of his party, and with Joliet returned to Burlington Bay after Father Dollier had said mass for the common benefit of all concerned. Dollier with his party continued down the Grand River and sailed out on the wide waters of Lake Erie. They did not go very far until the rigors of the season compelled them to disembark on the north shore, where they went into winter quarters. Here they set up a shelter, erected a cross and affixed the royal arms to it, and then took formal possession of the country and lake in the name of Louis the Magnificent. This act was in October, 1669, signed by Francois Dollier for the Diocese of Nantes, and by De Galinee for the Diocese of Rennes. The writing perpetrated at that time reads as follows: "We, the undersigned, certify that we have seen, on the lands of the lake named Erie, the arms of the King of France attached to the foot of a cross, with this inscription: 'The year of salvation 1669, Clement IX being seated in the chair of St. Peter, Louis XIV reigning in France, Monsieur de Courcelles being Governor of New France, and Monsieur Talon being Intendent therein for the King, there arrived in this place two missionaries of the Seminary of Montreal, accompanied by seven other Frenchmen, who the first of all European people have wintered on this lake, of which they have taken possession in the name of their King, as of an unoccupied territory, by affixing his arms which they have attached here to the foot of this cross. In testimony whereof we have signed the present certificate.' Here they were on March 23 following, which being Passion Sunday they all repaired to the lake beach where they planted 'a cross in memory of so long a stay of Frenchmen as ours had been'."

After a varied experience in striving to discover "the South Sea passage" the Sieur de la Salle is found to be back in Canada in May of 1673; for he is then sent by Frontenac on a mission to the Iroquois at Onondaga, while in the following year he petitioned for and received a patent or grant of land on the eastern end of Lake Ontario on May 13, 1675. Here he built a new post and named it Fort Frontenac, a name which became more and more used in connection with it as the years rolled around; while the former name of the place, "Cataraqui" became less and less employed. In honor of his distinguished services to his government in the new land, he was, on the same day, May 13, 1675, granted a patent of nobility, and on May 12, 1678, he was given papers which permitted him "to endeavor to discover the western part of New

France," admittedly acknowledging that as yet the French had not set eyes on the vast western country which they nevertheless were strenuously asserting rights to by reason of their prior discovery of it; and he at once fitted out an expedition for the purpose of executing this commission.

The French king was dubious about the wisdom of extending the French occupation further than settlers could be introduced and occupy it with useful improvements; for he writes to the Governor of Canada through his Minister Colbert, in May of 1674, "His Majesty's view is not that you undertake great voyages by ascending the River St. Lawrence, nor that the inhabitants spread themselves for the future, further than they have already done;" but he advises "he deems it much more agreeable to the good of the service that you apply yourself to the clearing and settlement of those tracts which are most fertile and nearest the sea-coasts and the communication with France, than to think of distant discoveries in the interior of the Country, so far off that they can never be settled or possessed by Frenchmen;" and the Prime Minister, Colbert, added to it on his own account, that Frontenac could take possession of such territories as would become "necessary to the trade and traffic of the French . . . and open to discovery and occupation by any other Nation that may disturb French commerce and trade." Thus Frontenac was given a pretty free hand in exploring and seizing new territories in this land for his French master, and he set about it straightway. To Frontenac and Count de Paluan must be credited the idea of establishing trading posts, with villages attached, to be established at advantageous places within the French territories, especially at "rapids and carrying places." He strongly urges the establishment of such a post at the Niagara carrying place which he reports is the only break in "a navigation so easy through the beautiful rivers he (Joliet) has found, that a person can go from Lake Ontario and Fort Frontenac in a bark to the Gulf of Mexico, there being only one carrying place, half a league in length, where Lake Ontario communicates with Lake Erie. A settlement could be made at this point and another bark built on Lake Erie."

The French King, Louis, at this time began to comprehend something of the possibilities which lay within the territories which Joliet, La Salle and other explorers had laid at his feet. When executing the license for La Salle on May 12, 1678, "to discover the Western part of New France," he took occasion to observe "There is nothing we have more at heart

than the discovery of that country, where there is a prospect of finding a way to penetrate as far as Mexico . . . These and other causes Us moving hereunto, we have permitted, and by these Presents, signed by Our hand, do permit you to labor in the Discovery of the Western part of New France, and for the execution of this undertaking, to construct forts in the places you may think necessary, where of We will that you enjoy the same clauses and conditions as of Fort Frontenac . . . on condition, nevertheless, that you complete this enterprise within five years, in default whereof, these presents shall be null and void; and that you do not carry on any trade with the Savages called Outaouacs (Ottawas) and others who carry their beavers and peltries to Montreal; that you perform the whole at your expense and that of your associates, to whom we have granted, as a privilege, the trade in Cibola (buffalo) skins." What a magnanimous privilege was here granted. To travel thousands of miles from his home and country, at his own expense; to brave the dangers of a hostile and unknown wilderness of whose extent but few, if any, white men had even a glimmering of understanding. And when completed, the country explored was to be the sole property of the crown.

On Dec. 6, 1678, he, with his expedition fitted out at his own expense, entered the mouth of the Niagara River, intent upon reaching the upper river and thence the waters of Lake Erie, where they purposed the building "of a bark" to sail from there to the Gulf of Mexico over those "beautiful rivers" found by Joliet. They first examined the Canadian shores of the river above the falls for a suitable place to build their ship; but finding none they went back to their ship and sailed and rowed it up the current to the foot of the escarpment where Lewiston now stands, and there they constructed a frame store-house; it being the first white man's building in all of this region. Here they planned to make for themselves a depot of supplies for their further operations. With further supplies, La Salle and Henri de Tonty had left Frontenac on Christmas Day 1678, stopping near the mouth of the Genesee where they sought and obtained from the Senecas a permit to build on the Niagara. Re-embarking, they sailed for the Niagara, La Salle and Tonty leaving the vessel, and a storm arising in the night while the crew slept on the shore, the whole vessel and cargo was lost. It had contained the materials for their new vessel above the falls. He walked up the Niagara River and found a suitable place where he could build the new ship which was

to be the first of a fleet to carry on the French commerce on Lake Erie, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico.

The spot selected for the building of that first vessel for Lake Erie commerce, was on the east side of the Niagara River, just south of the mouth of Cayuga Creek, where an island in the river caused a narrow and deep channel between it and the eastern bank. On returning he learned of the loss of his ship full of materials, and set out on foot to the place of the disaster. The meeting with the ship-master must have been an interesting event in his life, for La Salle is credited with having had a mind of his own. The idea of his crew anchoring the ship out in the lake, although near the shore, and then going ashore to sleep on land, leaving the vessel full of valuable goods to the fate of the winds of that night, did not readily appeal to La Salle as the method of a reliable master. But La Salle was not discouraged, speedily remedied the loss, and was soon on the upper river with men and materials, for on Jan. 22 he and Tonty and Hennepin are on the ground directing the construction of cabins as well as a chapel, of bark and logs. Jan. 26 they laid the keel of the new boat, and after the work was well under way, La Salle was required to return to Fort Frontenac for funds, fresh materials, and men. His creditors there were urgent for a settlement. But one who has lived in this country through the cold of our northern winters can well imagine what a walk La Salle had from his new shipyard above the falls, down the river to Lake Ontario, and thence over the ice to the other end of the lake, on snow shoes. He had but two companions, and used a dog harnessed to a sledge to carry their baggage. Their food for the journey was parched corn, and this failed them before they reached their journey's end. As he passed the mouth of the Niagara, he stopped to trace out the site of a fort there on the east side of the river which he designed to build, and named it Fort Conty. This fort seems to have been built soon after. It is remarkable to consider how La Salle plunged out into the red man's wilderness at Niagara with a few men, in utter disregard of the enmity which for years had been expressed for the French by the Iroquois Nation. Yet he seems to have provided very little in the way of protection for his men and for their work. The work on the new ship progressed quite satisfactorily, but nowhere is there anything like a description of its form and style. In one account it is termed a bark; another calls it "the boat;" another "the ship;" while at last it becomes "the Griffon." No one knows how this first

ship looked, nor whether it had one or two masts; but in likelihood its masts were two. Her Beakhead was adorned with a flying Griffin with an eagle above it. "She carry'd five small Guns, two whereof were of Brass, and three Harquebuze acrock." . . . "The rest of the Ship had the same Ornaments as Men of War use to have." When the hull had been constructed, she was launched and taken out into the stream, where she was fitted out. Here she had to be constantly guarded against destruction by the natives, who "viewed with alarm" the white man's "floating fort."

The English away down at Manhatte (New Amsterdam, or New York) also were filled with apprehensions when they learned, as they speedily did through the Iroquois channels, that the French were about to install a fleet of ships on the lakes. Their feelings appear from a letter written by Governor Andros to Mr. Blathwayt, dated "N. Yorck ye 25th of March 1679" in which he informs his correspondent, "An indian Sachem reports that ye frensh of Canada intend this year to send a Garrison or setlement into one of their towns where these Xtian captiues were a this ye lake wch being of import ile endeauor to preunent but if Efected will not only endanger all ye indian trade, but expose all ye King's plantations upon this continent where they please they pretending no bounds that way."

When La Salle returned to the shipyard in August "He found his barque ready to sail; but his men told him they were unable to get it up to the entrance to Lake Erie, not being able to sail against the Niagara River current. La Salle made them all embark. Thirty persons with three Recollect missionaries, arms, provisions, merchandise, and eight little cannon of castiron or brass. Finally, against the opinion of his people, he managed to ascend the river. He set sail when the wind was very strong, and they towed it in the most difficult places, and so came happily to the entrance of Lake Erie." Father Hennepin relates also that "Most of our Men went ashore to lighten our ships, the better to sail up the Lake. The wind veering to the North-East, and the Ship being well provided, we made all the sail we could, and with the help of Twelve Men who hall'd from the shoar, overcame the rapidity of the Current, and got up into the Lake." While the vessel was being outfitted and later urged up the current into the lake, the Indians made repeated efforts to board, and destroy her; but were prevented, and the vessel saved. They at once set sail for the west, and night came on; and during

that first night this first vessel to sail Lake Erie blundered into Long Point Bay and but for the vigilance of La Salle, who was on board, would have been wrecked during the darkness and fog upon Long Point.

It was, no doubt, his determination in building such a vessel, not alone to explore and chart the region, but to engage in trading with the natives for furs, with which to help in paying his personal expenses in outfitting the expedition. One record states that his crew consisted of 23, another 34 men. These were of a very mixed character, Normans, Canadian habitants, Italians, Flemings, Netherland Spaniards, and probably Indian hunters and servants. They did not work together amicably, and perhaps this brought about the disastrous results. However, on Aug. 7, 1679, the vessel left the Niagara for the romantic and dimly discerned waters and lands of the west, perhaps still expecting to sail his new vessel west along the lakes, and thence down that great river to the Gulf of Mexico. Tonty seems not to have sailed with him, but to have preceded the vessel in a canoe, making the Detroit in two days. Three Franciscan missionaries were on board, Louis Hennepin, Zenobe Membre and Gabriel de la Ribourde, the second of whom later accompanied La Salle to the end of his sufferings, and prepared the most trustworthy account of the expedition, and of La Salle's later exploits which we have left to us.

In September this first vessel of the white folks left Green Bay bound down for Niagara with furs, and a considerable portion of her original cargo which had not been bartered as they had expected. She was never heard from afterwards, and is believed to have perished, with all of her crew, somewhere amongst the islands of Lake Huron. Her mutinous crew were thus mercifully prevented from instigating further labor agitations, or from hampering the progress of the great work of the explorer La Salle. La Salle, with a few companions, walked across southern Michigan to the Detroit; from there walked east along the northern shore of Lake Erie until his companions gave out, and in two days' time he and the other man constructed a crude canoe, took the sick men with them in it, and in two more days accomplished the trip to the Niagara to learn of the fate of his great investment in the Griffon, and of her cargo with which he was to repair his fortunes, and pay the balance of his debts. He had then covered a journey of 450 leagues, largely on foot, in 65 days, a most wonderful exploit. He was then about 37 years of age and in his prime, but the hardships he must have endured are incon-

ceivable, and were such as his Indian guide was wholly unequal to. Thus is the story of the Griffon, the first white man's vessel to be built and sailed on Lake Erie, partially detailed. It was a great step towards the subjugation of the wilderness, and deserved far better results. And then, too, La Salle is thus the first white man to sail Lake Erie into the west, as well as the first to journey the lake from the Detroit back to the Niagara. But Lake Erie is as yet too little known to the whites, and still far from having been lodged in the physical possession of either French or English, to have really a place in the history of the region.

But we find, after much minor trafficking, journeying, and with an attempt on the part of the French to chastise the Iroquois with the help to the western tribes, which resulted in a fiasco, that a new governor came to New York in the person of Governor (and Colonel) Thomas Dongan, who was sent out by the British Crown. He at once grasped the significance of the Niagara situation, and convoked a convention of the Five Nations Indians at Albany in 1684, at which the Indian nations made formal submission to the English Crown. About this time the French Governor in Canada, the Marquis de Denonville, resolved upon the reconstruction of the fortress at the mouth of the Niagara; which coming to the ears of Governor Dongan evoked a diplomatic remonstrance from him in these words:

"I am informed that you are intended to build a fort at the place called Ohniagero (Niagara) on this side of the lake within my Master's territorys without question (I cannot beleev it) that a person that has your reputation in the world would folow the steps of Mons. Labarr (La Barre), and be ill advised . . . to make disturbance . . . for a little pelttree."

Denonvile replied that there could be no question as to the justness of the French claim to the lakes region, and to the Niagara region as well, and suggesting that the French and British Crowns should rightfully settle the debated questions of where the limits of the territories should be. Dongan replied to this message by fitting out an expedition which went up the lakes into the very heart of the French territory for fur trading. This seems to be the first white men, excepting French, who have as yet appeared upon the waters of our Lake Erie. In 1685 under a license from Dongan to trade with the Indians, a young Albany Dutchman named Johannes Rooseboom fitted out eleven canoes with goods and rum; and setting out from Schenectady paddled up the Mohawk, through

Lake Oneida, Lake Ontario, over the great Niagara portage of the French, and into Lake Erie. A swift run was made to the country of the Hurons, where a royal welcome was given them in return for the wonderful prices offered for their furs. With great canoe loads of furs they started on their return and disdained the commands of a French officer on the Niagara to halt. The trip was made in safety, and with great profit. The following year another trip was, however, intercepted by armed forces of the French, augmented by some of their western Indian allies. This expedition was in two sections, the first under Rooseboom, the second was under command of Colonel Patrick MacGregorie, a "Scotch gent". The first was met going north, by some southbound French and Indian forces, and made a virtue of a surrender. Further augmentation of the French forces increased the southbound troop, who went on down and into Lake Erie, where the party under MacGregorie was encountered and forced to surrender to a far superior force. The Indians were much enthused by this double victory, and by so much, the more attached to the French cause. It also very much heartened them for Denonville's purposed attack upon the Iroquois. This appears to have been the first sanguinary encounter between rival white forces upon Lake Erie, and indeed perhaps in all of this lake region. This occurred in the early part of 1687.

Having disposed of the English traders, Denonville was left with a free hand to carry out his cherished purpose of chastising the Iroquois. He had brought his expedition for this purpose to Irondequoit Bay on the south shore of Lake Ontario, from where, on July 12, 1687, he started with a force of some 1,600 French, and western Indians, for the Senecas villages in the interior. Striving to ambush the invaders, the Senecas, after skirmishing a time, kept out of reach; and the French destroyed no less than three of their main villages, and the astounding quantity of 1,200,000 bushels of old and new corn, and one orchard, at least, in which were reported to be 1,500 plum trees. But his expedition utterly failed to accomplish the purpose for which he had planned it. Although he had visited some punishment upon the Indians, he had merely exasperated them, and had done them some damage in property rather than in person. This placed those Indians upon far more friendly terms with the English, and wholly alienated them from all vestige of friendliness with the French. Further hostility between the two white nations was thus fomented, and preparations went forward on both sides for a conflict both regarded as impending. Denonville, arriving at Niagara with his expedition from the

Seneca country commenced, on Aug. 1st, the building of a fortified post in the angle formed by the east shore of Niagara River and the south shore of Lake Ontario. After a winter in the new fort during which a large part of the garrison died of privations and lack of food, it was decided to abandon the place for a time. It was later occupied by the French under command of the Baron de La Hontan, who proceeded thence up to Mackinac for corn, and returning stood garrison at Fort St. Joseph at the outlet of Lake Huron. On July 3, 1688, he and an Indian escort started out "and stood to the south shore of the Lake Erie", appearing to have passed through the islands at the west end of the lake, and from his map is shown to have gone as far east as a large river he dubs the "River of Conde", which he reached on July 17, a matter of two weeks from the time of leaving Fort St. Joseph. Its entry is shown to be into Lake Erie near the southeastern corner of the lake, "about 20 leagues", he says, "from the outlet of Lake Erie". While this wonderful river seems to be of a rather apocryphal nature, yet this trip of La Hontan would seem to be the first canoe, or in fact the first of any character, along our shores. He suggests for the defense of the French country here, three forts, or "little castles"; one at or near Buffalo; one where Fort St. Joseph had been destroyed; and the third seems to have been for a place on Georgian Bay, which his map designates as "Toronto". This suggestion seems never to have been carried out.

CHAPTER V

FRENCH AND ENGLISH RIVALRY.

POLICIES OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH DISTINGUISHED—CHABERT DE JONCAIRE, THE FRENCH CHAMPION—LAWRENCE CLAESSEN, THE ENGLISH CHAMPION—INDIAN NEGOTIATIONS—NIAGARA PORTAGE—FRENCH BUILD "A LITTLE CABIN OF BARK" AT LEWISTON—FIVE NATIONS DEED TO THE ENGLISH.

For many years there was but little to record of the happenings, French or English, in this region. The policy of the French, and the policy of the English, in their several spheres of territory, were vastly different. The two policies spelled failure for the one, success for the other. The French were bent upon extending their fortified trading posts, and establishing mission stations for the extension amongst the natives of their religious faith. The English, on the other hand, bent their energies towards extension of actual settlements in their part of the country. They did considerable exploring, it is true, but their prime ambition was the establishment of permanent, and prosperous settlements, in the new land. Such settlements proved of far more worth to the nation and to the government which fostered them, than did all of the commercial posts and lettered warnings of the French. Those permanent settlements formed a most substantial and enduring physical seizure of the land, and constituted a solid base from which further extensions of that possession could be pushed out into the wilderness. The presence of a fast increasing population which was busily converting a wilderness into smiling fields and hospitable homes was a much more enduring safeguard against savage invasions, and against civilized invasions as well, than any peripatetic trading post or isolated military station in the vast wilderness of

this then western country. France insisted also that her religion must go hand in hand with the government—be a part of it—and was intolerant of any other belief or method. Her manner of converting the wild people of the wilderness was, too, wholly superficial, and did not go to the root of human nature. It meant little, almost nothing, in the lives of the Indians, excepting a casual transfer of allegiance to the white power which they held in almost superstitious reverence.

The settleents on the eastern coasts, however, regarded their religion in a far different light. Most of them had come to these shores to find a sanctuary from governmental interference with their cherished forms and ideas of Divine worship. Many of the settlements were profoundly opposed to the state having anything to do with the faiths of the people who dwelt within the jurisdiction. Their ideals were to develop comfortable homes, to found communities where they could safely live their lives in comfort and peace, and to be free to speak their convictions about public and religious matters; and above all, to openly worship their God in their own ways, without being called to account, or persecuted, because their views did not quite coincide with those of somebody else.

The territories of the two classes of people rapidly came to reflect the difference in the two systems. New France continued to be a country of voyageurs, with no home-ties, and but little of stability in the way of subjugating the vast wilderness. New England, as well as her cousin colonies all along down the coast, became thriving, bustling, prosperous communities, in which the individual initiative prospered and expanded; and the community spirit thrived in proportion as its people were able to rid themselves of their former sense of unjust interference and oppression. These little communities became the home hives from whence swarmed many hardy, earnest and purposeful men and women ambitious to make their own marks within the wonderful and almost limitless wilderness which began right at their back doors.

The French and the English differed in their temperaments, in their religion, in their traditions of government and of colonization; and in many other respects too greatly to expect their operations upon this continent to progress very far without bringing on a crisis and precipitating a conflict somewhere. And so it befell that from the west and north pressure and intrigue came to be exerted more and more upon the natives who lived between the two regions; and from the east equally strenuous

exertions were being put forth to persuade those same natives that their own interests were being far more considered by the English than by the French. Much of wilderness diplomacy was employed on both sides in the months and years which followed Denonville's fruitless and foolhardy attempt to chastise the Iroquois, resulting first in success for one side, and then seeming success for the other. The Indians proved themselves no mean diplomats when it came to playing off the one party against the other.

An important agent of the French during those years was Chabert de Joncaire, who was well acquainted with most of the Indian dialects of this western region, was a good soldier, and had so won the Indian regard as to have been formally adopted by them into the Seneca Nation, and was in consequence looked upon by them almost as one of themselves. He it was, perhaps, who was more to be reckoned with than was any other one Frenchman; and his influence with the Indian tribes was something almost uncanny.

On the side of the English about this period was a Dutch interpreter who was able to serve the English in many important missions; to attend many of the conclaves where he met the Indians and also the emisaries of the French crown; and was able to often modify the deportment of the Indians from what it would have been without his services. His name was Lawrence Claessen. The name is variously written as Claessen, Clausen, Claese, Clawson, Clase and Clace. He is believed to have been the first white man other than French, with a possible exception of Rooseboom and MacGregorie, to have reached this lakes region. These two men, Joncaire and Claessen, carried on much of the intercourse of the whites with the Indians; and their work laid the grounds for the future issue between the two great European powers in this land. Each party, through its interpreters and trading agents, sought to influence the natives against the other; and to this end they used all sorts of persuasive methods, some of them exceedingly questionable, and others more or less legitimate. Their work thus resulted in hewing a line of allegiance between the various Indian nations, on the one side favorable to the English, on the other pledged to the French. Much valuable merchandise found its way into the wilderness to be used in the frantic endeavors of the partisans, as presents, with which to purchase the savage allegiance and co-operation. The Indians very soon learned the value of playing

off the one party against the other, and of pretending allegiance, only to keep the political pot boiling. They either were by nature, or very early learned from their white brethren the gentle art of statecraft.

The French through Joncaire now began to bend every energy towards securing a foothold at Niagara from which to extend their explorations and trading up Lake Erie and into the coveted Ohio and Wabash regions. The Niagara district was regarded by both parties as the real key to the lakes region, and as the chief stepping stone to the great Ohio Valley.

We therefore find the French striving for the consent of the Seneca Indians to establish a trading station there. The English, likewise, jealously watched events at the Niagara, fearful that they might lose that valuable vantage point. A short extract from a "Memoir on the Indians of Canada, as far as the River Mississippi, with remarks on their manners and trade" dated 1718, is illuminating as to conditions at Niagara, and by comparison to our own section as well: "The Niagara portage is two leagues and a half long, but the road, over which carts roll two or three times a year, is very fine, with very beautiful and open woods through which a person is visible for a distance of 600 paces. The trees are all oaks, and very large. The soil along the entire length of that road is not very good. From the landing, which is three leagues up the river, four hills are to be ascended. Above the first hill there is a Seneca village of about ten cabins, where Indian corn, beans, peas, watermelons, and pumpkins are raised, all which are very fine. These Senecas are employed by the French, from whom they earn money by carrying the goods of those who are going to the upper country; some for mitasses (Algonquin word for leggings), others for shirts, some for powder and ball, whilst some others pilfer; and on the return of the French, they carry their packs of furs for some peltry. * * * The route by the Southern is much finer than that along the Northern shore. The reason that few persons take it is, that it is thirty leagues longer than that along the north. There is no need of fasting on either side of this lake, deer are to be found there in such great abundance; buffaloes are found on the South, but not on the North shore."

Very evidently the Northern shore route mentioned would have been the way by the Ottawa River through to Green Bay. This memoir is exceedingly valuable as one of the earliest descriptions of life and activity upon the route which ultimately serves to bring European civilization

into Erie County. It serves as an index to French activity, Indian occupation, and, as well, the wild animal life in this region. Deer and buffaloes are especially mentioned as abounding on this south shore of the lake; and the later designation of Fort "LeBoeuf" at Waterford, is significant of the presence in this county of those magnificent bovines in sufficient numbers to attract the comment of the early French expeditions. This document also indicates that prior to this time a sufficient use had been made of the Niagara portage to establish the trail around the falls, and to have likewise established a settlement of Indian porters at the head of the trail who found the portage travel of sufficient interest and profit to warrant their stay to care for the needs of the travellers.

However, Joncaire prevailed upon the Seneca Indians to give him some sort of assurance which he pretended to the French governor was for the building of a fortified trading post at the north end of the Niagara portage. This was speedily undertaken, and that same fall in 1720 "the Sieur de Joncaire & le Corne caused to be built in haste a kind of Cabbin of Bark where they displayed the King's Colors & honored it with the name of the Magazin Royal". This was at the foot of the four mountains, and was where Lewiston now is situated. This "Cabbin" seems to have been provided with a palisade of sharpened stakes, and to have excited much suspicion amongst the Indians, and also considerable dismay and jealousy amongst the English who heard of it immediately. The English report on it states "They have a store there well supplied with goods for the trade; and have, by means of the Indians, carried on there, up to the present time and since several years ago, a considerable trade in furs in barter for merchandise and whisky. This establishment would have enabled them (English) to purchase the greater part of the peltries both of the French and Indians belonging to the upper country." So it will be seen that both parties were upon the eve of establishing a trading post on Niagara, and that the French but barely forestalled the English in this purpose, who promptly took the Indians to book for permitting the French to construct permanent improvements in the wilderness; asserting that "The French are now buissey at Onjagerae, which ought not to be Consented to or admitted". The Indians were further reminded by the English of their promises and treaty about "twenty-two years agoe to secure their Lands and hunting Places westward of them * * * to the Crown of great Brittain to be held for you and Your Posterity"; and continuing to admonish them "The French are now buissy at onjagera which

in a Manner is the only gate you have to go through towards your hunteing places and the only way the farr Indians conveniently came through where Jean Coeurs (meaning Joncaire) with some men are now at work on building a block house and no Doubt of a Garrison by the next year whereby you will be so Infenced that no Room will be Left for you to hunt in without Liberty wee know that in warr time they could never overcome you, but these proceedings in building so near may be their Invented Intrigues to hush you to sleep whilst they take possession of the Heart of Your Country this is Plainly seen by us therefore desire you to Consider it rightly and sent out to spy what they are doing at onjagera and prohibite Jean Couer building there, for where they make Settlements they Endeavour to hold it so that if he takes no notice thereof, after given in a Civil way, further Complaints may be made to

INDIAN WAMPUM BELT TO COMMEMORATE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN WILLIAM PENN AND THE INDIANS

your brother Corlear, who will Endeavour to make you Easy therein". A belt of wampum having been sent with this message, the chiefs assembled in council went into executive session and the matter was long and seriously debated. In the end they confirmed the position taken by the English, and pledged their further friendship to their English friends. They also reiterated their former treaty and affirmed the grant of the country to the English Crown which had been made "some twenty-two years agoe", all in a quaint reply which shows plainly enough the influence of English diplomacy in its construction: "You have told us that you were Informed the French were building a house at Onjagera which As you perceive will prove prejudiciall to us and You. Its true they are Either yett building or it is finished by this time wee do owne that some Years agoe the Five Nations gave Trongsagroende Ierondoquet & Onja-

gera and all other hunting Places westward to ye Crowne to be held for us and our posterity Least other might Incroach on us then we also partition the hunting Places between us and the french Indians but since then they are gone farr within the Limits and the french got more by setling Trongsagroende and we must Joyne our Opinion with yours that if wee suffer the french to settle at onjagera, being the only way to ward hunting, wee will be altogether shut up and Debarred, of means for our lively hood then in deed our Posterity would have Reason to Reflect on us therefore to beginn in time wee will appoint some of our men to go thither to onjagera and Desire you to send one along so that in the name of the five Nations Jean Coeur may be acquainted with the Resolve of this Meeting and for biden to proceed any further building, but ordered to take down what's Erected." The meeting appointed three chiefs to wait upon the French at onegara, and with them went Lawrence Claessen the interpreter on behalf of the English.

This same Claessen had been instrumental in securing from the Five Nations on behalf of the English, that very deed mentioned in the above address on July 19, 1701, conveying "unto our great Lord and Master the King of England called by us Corachkoo and by the Christians William the third and to his heires and successors Kings and Queens of England for ever" all of that great stretch of wilderness from which the great cargoes of peltries were being secured by the French all of the countries south of lakes Huron and Ontario, and on both sides of Lake Erie, and as far west as Lake Michigan; a territory 400 miles wide and 800 miles long, "including likewise the great falls oakinagaro" reserving the liberty for the Five Nations to hunt through it as and when they pleased, the English undertaking to protect them, inferentially against the French. Some of the Indian signatures to this significant document are shown here. This deed of the Five Nations was in 1726 confirmed by the Cayugas, Senecas and the Onondagas, giving an interesting description of some of the territory more fully than in the former deed as "all along the said lake (meaning Lake Erie) and all along the narrow passage from the said lake to the Falls of Oniagara Called Cahaquaraghe and all along the River of Oniagara and all along the Lake Cadarackquis".

It will thus be seen that England had succeeded in at least matching the claims of the French to this territory; for whereas the French claimed the country by virtue of discovery, exploration, establishment of trading posts, and erection of certain buildings of a military character at widely

separated spots, the English also laid claim to the same territory by virtue of their own discovery and exploration along the Atlantic seaboard and the planting of colonies and cities within its eastern sections, holding that thus their claim embraced all of the country westward from the spots they had reduced to actual possession; and then, too, that they had secured from the aboriginal inhabitants who had been found in unmolested occupation and enjoyment of it, a full, fair, and comprehensive grant of it by virtue of a most legal deed which had later been confirmed and ratified by the other tribes who might have some rights not included in the first instrument. Thus the two nations stood upon their several claims to this lake country, and neither was disposed to regard the claims of the other as of the least moment. Legally it would now seem that they stood practically at a draw, with little if anything to the special advantage of either, both striving during the succeeding period not only to make sure what they already claimed, but to secure some further legal or physical advantage which would tip the scales their own way.

So, when the Five Nations desired that the English send a representative with their own delegates to Niagara to remonstrate with the French for building at that point in defiance of the wishes of the Indians and contrary to the sovereignty claimed over the place by the English by virtue of their deeds, Mr. Lawrence Claessen was the logical person to send. The delegation arrived at "Octjagara" to find a house erected there by the French "Forty Foot long and thirty wide", occupied by a French merchant, with Douville and another Frenchman, who were promptly, forcibly and emphatically notified to pull down their building and vacate the country owned by His Majesty the King of England. The Frenchmen emphatically demurred, and told the committee that "My Master is the Governor of Canada. He has posted me here to trade. This house will not be torn down until he orders it."

Again diplomacy stood at a draw, neither party disposed to yield, but rather far more determined than before to stand their several grounds. But the French had a building of a semi-military character within the disputed territories, fairly well constructed for defensive purposes; and until they were dislodged the English were checked in their designs of establishing a lucrative trade with the "farr Indians" of the western country who were intercepted at Niagara by the French trading post which occupied such a commanding position upon the great freighting route from the west. This point was therefore of supreme importance

to the power that desired to enter the lake country for either trading or settlement purposes. Until the right of ownership and possession of the Niagara carrying place was settled the territories farther west must necessarily await later enterprise for their development. And thus Erie County, with the remainder of that territory, waited for the explorers who could safely utilize that important passage. Had the French established permanent settlements for the subjugation of the wilderness instead of merely seeking to enlarge their trading in furs, no doubt the history of this county would have been entirely of a different character.

From this time on the French employed the Niagara passage more and more frequently, and the Ottawa River route less and less, for their travels up and down the lakes. At last came the founding of Detroit in 1701, by La Mothe-Cadillac, who first went there by the Ottawa River route, but appears to have later used Lake Erie and the Niagara passage almost exclusively. Much passing to and fro was done by freighters, natives, explorers, and especially by the Jesuit missionaries, and very many expeditions must have passed through Lake Erie by the northern shore long before any one attempted the longer way by its southern shores.

CHAPTER VI

THE FRENCH STRUGGLE FOR TITLE.

THEY FORTIFY NIAGARA—CADILLAC FOUNDS DETROIT—FIRST WHITE WOMEN THROUGH LAKE ERIE—"THE GREAT CONVOYS"—CELORON AND TROOPS SENT TO "LA BELLE RIVIERE"—LEADEN PLATES DEPOSITED—THE "VENANGO PLATE" DESCRIBED—CHAUTAUQUA PORTAGE ABANDONED—LA MERCIER DISCOVERS PRESQUE ISLE BAY—BUILDING OF FORTS PRESQUE ISLE AND LE BOEUF—PORTAGE HARDSHIPS, SUFFERINGS AND DEATHS—MARIN'S DEATH AND BURIAL AT LE BOEUF.

Shortly after Cadillac left for the west his wife, who was Miss Marie-Therese Guyon-Dubuisson of Quebec until her marriage to Cadillac in 1687, with Mrs. Alphonse de Tonty and several other women, who were the wives of the servants and soldiers at the new settlement of Detroit, determined to join their husbands in the west. Accordingly they left Quebec on Sept. 10, 1701, and reached Fort Frontenac where they passed the winter, going on as soon as the ice permitted in the spring. These women belonged to the society classes in Quebec, and their going into the wilderness was a real epoch for Quebec, as well as for Detroit and all of the rest of this territory; for they were the first white women who had ever braved the terrors, the dangers, the toils and the hardships of travelling over the wilderness trails, and through the great portage at Niagara. Unless they were carried the eight miles of that portage around the Falls, they must most certainly have walked it, plodding the rude forest path to the upper river stretches; for there were then no horses or other beasts of burden upon the portage. Madame Cadillac upon being questioned by some of her astonished lady friends in Quebec as to her reasons for such an unheard of attempt in leaving her friends and culti-

vated associates for the uncultivated and wilderness expanses of the west where she would have a very dull time of it, replied "that a woman who loves her husband as she ought to do has no attraction more powerful than his society in whatever place it may be; all the rest should be indifferent to her"; a reply which would do credit to a far more civilized society than we may think existed at that time even in Quebec, and one which all of us may do well to ponder over. Her husband in writing back later concerning her journey stated "It is certain that nothing astonished the Iroquois so greatly as when they saw them (the women). You could not believe how many caresses they offered them, and particularly the Iroquois who kissed their hands and wept for joy, saying that French women had never been seen coming willingly to their country". The Indians concluded that the French must surely have meant them well when the peace treaties were entered into, since the French women of high rank were now willing to come into the Indian country.

Much of intrigue and of diplomatic correspondence ensued during the following period of several years, when the French further fortified their claims to our county and its related territories, by the construction of a strong, and ample stone house at the mouth of the Niagara River on its eastern margin, in 1726. This is without doubt the oldest structure in the northern portion of our country, west of the English and Dutch settlements of eastern New York, and is still standing and known as "The Castle", the oldest of the group of buildings popularly and officially designated as "Fort Niagara". The French carefully obscured their real designs from their "brothers" the Indians, by calling it "The House of Peace", a trading house, a storehouse, in fact almost any other name than its true one of a fort. Joncaire thus brought to further fruition his many years of intrigue and effort amongst the Indians in the wilderness, by obtaining their reluctant consent to build "just a little building on the Niagara" which is described by Joncaire in his correspondence with the government as a building "which will not have the appearance of a fort, so that no offense will be given to the Iroquois, who have been unwilling to allow any there, but it will answer the purpose of a fort just as well". This building carried the lines and general appearance of a great and substantial country seat for the use of a wealthy family of those days; but it was so arranged, planned and built that it was in every respect a well-built and sturdy fortress ample for those days in any reasonable attack by either English or Indians. But this establishment was not

consented to, nor accomplished, without a vast amount of intrigue, haranguing, and journeying back and forth to wait upon the Indian chiefs in councils, parleying with them, and even a certain amount of taunting them about no longer being masters of their own territories; but that they had permitted the English to come in, and with soft words to gain their consent to trading posts and settlements in the Indian country. The plans for this house, and even the two barques required to transport the materials for it, were under way long before the French Crown had appropriated the money for its building, and long before the consent of the Indians had been obtained.

Now that the French had succeeded in securing a substantial fortress at Niagara, where they could keep stocks of provisions, goods and various classes of merchandise suitable for frontier trading purposes, they began to draw the lines upon the character of the people who sought to use the portage there.

The authorities were required to investigate all passers by, and required of travellers proper passes, or licenses in the case of traders and freighters. Failing to exhibit such papers, the unlucky voyageur was taken into custody, his cargo and equipment confiscated, and he probably sent to one of the great prisons, or perchance to France, where he would have ample time in which to contemplate the intricacies of governmental supervision.

One such experience will perhaps be sufficient to illustrate the conditions existing at the Niagara Portage in the earlier years of the 18th century. A resident of Detroit, Desjardin by name, had visited the lower river towns of Montreal and Quebec, stocked up his great freight canoe with an ample load of goods for the western country, and in due course arrived at the mouth of the Niagara River, where his pass was demanded by Le Clerc who was then in command of the Niagara Portage. Desjardin assured the Frenchman that he was regularly licensed, but that his pass was in possession of his friend, Roquetaillade, another trader who was following him with three more canoes, and would shortly arrive. Desjardin was detained, but allowed to move his freighter across to the west side of the river. When his friend arrived, it was learned that he only had passes for his own canoes, and none for Desjardin, whose canoe and its load were promptly sent for and taken over, as well as his own person. He was promptly sent to prison. His cargo, which seems to have been a fairly representative one for those times, and for that route, consisted

of 6 sacks of flour, 322 pounds of lead in five sacks, 4 packages of biscuit, 1 sack of gun-flints, a large assortment of guns, 1 bundle of leather, 7 small kettles, 1 large kettle, and many packages which were opened and found to contain 4 pairs of children's shoes, 1 pair of women's slippers, a quantity of men's clothing, men's and boy's shoes, a barrel of salt, a barrel of prunes, 1 white, and 2 red, blankets, 2 pieces of calmande (a kind of woolen fabric), and rolls and rolls of other goods such as indienne, or cotton prints and estamine au dauphine; wax, French thread ("fil de Rennes"), shoemaker's thread, blue cotton stockings for women, cotton wicks for candles, cotton cloth, and many other articles. This is interesting as showing us the character of their loads, as well as the capacity of their great bark canoes then used in the freighting business up and down this lake region. Such loads, and many greater ones of a ton, two tons, or even larger, besides the crew and perhaps a passenger or two, were often floated east and west over this lake in the great bark canoes patterned after the styles learned of the Indians. On the way back they would usually be loaded with immense cargoes of pelts for the eastern markets. In one case it is stated that the trader paid the Seneca Indians at the Niagara Portage 100 beaver skins for their services in carrying his great canoes with their loads across the Portage at Niagara; leaving us to infer what the total number must have been in his load which could afford that many for the mere service at the portage.

It was in 1750, that Chabert Joncaire succeeded in obtaining a reluctant consent from the Seneca Indians for the construction of a little trading post at the south end of the Niagara carrying place. It was obtained at "a little feast" to which he had invited their influential men, and at which "several pots of wine" had been duly investigated by those present. Upon the conclusion of the "little feast", Chabert lost no time in starting the construction of a post about a mile and a half above the Falls, on the east side of Niagara River, about half-way between the mouth of Gill Creek and Grass Island. The Old French Landing at the south end of the Portage was somewhat further down the river. The new post was variously called "Fort Little Niagara", "The Little Fort", and "Fort du Portage". The old portage road was consequently extended southward along the bank of the river to the new fort. Shortly thereafter a new and shorter roadway was located and cut by Daniel Hyacinth Mary Lienard de Beaujeu, who was then in command at Niagara, and who later was in command of the forces who defeated General Braddock.

The north end of the portage, at Lewiston, was regarded by all as most laborious. Sometimes it is described as up three mountains; other times it is four mountains; the ascent up this escarpment was called by the Senecas "Duh-jih-heh, oh", signifying to walk on all fours, the attitude of a man climbing up a very steep path with a pack on his back. And yet, it was up such a place that the Indians and pioneers of old carried the canoes, the batteaux, and the merchandise, which the French found necessary to transport to the western settlements. From here a walk of some eight miles through the trail of the wilderness was had to the landing place above the falls. Later the French devised some sort of contrivance at Lewiston to raise the packages to the heights, probably by means of a windlass, or hoist of some kind.

After 1747, the colonies and traders in the west having grown to much larger numbers, the traffic over the Niagara Portage greatly increased in consequence. Due to Indian troubles, and danger of Indian attacks in transit, the transportation of government merchandise and supplies came to be gradually protected by armed details. A regular system came to be observed in the traffic, and private traders, travellers, and immigrants, as well as the government expeditions, were accustomed to wait for and join the main fleet with its armed escort. The government expeditions consisted of boats loaded by the government at Montreal with provisions, supplies, goods and materials for the western settlers, including building materials, arms and munitions, money, and other articles of use and luxury. The government's expedition therefore came more and more to be made up of larger numbers of boats and men; and with the private travelers who came more and more to join in with it, because of the protection offered, the periodical expedition grew to be a matter of considerable importance and notoriety, and was at length known as "The Convoy". The main sailing of this convoy was usually in August with goods for the winter supplies of the settlers and traders, and so many private travelers awaited its sailing that it became a thing of supreme moment in the life of the frontier. As many as 90 canoes were sent out annually, the average value of each is said to have been 7,000 livres, laden. They were provided with three, six, 12 and some of them with 24 places, the larger of these great freight carrying canoes carrying as much as 3,000 pounds weight. The course of the Convoy was one long festival of song, story, and especially strenuous labor. It was so great that all felt secure, and threw off all sense of caution. On arrival at the

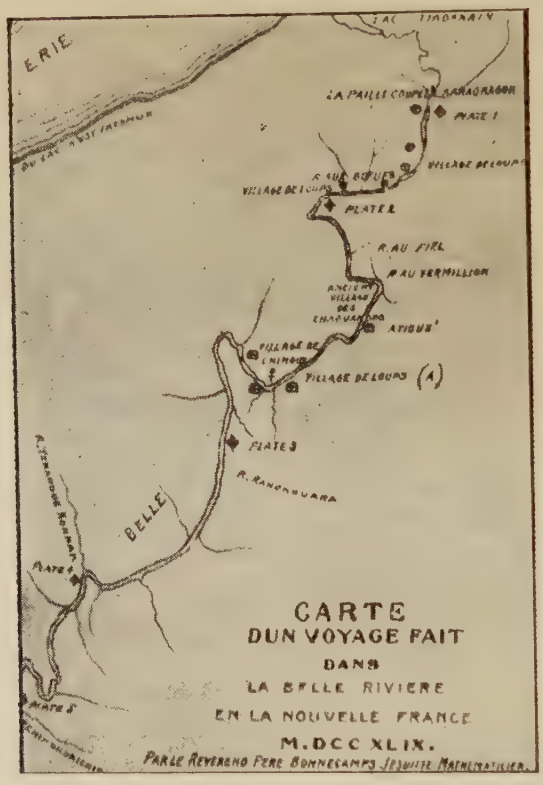
Niagara River, some most busy and laborious days ensued, in which the Indians at the Portage assisted in moving the great canoes and the batteaux, as well as their loads, up those toilsome steeps and over the long miles of the upper portage until they could be launched in the upper river and sent forward over the blue waters of Lake Erie, following the northern shores for Detroit and Michilimackinack. Many incidents of a more or less serious nature transpired in the passing of the portage, one of which was the dropping of the baby Nicolas Campeau, son of Etienne and Jeanne Cecile (Catin) Campeau into the Niagara River by one of the voyageurs; but fortunately he was fished out again and lived many years to answer to the name of "Niagara Campeau".

Upon the signing of the Treaty of Aix-la Chapelle, Oct. 1, 1748, renewed efforts were put forth by France and England for the control of the region west of the Alleghenies, known as the region of the "Beautiful River", and including all of this portion of the state of Pennsylvania. England was sending her subjects and traders into the region in greater numbers. France realized that it was now or never for her to assert substantial claims to the country, and she chose a distinguished young officer, Celoron, to lead a force of 250 men, consisting of French and Canadians, with the usual complement of Indians, into the region in dispute. There are said to have been 8 subaltern officers, 6 cadets, 1 armorer, 20 French soldiers, 180 Canadians, 30 Iroquois, and 25 Abenakis. With them was Pierre Claude de Pecaudy, Sieur de Contrecoeur. Another notable person with them was one who was later to fall by an English bullet from a rifle of the Colonial forces of whom George Washington commanded a portion, and whose brother on July 4, 1754, received the same Washington in official surrender. His name was Joseph Coulon de Villiers, usually styled De Villiers, and often De Jumonville.

This militant force left La Chine on June 15, 1749, with its purpose to ascend the Niagara Portage, cross Lake Erie to its south shore, and then by ways and trails known practically to the Indian alone, to seek the head-waters of "The Beautiful River", float along down its stream, and to formally set up and establish monuments evidencing the ownership and physical possession of that debated country which was so much coveted by both English and French.

On July 16, 1749, the force had reached the mouth of a stream emptying into Lake Erie, which the French called "Riviere aux pommes", or Apple River, where they went ashore, secured their boats on the beach,

and commenced the tedious toil of climbing through the hills and brush of the wilderness to Chautauqua Lake, 730 feet above the level of Lake Erie. The passage-way required to be cleared for the carrying of the boats and their loads. It was a most fatiguing work. On July 22 they reached the shores of "Chatakoin Lake", and about noon of the next day were all afloat for the Conewango Creek, at whose mouth they stopped



FRENCH PORTAGE AT CHATAUQUA AND RIVER ROUTE TO DUQUESNE

and planted a great leaden plate, suitably inscribed as a notice of the French jurisdiction. At five other places were such leaden plates buried, while others were nailed upon the trees. One of the buried plates was discovered in 1846 by a boy playing along the Kanawha River, and which has found its resting place with the curios of the Virginia Historical Society. Another was found by boys bathing at the mouth of the Muskingum in 1798, who found the lead in it good enough to use in making some bullets; the mutilated portion later was rescued by an antiquarian,

and it became the property of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass. A third was found at Venango (now Franklin), the inscription upon which reads as follows: "In the year 1749, in the reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallissoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of Toradakoin, this 29th of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise beautiful river, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, inasmuch as the preceding kings of France have enjoyed this possession and maintained it by their arms and by treaties, especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix-la-Chapelle."

Six of these plates were thus buried, the first at the mouth of the Conewago Creek at Warren; the second at Weningo (Franklin) at a spot about nine miles below the town by a great rock inscribed with pictured writings; the third at the junction of Wheeling Creek with the Ohio; a fourth at the junction of the Muskingum with the Ohio; a fifth where the Kanawha empties into the Ohio; and the sixth at the mouth of "Riviere a la Roche", now the Great Miami. These plates were 11 inches long, 7½ inches wide and ⅛ of an inch thick.

In this fashion did the astute French minds achieve the dominion over the region in which this county is located. While traveling upon this mission it is said that Celeron was amazed at the numbers of English traders he found industriously active throughout the region.

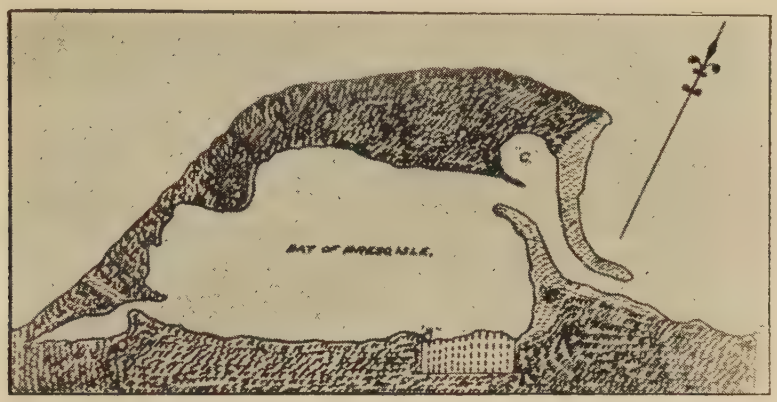
Of the actions of the French, the English received early, prompt and accurate information through Indian and other channels. And the news of the English attitude towards the pretensions of the French stimulated the French to devise still further measures with which to secure the great realm for which both countries were striving. And so we shortly learn that when the Marquis Duquesne, in the summer of 1752, assumed the governorship of Canada, he recalled the injunction of his king to build only such forts as were absolutely necessary upon the Ohio. He wisely saw that more active measures than any which had as yet been employed, would be imperative to prevent the loss of their vast empire. He immediately turned, therefore, to providing for such measures; and securing the services of the Chevalier Pierre Paul Marin (variously spelled Morang, Marin, etc.), who was a veteran captain of infantry; Michel Jean Hughes Pean, a dashing young officer who was named second in command, and the

Chevalier Le Mercier, a thoroughly capable and noted French engineer, a formidable troop was gathered and organized into two sections; the first of which was under the command of Marin, who were outfitted with only the most necessary equipment, and rushed forward to locate a depot and fort where Barcelona, N. Y., now stands; and thence to construct a good portage road for the use of troops and future expeditions across to "Chatakoin" lake, where a continuous water route could be obtained into the very heart of the domain they were about to exploit. The other section was under Pean, and brought with it the more substantial supplies for the expedition.

The first expedition arrived at Niagara before the ice was out of the river in the spring of 1753, and in April reached the place to land and build the fort. Marin, coming up with them shortly after their work had commenced, provoked "a warm debate" on the unsuitableness of that spot for their purposes. He ordered Le Mercier to go west along the shore and look for a better location for their fort and depot. After three days he returned with the report that he had discovered a fine harbor perfectly adapted to all purposes. He is, therefore, to be given the credit of being the first white man, of whom we have, at least, authentic record, to discover our expansive bay. Duquesne later called it "the finest spot in nature". And yet nowhere is there any testimonial or monument commemorating the discovery or the discoverer. Even his name is known to but a very few of the residents of this county, although he seems to be have been the first white person, recorded by history, to have set foot on the soil of this county, or to have laid eyes upon the blue waters of our bay. He was not only the discoverer of the bay and the county, but to him belongs the further honor of being the man who laid out and constructed the first white man's building within the limits of this county. He it was, as engineer of the expedition, who laid out and built at the side of the bay, not far from the mouth of Mill Creek, the log fort which was to serve the French as a refuge, a monument of possession, an arsenal, and a trading post, in the years following this discovery of the harbor. This building was afterwards (Jan. 10, 1754) described by Mr. Stephen Coffin, who claimed to have been with the expedition as a sort of an impressed English subject, and who later escaped to the English colonies, as follows: "They fell to work and built a square fort of chestnut logs, squared and lapped over each other to the height of fifteen feet. It is about one hundred and twenty feet square, a gate to the southward, an-

other to the northward, not one port-hole cut in any part of it. When finished, they called it Fort Presqu'isle."

In 1759, Thomas Bull, an Indian who was employed by the English as a spy in this region, described Fort Presqu'isle "as square, with four bastions. They have no platforms raised yet; so they are useless, excepting in each bastion there is a place for a sentinel. There are no guns upon the walks, but four four-pounders in one of the bastions, not mounted on carriages. The wall is only of single logs, with no bank within, a ditch without. There are two gates, of equal size, being about ten feet wide: one fronts the lake, about three hundred yards distant, the

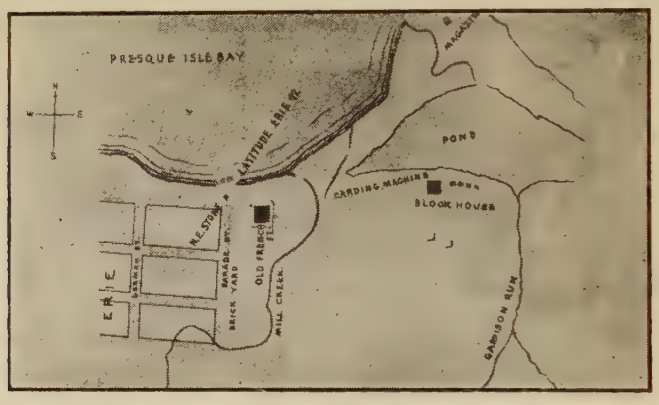


CRUDE MAP OF PRESQUE ISLE BAY—1818

other the road to Le Boeuf. The magazine is a stone house covered with shingles, and not sunk in the ground, standing in the right bastion, next the lake, going from Presqu'isle to Le Boeuf. The other houses are of square logs. They have in store a considerable quantity of Indian goods, and but little flour. Twelve batteaux they were daily expecting from Niagara with provisions. No French were expected from Niagara, but about five hundred from a fort on the north side of the lake, in the Waweailunes country, which is built of cedar stockades. The French were to come with the Indians before mentioned. There were four batteaux at Presque isle, and no works carrying on, but one small house in the fort. Some of the works are on the decay, and some appear to have been lately built".

Thomas Bull adds a short description of the appearance and condition of Fort Le Boeuf, which he describes "as of the same plan with

Presqu'isle, but very small; the logs mostly rotten. Platforms are erected in the bastion, and loop-holes properly cut; one gun is mounted on a bastion and looks down the river. It has only one gate, and that faces the side opposite the creek. The magazine is on the right of the gate, going in, partly sunk in the ground, and above are some casks of powder, to serve the Indians. Here are two officers, a store-keeper, clerk, priest, and one hundred and fifty soldiers, and, as at Presqu'isle, the men are not employed. They have twenty-four batteaux, and a larger stock of provisions than at Presqu'isle. One Le Sambrow is the commandant. The Ohio is clear of ice (March 17, 1759), at Venango, and French Creek at Le Boeuf. The road from Venango to Le Boeuf is well trodden; and from



OLD FRENCH FORT AND SETTLEMENT

thence to Presqu'isle is one half-day's journey, being very low and swampy, and bridged most of the way".

Further light upon the character and uses of the posts at Presqu'isle and at Le Boeuf is furnished by a letter written by Governor Duquesne from Quebec, July 6, 1755, in which he says "The fort at Presqu'isle serves as a depot for all others on the Ohio. * * * The effects are put on board pirogues at Fort Le Boeuf. * * * At the latter fort, the prairies, which are extensive, furnish only bad hay, but it is easy to get rid of it. * * * At Presqu'isle the hay is abundant and good. * * * The quantity of pirogues constructed on the River AuBoeuf has exhausted all the large trees in the neighborhood".

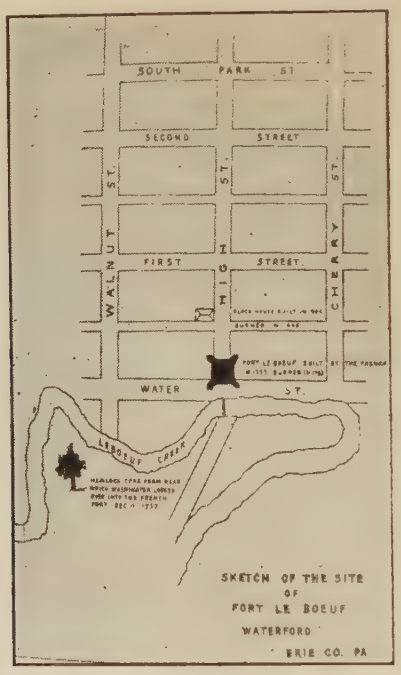
Another description of Presque Isle is given by a prisoner who escaped from the Indians in 1756 who says "Fort Le Boeuf is garrisoned

with 150 men and a few straggling Indians. Presque Isle is built of square logs filled up with earth; the barracks are within the fort, and garrisoned with 150 men, supported chiefly from a French settlement begun near it. The settlement consists of about one hundred families. The Indian families about the settlement are pretty numerous; they have a priest and school-master, and some grist-mills and stills in the settlement". The letter indicates that this settlement was on the east side of Millcreek a little back from the lake. From various sources it is computed that probably some 2,000 to 3,000 French and Indians must have passed through the post at Presque Isle during the season of 1753. The fact of there having been such a numerous settlement of the French at Presque Isle during that first season, is somewhat open to question; for only this one person seems to have made mention of it, when it would seem that others would surely have spoken of it had it been in existence. However, we give the reference for what it is worth.

In March of 1754 a Jean Baptiste Pidon, a French deserter, made a sworn statement at Philadelphia, that he was one of 1,600 men who were sent in the spring of 1753 to the "la Belle riviere"; and that "they went in bateaus through the Lake Ontario and the streight of Niagara, and sailed six or seven days in Lake Erie, after which they landed and began to build a fort on an eminence about 100 yards from the bank of the lake, which they called Duquisne, the name of their general, the Marquis Duquisne. Here the 600 men, who had left Canada in the winter, came to them. The army cut a way through the woods, eight French leagues at least, if not more, to the Riviere aux Boeufs, and there they began another fort. That he, among many others, was employed in felling and haling timber, and were compelled to do very laborious service; that there were victuals enough at the upper fort, but not always enough at the second fort. That numbers deserted, and Mr. Joncaire, the interpreter, who had the care of matters, did not mind it, but swore at the rest and bid them begone to the English, where they could get bread'". His statement informs us further that when, in August, he deserted, there were 1,200 men in garrison at the upper fort, and 500 in the second fort. Eight hundred had been sent back to Canada. But the French reports make those numbers much smaller.

Another report about 1755 describes the surroundings at Presque Isle as favorable to the settlement here of the Indians, "as the soil is good, hunting and fishing is abundant". This writer states that the

Mississagas who are wandering Indians in Lake Erie territories, have settled there voluntarily, assured of finding near the fort supplies which they do not easily secure at other places; that some Iroquois had been drawn here from the Conewango; but he frankly states that "to succeed in forming a settlement, a store is needed at Presqu' Isle, well supplied with goods for trade. He thought the portage privilege should be given exclusively to the Indians, although they were paid six livres for carrying a sack, for which labor the French received only three livres. The two



chiefs who were devoted to the French and who made their home at Presqu'Isle, were Cacite, an Iroquois, and Mauramite, a Mississaga".

George Washington, who visited Fort Le Boeuf in December of 1753, tells of that place in his journal, and is of interest. He writes "It is situated on the south or west fork of French (Le Boeuf) creek, near the water, and is almost surrounded by the creek and a small branch of it, which forms a kind of island. Four houses compose the sides. The bastions are made of piles driven in the ground, standing more than 12 feet above it and sharp at top with port holes for the small arms to fire

through. There are eight 6-pound pieces mounted in each bastion and one piece of 4-pound before the gate. In the bastions are a guard-house, chapel, doctor's lodging, and the commander's private store, round which are laid platforms for the cannon and men to stand on. There are several barracks without the fort for the soldiers' dwellings, covered, some with bark and some with boards, made chiefly of logs. There are also several other houses, such as stables, smith's shop, etc."

A local tradition informs us that while the French were consulting as to their answer to be sent by him to Governor Dinwiddie, that Washington used his opportunity to more particularly examine into the arrangements of the fort, by climbing a hemlock tree which stood on a rise of ground south of, and across the stream from the fort. This ancient tree is still a revered relic of the vicinity and may be seen still bravely standing where it is supposed to have looked down into the fort to the north; upon the sparkling waters of the little circlet of lake which reflected the images of the stately forest trees, to the west of it; and not far to the northeast gurgled the clear waters of a most refreshing spring which had supplied the thirsty for untold generations of forest people. But George Washington must certainly have had a much better opportunity for examining into the size and conditions of the new French fort when he called upon its commander within the stockade than he could have hoped to do from the branches of the hemlock; and we are somewhat loath to accept the tradition of the locality as to his arduous climb, although we are quite assured that he must have quenched his thirst somewhere in the vicinity, and what more likely than from the waters of the ancient spring just east of the state highway. This spring, and the site of the ancient fort, must assuredly be accepted by the most critical as spots where the feet of our "First American" trod the soil of Erie County.

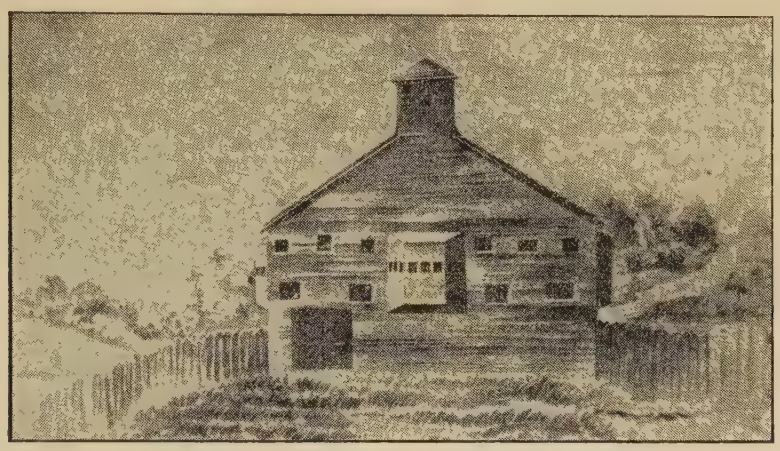
The French had, by Sept., 1753, transported practically all of their goods and merchandise over the Niagara Portage, and Pean hurried west to Presqu' Isle with 120 loaded canoes, where he found the new fort erected, and by inquiry learned that the one at Le Boeuf was well under way. It was then his problem to get his supplies transported through the woods to Fort LeBoeuf, a distance of "eight leagues", or as we now measure it, of 15 miles, over paths and ways full of roots, stumps, and stones; crossed by numerous streams and formidable creeks; and the track so cut up by previous traffic as to be all but impassable. In an effort to provide vehicles to facilitate the transportation, he had made

"a large number of charettes a hommes", whatever they may have been. Other men labored at LeBoeuf making 200 dug-out canoes from the trunks of the forest trees to be ready against the arrival of the goods for transport down the great River aux Boeufs to the Ohio country. He states that fit trees for that purpose had to be sought through the forest far and near. This entailed an immense amount of labor in cutting the trees, hollowing them out and shaping their bodies for plowing the waters, and then moving them to the lake and creek where they would be ready for loading.

But the record affords us a further picture of the labors, the toils, the sufferings, the anguish and the deaths of the men who had been brought to this wilderness portage by the ambitions of the French. The road had been rendered well nigh impassable by the continued rains and the heavy traffic. It had turned into a road of almost bottomless mire. A new one had therefore to be prepared by its side, ten feet wide, supplementing the road which they called "l'ancienne", evidently meaning that it was already an ancient trail used by the Indians between the two places. Consequently "the labor of our troops was excessive. The soldiers, sunk half-leg deep in the mud, and weakened by the recent fatigues of the first portage, succumbed under their burdens. It was impossible to use the few horses which remained. It was an affecting spectacle to behold these debilitated men, struggling at the same time against the bad season and the difficulties of the road, broken down by the weight of their weapons and of the loads which they had to carry. As the greatest possible expedition was necessary, officers were posted along the road to urge on each train of bearers. Pean was himself night and day on the road; he encouraged the men, shared their toil, gave his own funds for their relief and reward, and sacrificed both his repose and his health for the good of the service in this most critical conjunction".

One can easily picture the scenes along that forest highway as the French, scourged on by frequent reports reaching them that the English were coming with considerable force to attack them while strung out thus along the portage, and by their desire to hasten their journey before the cold of winter could put a stop to their activities, almost in a panic of zeal, urged their sick, tired and straining men to hasten on with their loads through the slippery, sticky, and persistent mud. We can vision the officers stationed all along the old "Road to Fort LeBoeuf" charging down upon the poor, broken men, and urging them by word and rod to greater

exertions. We can see the burden-bearers along that road, slowly breaking, sickening, enduring, and at last dying upon the road. By fall so many of their forces had died and become unfit for duty, that it was said the 2,300 men who had set out from Montreal had been reduced to 800 who were fairly well fit for service, and the expedition had but just accomplished the journey to Fort LeBoeuf. It was now Oct. 1st, the commander Marin had taken sick at the fort and was so ill that Pean sought advice from the Governor at Montreal as to his course in the event of the death of the commander. The famed "River aux Boeufs" was so low that their pirogues and batteaux could not be floated down the stream. Know-



FORT LE BOEUF (1796) AT WATERFORD, PA.

ing that officialdom would not credit their report of an insufficient current in that noble stream, Pean took the precaution to have three different men examine and sound it, and make written report as to its lack of water. These three were the Sieur Drouillon, and after him the experienced officers Portneuf and Carqueville. They were in consequence forced to delay their downward way until the spring rains would provide the necessary stream.

At this time a traveler with them mentions that they had a storehouse somewhere along the portage road about mid-way between Presqu'isle and Le Boeuf, probably for the temporary care of their goods in transit.

Taking advantage of this unexpected delay, Pean paid a visit to Montreal and Quebec. While there he received the news of the death

of Marin at Fort LeBoeuf, which occurred on Oct. 29, 1753, at half past four in the evening "in the fort of the Riviere aux boeufs, under the title of St. Peter (meaning the little chapel within the fort which Washington reported). * * * Captain of Infantry and Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Beautiful River, aged sixty-three years. * * * His remains were interred in the cemetery of the same fort and during the campaign of the Beautiful River. There were present at his interment Monsieur Repentigny, commander of the above-mentioned army and captain of infantry; Messieurs du Muys, lieutenant of Infantry; Benois, lieutenant of infantry; de Simblim, Major at the above mentioned fort; Laforce, keeper of stores".

The witnesses to this interesting document were, Le Gardeur De Repentigny, Laforce, Benois, Du Muys, J. Depre Simblim, and Fr. Denys Baron, P. R., Chaplain. Thus was recorded the death and burial of one of the personages of the French occupation of this county. No record has come to our notice of the removal of his remains, and we must conclude that the soil of Waterford still enfolds the ashes of the Commandant, Marin, as it does many other men of lesser note identified with the exploration and occupation of Erie County. It is worth our while to reflect, too, upon the results of the toils and exhaustion which the men suffered upon the Waterford Portage in that memorable year, 1753. It is recorded that their toils, exposures, and urgent service during August and September of that summer, encountering as they did the excessive rainfall which is unusual at that season, entailed upon them disease and debilitation which brought on deaths by the score. The men broke down and died along the forest trail by twos and threes; and they were buried where they died; shallow trenches and graves being dug just to one side or the other of that weary road, and one, two or three—perhaps sometimes more—were laid to final rest there in the woods in a single tomb. Their ashes still remain where they were buried, and the line of that trail has been hallowed over and over again by the burials of men, many of whom were devoted to the mission of the French in this county, who had struggled in the miry way with their heavy loads of provisions and military supplies, until their tired natures revolted, and refused longer to endure the unnatural demand upon them. The "Old French Road" stands now, therefore, as a line across our county where untold activity, accompanied with the groans and cries of suffering and dying heroes, in that year of 1753, disturbed the voices of the deep, deep woods; a strip of territory

upon which untold suffering accompanied the efforts of white men to penetrate and learn the character of the country; where the devotion of white pioneers was of a character to warrant, yes, to demand, our reverence, our gratitude and our sympathy as well. Theirs it was to blaze the way into the wilderness; ours to follow after when peace and development had created pleasant surroundings in which to live. All honor, therefore, to those sturdy men, and women, too, who prepared the land by adventurous discovery, by romantic although toilsome exploration; and those others, too, who built upon those first pioneers' hardships the improvements which followed in the wake of discovery and settlement.

What were undoubtedly the first deaths to occur in this county amongst white folks, where at Presque Isle. They were Jean Baptiste Texier, of Montreal, who died July 11, 1753, attended in his last moments by a Recollect Priest, Friar Gabriel Anheuser, Chaplain of the detachment. His religious services to this dying man, and presumably his services at the burial, are considered as being the first Christian devotional services in this county of which we have any record.

Shortly afterwards, on July 31, occurred the death at Presque Isle of Jean Francois Aubert, who was a soldier in Dumas' company; and the Friars Anheuser and Baron both certify to the death, and record that "he was interred with the customary ceremonies in that portion of the camp of Presque Isle set apart for a cemetery". At LeBoeuf the records speak of Etienne, called La Franchisse, a corporal in Fouville's company, dying there, and the same two priests officiating at his burial at Le Boeuf.

CHAPTER VII

WASHINGTON'S HISTORIC MISSION.

WILD TURKEY HUNTING—ENGLISH SPY WITH THE FRENCH—WASHINGTON'S COMMISSION—HIS JOURNAL OF THE JOURNEY—FRENCH TAMPER WITH WASHINGTON'S INDIAN HELPERS—THE ALBANY CONFERENCE—FRANKLIN PROPOSES A BETTER UNION OF THE COLONIES—"JOIN OR DIE"—NOTED FRENCH OFFICERS AT PRESQUE ISLE.

The French king was much disappointed that Marin had been unable to continue on down the great River aux Boeufs, from Waterford that fall. He was much concerned when he learned the reason for the delay at Le Boeuf, and having gained the impression that the stream flowing from thence to the Beautiful River was one of considerable pretensions, instead of being the wide and shallow brook that it is, wrote complaining "What can one think of him (Marin) that he should all at once find himself stopped by the impossibility of navigating the River aux Boeufs? Could he not foresee that it would lack water at this season? How did he neglect so simple and natural a precaution as to take soundings?"

The English had been warily observant of the doings of the French; and when the warlike canoes of the French passed westward along Lake Ontario, Captain Benjamin Stoddart, commandant at Oswego sent the news eastward that "30 odd French Canoes" had passed there, and that this was "part of an army of 6,000" on their way to assert the French sovereignty over the great valley of the Beautiful River, the River Ohio. Lieutenant Holland, also at Oswego, at once despatched five men, amongst whom was Samuel Shattuck, whose story was printed in the Censor of Fredonia, N. Y., in Jan., 1891, to spy upon the French and to send back any word and all news of what was transpiring with that expedition.

This was a most hazardous undertaking as they must needs avoid the eyes of both the French, and all Indian villagers and wandering hunters. At the mouth of the Genesee, they noted the continued westward progress of the flotilla, and turned southwest to cross to the shores of Lake Erie; but they misjudged their directions, and came out on Lake Erie near the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek, where they observed the first part of Marin's expedition sailing westward. They saw it land at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek and start to build a fort; but the larger part of the expedition coming up, a halt was made, and presently the whole force went on westward to Presqu' Isle, where the little party watched them at work building the fort. One of the party was sent back in July to report their observations at Oswego, while the others tarried until September, when they took their way back, traveling well to the south along the high hills where they could keep the lake in sight. At the south side of the present Westfield, they suddenly came upon a force of about 100 Frenchmen busily rolling logs into a deep ravine, and preparing the way over it for a road. They stayed about and observed the completion of the Portage Road from Barcelona to Mayville, and the embarkation of this force for the east. Mr. Shattuck later settled at Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he died in 1827.

With the expedition of the French in 1753, was an officer named J. C. Bonnefons, from whose journal, most admirably kept, much of historical value has been ascertained. His journal, in recording his voyage on Lake Erie, and his arrival at Presqu' Isle, is worthy of record here. "This lake is very fine, readily navigated, but the gusts are frequent and something to fear." He arrived at Presqu' Isle on April 24th, which is evidently the time of the arrival of the second division of the French party. "It is quite a deep bay, within which we enter, where has been laid out the plan of a fort, after having made an abattis of trees. This fort was built of squared timber with four bastions furnished with 12 cannon which we brought with us. They have given this fort the name of the place where it stands, that is, Presqu' Isle. The unhealthiness of the air which prevailed here during the felling of the trees, the clearing of the ground and the building of the fort, added to a diet of salt meat and sea biscuit—only food of the detachment, which moreover had nothing to drink but water—all this brought on the scurvy, which attacked 200 people. This made necessary a hospital where they could be secluded, to prevent the disease from spreading among the rest of the troops." He

confides to his journal the further information that the vicinity of the fort is amply stocked with choice game, including "deer, roe-bucks, fallow-deer, bears, swans, bustards, ducks, geese, turkeys, herons, red-legged partridge and turtle-doves".

For the benefit of those who follow the lure of the game, we are impelled to quote again from his interesting journal:

"The most frequent and most curious hunting that I have seen here, is of the wild turkey, which is as amusing as it is abundant. It is usually hunted by moonlight, by at least two or three persons; for these creatures have the habit of always perching in flocks in the tree-tops, in order the better to take flight in a long trajet, if surprised. Ordinarily they come down to drink, only at nightfall. They perch high up in the thick-branching trees, side by side on a branch, as much as it will bear, sometimes as many as 150 on the same tree.

When one has located them, he goes noiselessly as close as he can to the tree where they perch. Without speaking or stirring, the hunter fires, bringing down four or five turkeys at least. Those that remain, being roused by the noise, scream out, but hearing no more noise, settle again to sleep. Then another shot is fired and so on until all are killed or the hunter has enough. If several turkeys have fallen wounded, and would run away, the hunter must let them go, at the chance of losing them, lest those in the tree take fright and fly away, and the hunter lose the more.

At length, when enough are taken, those that are killed are piled up, the canoe is brought near, since they could not be carried without it, some of them weighing as much as 35 pounds.

It is only by surprise that one can shoot these animals in day time. If they are surprised or pursued on the ground, where they cannot take wing because of their weight, and lack of space, they have recourse to their legs to climb to an elevation with such speed that a dog can scarcely overtake them; then, from an eminence, they take wing and are soon far away."

From this it will be seen that the hardships of a soldier-pioneer's life in the beautiful, thick forests of this county were sometimes ameliorated by following the pleasures of the chase; although no inconvenient preliminaries in the way of securing a license for the purpose was required.

On July 20 a force of 150 men was left to finish up the fort, while

300 men, including our clerical friend Bonnefons, took canoes and paddled into the west, in due time arriving at Michillimackinac, from whence they journeyed through to Quebec by Oct. 3, by way of the Ottawa River route.

As an evidence of the interest of the English in securing dominance in this part of the country, they had been to the forks of the Ohio, later Fort Duquesne, and had licensed John Fraser to trade with the Indians in this region. John Fraser had found a suitable place for his trading post at the mouth of French Creek, now Franklin, where he had built him a substantial house as early as 1749. Hearing that the French were about to descend into the valley, he left his house and went down the river to the Monongehela; and therefore on or about Dec. 1, 1753, when the redoubtable Captain Joncaire came along with two other officers from the building of Forts Presqu' Isle and LeBoeuf, they found the house pleasant for their accommodation. The French flag was accordingly flung to the breeze, and everything had been made ready for the reception of the ambassadors of the English Governor, Dinwiddie of Virginia, who arrived on Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1753. This new delegation comprised the Indian sachem, Scarrooyady, who was well known to all explorers and hunters in this region, as well as to Captain Joncaire, by the name of the Half-King, so-called from his being subject to another tribe; Jeskakake, and White Thunder, both Indian Sachems, and Guyasuta, or Kiasutha, a young warrior; John Davison, an Indian interpreter; Van Braem, a retired soldier as well as a pioneer; and Christopher Gist, who had the year before led a company of 12 families—including himself—to what became known as Mount Braddock, in Fayette County, Pa., where they had the honor of constituting the first white settlement west of the mountains, on lands which was then presumed to be owned by the Ohio Company. This company was an association of 12 Virginia gentlemen, including Augustus Washington, which had been formed under king's grant to seek and secure a monopoly of the Indian trade of the Ohio Valley. The lands upon which this settlement was made was then believed to be within the territory of Virginia, and for a long time was claimed as such, until the boundaries were run when it was found to be well within the state of Pennsylvania.

The little delegation of Indians and frontiersmen who appeared at John Fraser's house on that December day, was commanded by a stripling, who had observed his 21st birthday on the 22d of the February before, but had found confidence with the Virginia Governor, who then and

there entrusted him with a delicate and important mission, which was couched in this commission: "I, reposing special trust and confidence in the ability, conduct, and fidelity of you, the said George Washington, have appointed you my express messenger; and you are hereby authorized and empowered to proceed hence, with all convenient and possible dispatch, to the part or place, on the river Ohio, where the French have lately erected a fort or forts, or where the commandant of the French forces resides, in order to deliver my letter and message to him; and after waiting not exceeding one week for an answer, you are to take your leave and return immediately back." This Commission was dated Oct. 30, Annoque Domini, 1753. From his journal of this journey and mission, we glean the following interesting and historical particulars of the visit of our "First American" to the soil of this county:

"I was commissioned and appointed by the Honorable Robert Dinwiddie, Esquire, Governor, etc., of Virginia, to visit and deliver a letter to the commandant of the French forces at the Ohio, and set out on the intended journey on the same day; on the next I arrived at Fredericksburg, and engaged Mr. Jacob VanBraam to be my French interpreter, and proceeded with him to Alexandria, where we provided necessaries. From thence we went to Winchester, and got baggage horses, etc., and from thence we pursued the new road to Will's Creek where we arrived on the 14th of November.

Here I engaged Mr. Gist (Christopher), to pilot us out, and also hired four others as servitors, Barnaby Curran, and John McQuire, Indian traders, Henry Steward and William Jenkins; and in company with these persons left the inhabitants the next day.

The excessive rains and vast quantities of snow which had fallen prevented our reaching Mr. Frazier's, an Indian trader, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on Monongehela river, till Thursday the 22d. We were informed here that expresses had been sent a few days before to the traders down the river, to acquaint them with the French general's death, and the return of the major part of the French army into winter quarters.

The waters were quite impassable without swimming our horses, which obliged us to get the loan of a canoe from Frazier, and to send Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward down the Monongehela with our baggage, to meet us at the forks of Ohio, about ten miles below; there to cross the Allegheny. * * * About two miles from this, on the southeast side of the river, at the place where the Ohio company intended to

erect a fort, lives Shingiss, king of the Delawares. We called upon him to invite him to a council at Logstown.

Shingiss attended us to the Logstown, where we arrived between sun-setting and dark, the twenty-fifth day after I left Williamsburg. We travelled over some extremely good and bad land to get to this place.

As soon as I came into town, I went to Monakatoocha (as the Half-king was out at his hunting cabin on Little Beaver Creek, about fifteen miles off) and informed him by John Davidson, my Indian interpreter, that I was sent a messenger to the French general; and was ordered to call upon the sachems of the Six Nations to acquaint them with it. I gave him a string of wampum and a twist of tobacco, and desired him to send for the Half-King, which he promised to do by a runner in the morning, and for other sachems. I invited him and the other great men present, to my tent, where they stayed about an hour and returned.

25th.—Came to town, four of ten Frenchmen, who had deserted from a company at the Kuskuskas, which lies at the mouth of this river. I got the following account from them: They were sent from New Orleans with a hundred men, and eight canoe loads of provisions, to this place, where they expected to have met the same number of men from the forts on this side of Lake Erie, to convey them and the stores up, who were not arrived when they ran off.

About three o'clock this evening the Half-King came to town. I went up and invited him with Davidson, privately to my tent; and desired him to relate some of the particulars of his journey to the French commandant, and of his reception there; also to give me an account of the ways and the distance. He told me, that the nearest and levellest way was now impassable, by reason of many large miry savannas; that we must be obliged to go by way of Venango, and should not get to the near fort in less than five or six nights sleep, good travelling. When he went to the fort, he said, he was received in a very stern manner by the late commander, who asked him very abruptly, what he had come about, and to declare his business. * * * He informed me that they had built two forts, one on Lake Erie, and another on French Creek, near a small lake, about fifteen miles asunder; that on the lake the largest. He gave me a plan of them of his own drawing."

26th.—(This day was devoted to a pow-wow with the Indians at which Washington laid before them the business in hand and solicited their co-operation in accordance with the instructions and request of the

governor. There was much delay and evident reluctance on the part of the Indians to comply, so that it was not until the 30th that the journey could be resumed, and then only four of the natives accompanied them. The journal continues under date of the 30th of November):

"We set out about nine o'clock with the Half-King, Jeskakake, White Thunder and the Hunter, and traveled on the road to Venango, where we arrived the fourth of December, without anything remarkable happening but a continued series of bad weather.

"This is an old Indian town situated at the mouth of French Creek, on Ohio; and lies near north about sixty miles from the Logstown, but more than seventy the way we were obliged to go.

"We found the French colors hoisted at a house from which they had driven Mr. John Frazier, an English subject. I immediately repaired to it, to know where the commander resided. There were three officers, one of whom, Captain Joncaire, informed me that he had the command of the Ohio; but that there was a general officer at the near fort, where he advised me to apply for an answer. He invited me to sup with them, and treated us with great complaisance.

"The wine as they dosed themselves pretty plentifully with it soon banished the restraint which at first appeared in their conversation, and gave a license to their tongues to reveal their sentiments more freely.

"They told me that it was their absolute design to take possession of the Ohio, and by G—d they would do it; for that, although they were sensible, the English could raise two men for their one, yet they knew their motions were too slow and dilatory to prevent any undertaking of theirs. They pretend to have an undoubted right to the river from a discovery made by one La Salle 60 years ago; and the rise of this expedition is, to prevent our settling on the rivers or waters of it, as they heard of some families moving out in order thereto. From the best intelligence I could get, there have been fifteen hundred men on this side Ontario Lake. But on the death of the General, all were recalled to about six or seven hundred, who were left to garrison four forts, one hundred and fifty or thereabouts in each. The first of them is on French Creek, near a small lake, about sixty miles from Venango, near north north-west; the next lies on Lake Erie, where the greater part of their stores are kept, about fifteen miles from the other; from this it is about one hundred and twenty miles to the carrying place, at the falls of Lake Erie, where there is a small fort at which they should lodge their

goods in bringing them from Montreal, the place from whence all of their stores are brought. The next fort lies about twenty miles from this, on Ontario Lake. Between this fort and Montreal, there are three others, the first of which is nearly opposite to the English Fort Oswego. From the fort on Lake Erie to Montreal is about six hundred miles, which they say requires no more (if good weather), than four weeks' voyage, if they go in barks or large vessels so that they may cross the lake; but if they come in canoes, it will require five or six weeks, if they are obliged to come under the shore.

"December 5th—Rained excessively all day, which prevented our traveling." (He devotes considerable space here to detailing the efforts of Joncaire and the other French officers to divert the Indians from their attachment to Washington's business, lasting this, the next and into the following day, causing Washington no end of anxiety, trouble and delay.)

"7th—Monsier La Force, commissary of the French stores, and three other soldiers, came over to accompany us up. We found it extremely difficult to get the Indians off today, as every strategem had been used to prevent their going up with me. I had last night left John Davidson (Indian interpreter) whom I brought with me from town, and strictly charged him not to be out of their company, as I could not get them over to my tent; for they had some business with Kustalago, chiefly to know why he did not deliver up the French speech-belt which he had in keeping; but I was obliged to send Mr. Gist over today to fetch them, which he did with great persuasion.

"At twelve o'clock we set out for the fort, and were prevented arriving there until the 11th by excessive rains, snows, and bad traveling through many mires and swamps; these we were obliged to pass in order to avoid crossing the creek, which was impassable, either by fording or rafting, the water was so high and rapid.

"12th—I prepared early to wait upon the commander, and was received and conducted to him by the second officer in command. I acquainted him with my business, and offered by commission and letter; both of which he requested me to keep until the arrival of Monsieur Reparti, Captain of the next fort, who was sent for and expected every hour.

"The commander is a Knight of the military order of St. Louis, and named Legardeur de St. Pierre. He is an elderly gentleman and has much the air of a soldier. He was sent over to take command imme-

diately upon the death of the late general, and arrived here about seven days before me.

"At two o'clock the gentleman who was sent for arrived, when I offered the letter, etc., again, which they received, and adjourned into a private apartment for the captain to translate, who understood a little English. After he had done it, the commander desired I would walk in and bring my interpreter to peruse and correct it, which I did.

"13th—The chief officers retired to hold a council of war, which gave me an opportunity of taking the dimensions of the fort, and making what observations I could.

"It is situated on the south or west fork of French Creek, near the water; and is almost surrounded by the creek, and a branch of it, which form a kind of island. Four houses compose the sides. The bastions are made of piles driven into the ground, standing more than twelve feet above it, and sharp at the top, with port-holes cut for cannon, and loop-holes for the small arms to fire through. There are eight six-pound pieces mounted in each bastion, and one piece of four pounds before the gate. In the bastions are a guard-house, chapel, doctor's lodging, and the commander's private store round which are laid platforms for the cannon and men to stand on. There are several barracks without the fort, for the soldiers' dwellings, covered, some with bark, and some with boards made chiefly of logs. There are several other houses, such as stables, smith's shop, etc.

"I could get no certain account of the number of men here; but, according to the best judgment I could form, there are a hundred, exclusive of the officers, of whom there are many. I also gave orders to the people who were with me, to take an exact account of the canoes, which were hauled up to convey their forces down in the spring. This they did and told fifty of birch bark, and a hundred and seventy of pine; besides many others, which were blocked out, in readiness for being made.

"14th—As the snow increased very fast and our horses daily became weaker, I sent them off unloaded, under the care of Barnaby Currin and two others, to make all convenient dispatch to Venango, and there to wait our arrival, if there was a prospect of the river's freezing; if not, then to continue down to Shanopin's town, at the forks of Ohio, and there to wait until we came to cross the Allegheny; intending myself to go down by water, as I had the offer of a canoe or two.

"As I found many plots concerted to retard the Indians' business, and

prevent their returning with me, I endeavored all that lay in my power to frustrate their schemes, and hurried them on to execute their intended design. They accordingly pressed for admittance this evening, which was at length granted them, privately, to the commander and one or two other officers. The Half-King told me that he offered the wampum to the commander, who evaded taking it, and made many fair promises of love and friendship; said he wanted to live in peace and trade amicably with them, as proof of which he would seen some goods immediately down to the Logstown for them. But I rather think the design of that is, to bring away all our straggling traders they meet with, as I privately understood they intended to carry an officer, etc., with them. And what rather confirms this opinion, I was inquiring of the commander by what authority he had made prisoners of several of our English subjects. He told me that the country belonged to them; that no Englishman had a right to trade upon those waters; and that he had orders to make every person prisoner who attempted it on the Ohio, or the waters of it.

"I inquired of Captain Reparti about the boy that was carried by this place, as it was done while the command devolved upon him, between the death of the late general, and the arrival of the present. He acknowledged that a boy had been carried past; and that the Indians had two or three white men's scalps (I was told by some of the Indians at Venango eight), but pretended to have forgotten the name of the place where the boy came from, and all the particular facts, though he had questioned him for some hours, as they carrying past. I likewise inquired what they had done with John Trotter and James McClocklan, two Pennsylvania traders, whom they had taken with all their goods. They told me they had been sent to Canada, but were now returned home.

"This evening I received an answer to his honor, the Governor's letter from the commandant," which read as follows:

" 'December 15, 1753.

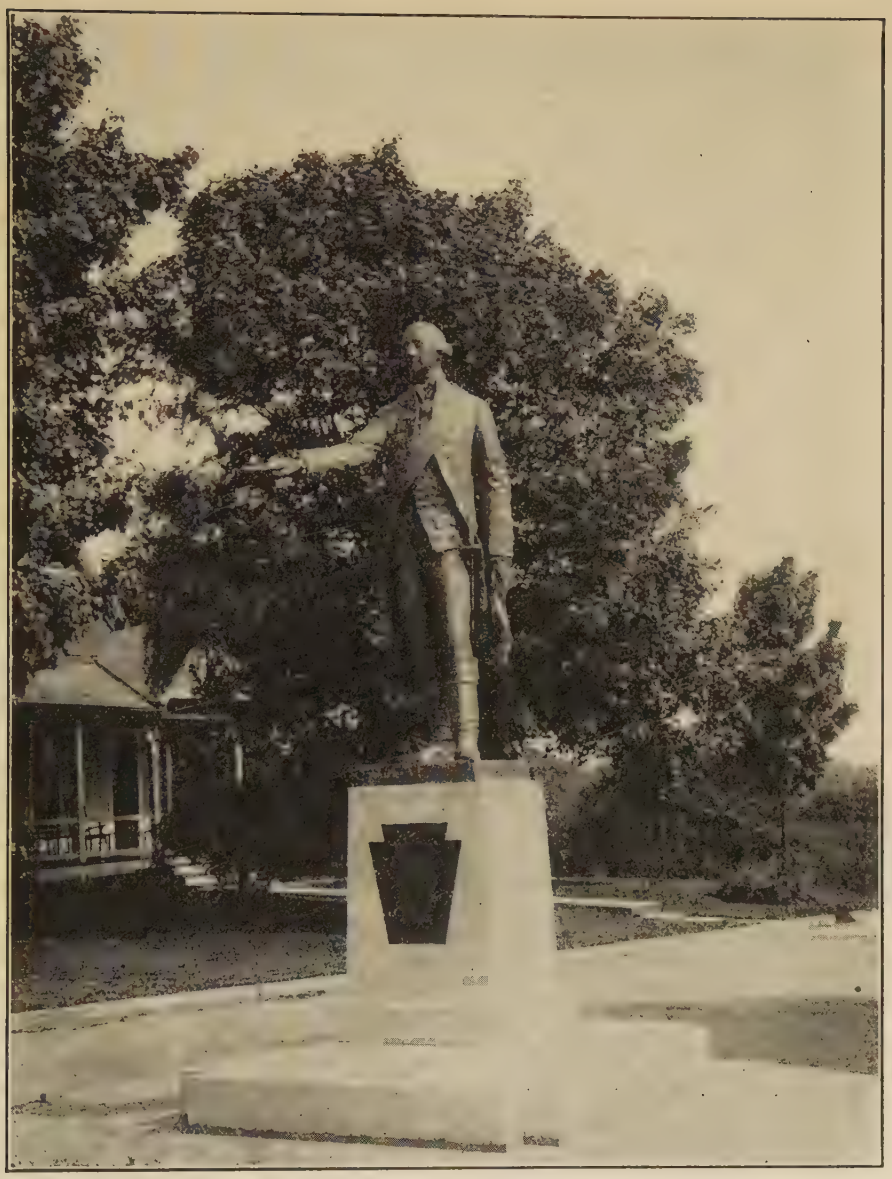
" 'From the Fort on the River Au Boeuf:

" 'Sir—As I have the honor of commanding here as chief, Mr. Washington delivered to me a letter which you wrote to the commander of the French troops. I should have been glad that you had given him orders, or that he had been inclined to proceed to Canada to see our General, to whom it better belongs than to me to set forth the evidence and the reality of the rights of the King, my master, to the lands situate along the River Ohio, and to contest the pretensions of the King of Great Britain

thereto. I shall transmit your letter to the Marquis Du Quesne. His answer will be a law to me. And if he shall order me to communicate it to you, sir, you may be assured I shall not fail to dispatch it forthwith to you. As to the summons you send me to retire, I do not think myself obliged to obey it. Whatever may be your intentions, I am here by virtue of the orders of my General, and I entreat you, sir, not to doubt one moment but that I am determined to conform myself to them with all the exactness and resolution which can be expected from the best officer. I do not know that in the progress of this campaign anything has passed which can be reputed an act of hostility, or that is contrary to the treaties which subsist between the two crowns; the continuance of which pleases us as much as it does the English. Had you been pleased, sir, to descend to particularize the facts which occasioned your complaint, I should have had the honor of answering you in the fullest, and I am persuaded, the most satisfactory manner, etc., LeGardeur De St. Pierre'."

"15th—The commandant ordered a plentiful store of liquor, provisions, etc., to be put on board our canoes, and appeared to be extremely complaisant, though he exerted every artifice which he could invent to set our Indians at variance with us, to prevent their going until after our departure; presents, rewards and everything which could be suggested by him or his officers. I can not say that ever in my life I suffered so much anxiety as I did in this affair; I saw that every stratagem, which the most fruitful brain could invent, was practiced to win the Half-King to their interest; and that leaving him there was giving them the opportunity they aimed at. I went to the Half-King and pressed him in the strongest terms to go; he told me the commandant would not discharge him until morning. I then went to the commandant, and desired him to do their business, and complained of ill-treatment; for keeping them as they a part of my company, was detaining me. This he promised not to do, but to forward my journey as much as he could. He protested that he did not detain them but was ignorant of the cause of their stay; though I soon found it out. He had promised them a present of guns, etc., if they would wait until the morning. As I was very much pressed by the Indians to wait this day for them, I consented, on a promise that nothing should hinder them in the morning.

"16th—The French were not slack in their inventions to keep the Indians this day also. But as they were obliged, according to promise, to give the present, they then endeavored to try the power of liquor, which



WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT WATERFORD, PA.

I doubt not would have prevailed at any other time than this; but I urged and insisted with the King so closely upon his word, that he refrained, and set off with us as he had engaged.

"We had a tedious and very fatiguing passage down the creek. Several times we had like to have been staved against rocks; and many times were obliged all hands to get out and remain in the water half an hour or more, getting over shoals. At one place the ice had lodged and made it impassable by water; we were therefore obliged to carry our canoe across the neck of land, a quarter of a mile over. We did not reach Venango until the 22d, where we met with our horses.

"This creek is extremely crooked. I dare say the distance between the fort and Venango can not be less than one hundred and thirty miles to follow the meanders.

"23d—When I got ready to set off, I sent for the Half-King to know whether he intended to go with us, or by water. He told me that White Thunder had hurt himself much, and was sick and unable to walk; therefore he was obliged to carry him down in a canoe. As I found he intended to stay here a day or two and knew that Monsieur would employ every scheme to set him against the English, as he had before done, I told him I hoped he would guard against his flattery, and let no fine speeches influence him in their favor. He desired I might not be concerned, for he knew the French too well for anything to engage him in their favor; and that though he could not go down with us, he yet would endeavor to meet at the forks with Joseph Campbell, to deliver a speech for me to carry to his Honor the Governor. He told us he would order the Young Hunter to attend us and get provisions, etc., if wanted.

"Our horses were now so weak and feeble, and the baggage so heavy (as we were obliged to provide all the necessaries which the journey would require), that we doubted much their performing it. Therefore, myself and the others, except the drivers, who were obliged to ride, gave up our horses for packs to assist along with the baggage. I put myself in an Indian walking dress, and continued with them three days, until I found there was no probability of their getting home in reasonable time. The horses became less able to travel every day; the cold increased very fast; and the roads were becoming much worse by a deep snow, continually freezing; therefore, as I was uneasy to get back, to make report of my proceedings to his Honor, the Governor, I determined to prosecute my journey the nearest way through the woods on foot.

"Accordingly I left Mr. Vanbraam in charge of our baggage, with money and directions to provide necessaries from place to place for themselves and horses, and to make the most convenient dispatch in traveling.

"I took my necessary papers, pulled off my clothes and tied myself up in a watch-coat. Then, with gun in hand and pack on my back, in which were my papers and provisions, I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday, the 26th. The day following, just after we had passed a place called Murderingtown (where we intended to quit the path and steer across the country for Shannapin's town), we fell in with a party of French Indians, who had laid in wait for us. One of them fired at Mr. Gist or me, not fifteen steps off, but fortunately missed. We took this fellow into custody, and kept him until about nine o'clock at night, then let him go and walked all the remaining part of the night without making any stop, that we might get the start, so far as to be out of reach of their pursuit the next day, since we were well assured they would follow our track as soon as it was light. The next day we continued traveling until quite dark, and got to the river above Shannapin's. We expected to have found the river frozen, but it was not, only about fifty yards from each shore. The ice I suppose had broken up above, for it was driving in vast quantities.

"There was no way of getting over but on a raft; which we set about, with but one poor hatchet, and finished just after sun-setting. This was a whole day's work; we next got it launched then went on board of it and set off; but before we were half way over were jammed in the ice in such a manner that we expected every moment our raft to sink and our selves to perish. I put out my setting pole to try to stop the raft that the ice might pass by; when the rapidity of the stream threw it with so much violence against the pole, that it jerked me out into ten feet water; but I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of the raft logs. Notwithstanding all our efforts, we could not get to either shore, but were obliged, as we were near an island, to quit our raft and make to it.

"The cold was so extremely severe, that Mr. Gist had all his fingers and some of his toes frozen, and the water was shut up so hard, that we found no difficulty in getting off of the island on the ice in the morning, and went to Mr. Frazier's. We met here with twenty warriors, who were going to the southward to war; but coming to a place on the Great Kenhawa, where they found seven people killed and scalped (all but one woman

with very light hair), they turned about and ran back, for fear the inhabitants would rise and take them as the authors of the murder. They report that the bodies were lying about the house, and some of them much torn and eaten by the hogs. By the marks which were left they say they were French Indians, or the Ottaway nation, who did it.

"As we intended to take horses here, and it required some time to find them, I went up about three miles to mouth of the Youghiogany, to visit Queen Aliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a watch-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought the better present of the two.

"Tuesday, the first of January, we left Mr. Frazier's house and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongehela, the second, where I bought a horse and saddle. The six, we met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for the fort at the Fork of the Ohio, and the day after, some families going out to settle. This day we arrived at Wills' Creek, after as fatiguing journey as it is possible to conceive, rendered so by excessive bad weather. From the first day of December to the fifteenth there was but one day on which it did not rain or snow incessantly; and throughout the whole journey we met with nothing but one continued series of cold, wet weather, which occasioned very uncomfortable lodgings, especially after we quitted our tent, which was some screen from the inclemency of it."

As we contemplate the uncomfortable, hazardous, and altogether miserable conditions experienced by the young man who shortly afterwards become our most distinguished American, we can but realize that the hand of Providence most surely guided him and protected him during the journey; and we very naturally, and most likely, will appreciate the facility, the speed, and the comfort, in which one may now journey by rail, or by automobile over the hard, smooth, concrete roadways of this state, between the points covered by the journey of George Washington in 1753.

The journey and his mission afforded but little in the way of tangible results; but it did serve to inform the English that a most determined effort was to be made by the French to secure and hold the territory west of the great mountain chain. From this time on, there could be no doubt of the plans of the French. No doubt was felt too, that nothing but military strength would avail to decide the ownership of that great empire.

We have no doubt that Mr. Washington sincerely regretted that circumstances, over which he had but a limited control, served to prevent his calling upon the lake front of our county. Had he done so, we would have certainly been put to the expense in time and anxiety, of doing the planning if nothing more, for a memorial in his honor, the site of which would, without doubt, have served as such a bone of contention, that it would have been finally proposed to be located in the Erie Cemetery, as was done by a petition circulated in 1857 to obtain funds from Congress for the erection of a memorial to that distinguished naval hero, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry; which in the latter case resulted in as complete a burial of the proposal as its funeral flavor seemed to anticipate.

The persuasions of the French, and especially those of Captain Joncaire, did not swerve the sincere attachment of the Half-King for his English friends. But the arts brought into play on the occasion of Washington's visit were too much for the ambitious Guyasuta, who seems to have joined a delegation of Seneca Indians in a trip down to Montreal, where the Marquis de Vaudreuil and his council received them with impressive pomp. He appears from time to time in the French service, until the fall of Fort Niagara a little later, when he and other Senecas most humbly sought English favor.

Captain Chabert Joncaire was, perhaps, the chief moving spirit in the French activities and plans hereabouts during 1753 and later. He it was who sought out, and placated the Indians; to him belongs to the credit of choosing the locations for most of the fortified sites in this region; to him Washington first applied for information as to the French commanders; it was Captain Chabert Joncaire who earnestly sought to seduce the Indians from their friendship for the English, and whose persuasions caused Washington such anxiety and distress on the occasion of his visit to Venango and La Boeuf; his acumen inspired the ambition of the French government to prepare and back the expeditions into and down the valley of the Ohio, and thence to the Wabash country; his persuasions obtained the permission of the Indians for the building of the new fort at the mouth of French Creek, which the French usually styled Fort Machault, at Weningo, Venango, Veningo, and other euphonious titles; and the English uniformly referred to as Fort Venango.

It is proper to note here, that the English had long considered the plan of acquiring authority over the Niagara region, and of fortifying that dominating locality. In 1754 a project for fortifying the Niagara

was a part of the plan "for a general union of the British Colonies in North America," formulated by Benjamin Franklin and by him proposed as one of its commissioners, to the Albany Conference; which conference, although rarely mentioned in standard histories of our time, had much to do with stimulating colonial feelings towards national freedom and unity.

The Albany Conference consisted of twenty-three commissioners from New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland, who met in the Court House at Albany on June 19, 1754, and persisted in their sessions until July 11. Mr. Franklin's plan was proposed to this conference on July 10, and was unanimously recommended to the respective colonies. Embraced in this plan was the "settling of two strong colonies of English between the Ohio and Lake Erie . . . providing only that the Crown would be at the expense of removing the little forts the French have erected in their encroachments on his Majesty's territories and supporting a strong one near the Falls of Niagara, with a few small armed vessels, or half galleys to cruise the Lakes. . . . The fort and armed vessels at the Strait of Niagara would be a vast security to the frontiers of these new colonies against any attempts of the French from Canada."

Mr. Franklin was far-sighted enough to realize that every fort should have some sort of a settlement about it, for, he says, "the fort would protect settlers, and the settlers defend the fort and supply it with provisions." He pointed out in his newspaper, the "Pennsylvania Gazette," that the French encroachments meant business, and would ultimately cause most serious trouble for the English colonies if not suppressed. The colonies in those days were very much each for itself, and had not yet learned that they had a superior common interest which should be fostered and developed by a more perfect union amongst them. It was on the occasion of the surrender of the fort at the Forks of the Ohio by Ensign Ward of Captain Trent's company, on April 17, 1754, to an overwhelming force of French and Indians who had descended from the north, that Franklin's "Gazette" contained the first and only news for some time, of this mishap, and with his philosophical observations that "from the great distance of Britain, they (the French) presume that they may with impunity violate the most solemn treaties, subsisting between the two Crowns, kill, seize and imprison our traders, and confiscate their effects at pleasure (as they have done for several years past), murder

and scalp our farmers, with their wives and children, and take an easy possession of such parts of the British territory as they find most convenient for them; which, if they are permitted to do, must end in the destruction of the British interest, trade and Plantations in America."

Realizing the supreme value of some appeal to the understanding through the eyesight, he had prepared a wood-cut of a serpent, which was divided into eight sections, a section for each colony at that time, with the legend "Unite or Die." Such suggestions as these, which Benjamin Franklin persistently placed before the contemplative mind of the reading public, went far toward preparing the soil, and sowing the vitalized seeds, which grew into the harvest which was announced with the startling clangor of the great bell in a certain Philadelphia steeple on July 4, 1776. Much of quiet preparation throughout the colonies, of a similar character to this, had needs to be done, before the inhabitants of those colonies realized that a nation had been brought into being here on this continent; and that they had long outgrown their first condition of separated and individual settlements in a wilderness land. The collective determination of the inhabitants required careful and earnest education, and persistent fostering, to convince those same inhabitants that the welfare of all was also the welfare of each. Much persistent argument and urging was required before it was possible to secure the needed initiative by the colonies to meet the danger developing in the west. They had been so utterly dependent upon the Crown for their laws, their management, their government, and their protection, that it had not entered their heads that they, themselves, possessed the right and the might, to take a stand in their own interests, and for their own welfare, without waiting for the Power so far off to lead the way.

There can be no doubt but that the French were under much apprehension as to the movements and strength of English forces which they from time to time had rumors of. Belief was prevalent that the English were moving to contend the supremacy of the region with them. Many alarms which caused intense uneasiness within the rude forest fortifications, turned out to be wholly false alarms. But they did serve to instil a degree of caution into their movements which to some extent retarded their expeditions.

Some of the more noteworthy French officers who came to the two forts in this county, and spent some time here with the troops were, of course, those who first set foot upon Erie County soil; Chevalier Le

Mercier, the discoverer of the county; the Chevalier Pierre Paul Marin (Morin, Morang, Marrain, or Murray as some spelled it), a veteran captain of infantry in command of the first expedition; Michel Jean Hughes Pean, his second in command; Monsieur the Captain LeGardeur de Repentigny; Monsier Duverger de St. Blin; Desmeloizes, brother-in-law to Pean; Sieur Drouillon; Sieur de Carqueville; Sieur Portneuf; La Force; Benois Du Muys; J. Depre Simblim; Father Denys Baron (Charles Baron) the Chaplain to the expedition; Jean Baptiste Texier; Friar Gabriel Anheuser; Charles Descamps de Boishebert; who had served under Celeron in a detachment sent from Montreal to Detroit "to the strait situated between Lake Grié (Erie) and Huron"; the Sieur Joncaire-Chabert; "J. C. B." which is believed to have stood for J. C. Bonnefons, a commissory with the forces; Captain Joncaire; Monsieur Pierre Claude de Contrecoeur; De Courtemanche; Lieutenant Douville; De Lery; and probably others.

CHAPTER VIII

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE "FORKS OF THE OHIO."

PENNSYLVANIA'S AID SOUGHT AND REFUSED—WASHINGTON'S FIRST BATTLE—CAPTAIN TRENT'S SURRENDER OF FORT DUQUESNE—FRENCH FORTIFY THE FORKS—JUMONVILLE'S DEATH—EUROPE'S SEVEN YEARS' WAR BEGINS AT PITTSBURG—WASHINGTON MALIGNED—FORT NECESSITY—WASHINGTON SURRENDERS TO FRENCH—OUR PORTAGE ROAD MEASURED—CAMPAIGN AGAINST NIAGARA—INDIAN VILLAGE AT PRESQUE ISLE—BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT AND DEATH—ENGLISH CAPTURE LOUISBURG—CAPTURE OF FORT DUQUESNE—QUEBEC—NIAGARA—PRESQUE ISLE AND LE BOEUF ABANDONED.

Efforts were made by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to obtain the co-operation of Pennsylvania in establishing an armed control of the country west of the Allegheny Mountains, and to thus effectually halt the pretensions of the French in that quarter. But the Pennsylvania Assembly declared that they desired further proof that Pennsylvania territory had actually been invaded by the French; and explained that as no boundaries had been run west of the mountains, it was extremely problematical whether Pennsylvania soil had been violated or not, and therefore declined to participate in the patriotic efforts of the Virginia governor to uphold the sovereignty of the English Crown over the territory. The governor administered a sharp reproof to the Assembly, and commissioned Captain William Trent to proceed with a force to the forks of the Ohio (Pittsburg), and, under the auspices of the Ohio Company who had obtained a grant of 500,000 acres of land upon the River Ohio from the English Crown upon certain considerations of settlement, etc., to construct a fort at that place. On Sunday, February 17, 1754, he and his company arrived at the place designated, and commenced the construction of a fort. Before the fort was anything like completed, the

French under Contrecoeur came floating down the Allegheny River in Pirogues and Batteaux, a thousand strong, with eighten cannon, and made ready to invest the place, in the most approved warlike manner. Prior to the opening the bombardment and after effecting a landing, Le Mercier was sent to the fort and demanded its surrender. Captain Trent and Lieutenant John Frazier (he who had established his trading house at the mouth of French Creek), being absent, Ensign Edward Ward being in command and noting the overwhelming strength of the enemy, made a virtue of necessity by surrendering the place. He and his men were then directed to leave the country, which they proceeded to do at once. The French thereupon took possession, re-arranged the plan of the fort, and re-constructed it into a very substantial post, naming it Fort Du Quesne in honor of their Governor-General of Canada.

Upon sending Captain Trent's command to the Ohio, other detachments were organized to support it, all to be under the command of Colonel Joshua Fry, while his second in command was to be George Washington, who had then been commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel. On their arrival at Will's Creek (Cumberland, Maryland), April 17, they learned of the surrender of Trent's forces on the Ohio. They resolved to at once proceed to a store-house at the mouth of Redstone Creek on the Monongehela where Brownsville now is. On reaching the Youghiogheny they learned that a French force had been sent forward to meet them, which was much larger than theirs; and on the evening of May 27, Christopher Gist came from his place and informed Washington that fifty French had been seen in his neighborhood the day before. Colonel Fry being ill and detained at Will's Creek, Washington was in command, and selecting seventy-five men, at once started in pursuit of the party. In a drenching rain and intense darkness, the party made its way to the place in the hills where the Frenchmen had concealed themselves, arriving early in the morning. When the French discovered the party at hand, they at once armed, and in the fight which ensued ten Frenchmen were killed, including their commander, Jumonville. The English lost one man killed in the division commanded by Washington. This division sustained most of the fighting, and was George Washington's first baptism of fire in battle. Two days after this affair, Colonel Fry died at Will's Creek, and the command then devolved upon Washington.

It is said that the demonstration of the French at the Forks of

the Ohio, on April 16, 1754, and the surrender of that post by Ensign Ward, was the first act of the long War between England and France; but the battle at the camp of Jumonville in the hills of Fayette County, in the very early morning of May 28, 1754, was the first gun-firing of that distressing war.

In the French official reports of this engagement, Washington was very much mis-represented to his great personal injury. That report stated that Washington and his party had waylaid and assassinated Jumonville who was bearing a peaceful message to Washington. On the contrary the forces of both powers well recognized the fact that they were virtually at war, and the course of Jumonville in hanging about the neighborhood of Washington's troops for several days, making a point of keeping themselves concealed, and finally when discovered in a most secret place in the hills, springing to arms, does not comport with the idea that he was bearing a peaceful message to his opponents. The place of Jumonville's Camp, is now a well known spot not far from a well-trevelled highway in Fayette County. It was admirably located for just what it was—the rendevouz of a scouting party awaiting a favorable opportunity to attack.

When word of this disaster reached Fort Duquesne, M. Coulon de Villiers, the half-brother of Jumonville, obtained the command of a strong party and set out to revenge the death of his relative. Washington had determined to retire to Will's Creek, but his forces were too utterly exhausted when they reached the Great Meadows, to proceed farther; and there they at once began strengthening the fort which now became "Fort Necessity." Here an attack was made by the French which was continued until after dark; when, a party being proposed by the French, Washington secured favorable terms of surrender, and the next morning, July 4, 1754, Washington's men marched out of the little "Fort Necessity" with the honors of war, drums beating, colors flying, and taking with them one swivel gun. Their other guns were left and remained until one, by one, they were taken away by settlers going into Kentucky. The French demolished the fort and returned to Fort DuQuesne, and from then pursued the most vigorous activities at each of their fortified posts in preparation for the coming struggle.

In England the news of the disaster was received with alarm. Soon after, however, a change in the government occurred which resulted

in much greater interest in the struggle in America. Major-General Edward Braddock was dispatched with a large force of men, which was to be supplemented by the colonies, and sent against the enemy.

It is to the everlasting discredit of the Pennsylvania Assembly of those days, that they turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of the Governor, and to those of General Braddock, to vote assistance and authority to the governor in the expedition being planned against Fort DuQuesne. While the Assembly procrastinated, Pennsylvania's loyal sons were going to other colonies and enlisting for the service. All of the other colonies were heartily doing their part. It was believed that the garrison at Fort DuQuesne was very small and weak, as the French were looking for the English to attack at Montreal, Quebec, or Niagara. They believed that Fort DuQuesne was for the time at least safe from attack, and little, if anything was done to prepare it for an attack.

In the north the English under Johnson were preparing for the campaign against Canada and Niagara, while the French were augumenting their forces at Quebec and Montreal with fresh men from the French armies on the continent. Some of those Frenchmen were intercepted by the vigilance of the English fleet which hovered about the Gulf of St. Lawrence for that purpose.

The period following the disaster at Fort Necessity, therefore, was marked by feverish activity on both sides. In Europe the two powers were earnestly striving in the "Seven Years' War" for the mastery on both land and sea; the conflict having been ignited by the clash in western Pennsylvania.

Fort Niagara, Presque Isle, Le Boeuf and Venango during the summer of 1754, were places of great activity. De Lery was on the ground endeavoring to hasten the forwarding of supplies and men. He left "Camp Tchatakoin" (Barcelonia), July 19, and with 21 bark canoes and seven bateaux came on to Presque Isle. On July 24 he traveled over the portage road to Le Boeuf and records the following in his journal concerning it:

"Mons. Pean recommended me to see the work being done on the road. This I did both going and returning. Four soldiers followed me with a pole 18 feet long with which they measured the portage road. I found the fort at Riviere aux Boeuf very small, and that it could have been built 4½ arpents nearer, as may be seen by the annexed figure of the river."

The measurements which he took along the portage road embrace the following:

Presque Isle fort to the first bridge, 280 perches; length of said bridge, 3 perches; to a second bridge, 53 perches; to a hill, 1204 perches; height of said hill, 9 feet; length, 3 perches; to the great hill of the Riviere aux Gravois, 108 perches; to the little camping place, 1400 perches; to the turn, 146 perches; to reach the fort going along the bank of the R. au Boeuf, 43 perches.

The foregoing measurements, with others, as he tabulated them, make a total distance of 4,841 perches, 8 feet, from fort to fort.

In February, 1775, De Lery was ordered by Contrecoeur to leave Niagara and hasten on to Fort DuQuesne, which it was understood was to be attacked that spring by the English. As the directions were urgent, he at once started, and had assisted in placing Fort DuQuesne in better condition, and was about to improve the defenses of Fort Machault (Franklin), when he received imperative orders to proceed at once to Niagara, as Governor Vaudreuil was informed on reliable authority, that General Shirley was preparing to attack that place.

We have therefore, the campaign of the two nations for the supremacy in this region, including as the very heart of it, Erie County, lined up with Sir William Johnson, General William Shirley, and Pepperell, preparing their campaign for the reduction of Niagara and its related territories; and with General Edward Braddock planning for the subjugation of Fort DuQuesne. The French on the north under M. Duplessis, Bearn, Guienne, De Villiers, Chabert-Joncaire, Francois Pouchot, and others, exerted themselves to learn of the English plans, and were not slow in preparing to take advantage of the knowledge. Lieutenant Antoine Gabriel Francois Benoist was in charge at Presqu' Isle succeeding Sieur Douville, and during the period of his command here, 1775, '6, '7, a settlement of French and Indian people had grown up around the fort. Considerable hay was being cut "of excellent quality," some live stock, probably including hogs, was raised here; likewise many horses which were used on the portage, the work of which very soon killed them. Much corn was grown at this post, as well as at most of the French posts, which employed many men who were not on actual military duty. At least some of the Indians domiciled at Presqu' Isle were of the Mississaga Nation, for we find in Vaudreuil's letter to Machault, Aug. 8, 1756, mention of "the domiciliated Mississagas of Presqu' Isle." It is believed that this

settlement was located upon the east banks of Millcreek, across the creek from the military post.

Further regarding this settlement at Presqu' Isle, an escaped prisoner from the French mentions it as "The barracks within the fort, garrisoned with about 150 men, supported chiefly from a French settlement begun near to it. The settlement consists, as the prisoner was informed, of about 150 families. The Indian families about the settlement are pretty numerous; they have a priest and a schoolmaster. They have some grist mills and stills in this settlement."

Ensign de la Chauvignerie was commandant at Fort Machault (Venango), and succeeded by De Lignery in 1759, and Monsier de Verge commanded at Fort Le Beouf in 1757.

A vast amount of skirmishing, with several minor engagements which in those early times amounted to considerable battles, and which were looked upon as real campaigns by the colonists, was carried on during 1754, 1755, and into 1756. During all of this period which was marked by real warfare in the American frontiers, the English and French nations were nominally at peace, but encouraged their forces on the American frontiers to prosecute exploration, establishment of military and trading posts within the territory claimed by the opposite power. The results were that real military clashes occurred frequently between the settlers and the French; both parties aided by the Indian tribes, but mostly the French received this assistance.

Early in 1755 the English sent their renowned General Edward Braddock with two regiments of soldiers to Virginia; while very shortly after the French sent a fleet to the St. Lawrence with 4,000 soldiers under the command of Vaudreuil, the new governor of Canada. Braddock arrived in Virginia in February, and after much effort to secure co-operation of the colonial authorities, he began his march against Fort DuQuesne, arriving at Fort Cumberland in May. A detail of 500 axmen went ahead clearing the line of march for a width of twelve feet through the forests, and the army slowly wound in and out across the mountains, sometimes in a line of fully four miles in length, where it would have been utterly helpless if attacked.

On the morning of July 9, at the ford of the Monongehela, about five miles from Fort DuQuesne, they were suddenly attacked in the forest at the crossing by a French force from the fort accompanied by a horde of Indians, and were utterly routed. General Braddock received a mortal

wound, and the English retreated under the command of Major Washington. This was a most bitter dose for the British. Braddock died a few days after the battle at a camp somewhat in the rear of the army, and was buried in the middle of the road.

At the north this defeat stopped the advance on Fort Niagara by Governor William Shirley, of Massachusetts, who had reached Oswego and made much preparation to go by water to the Niagara, where he had confidently expected to meet General Braddock after the latter had captured Fort DuQuesne.

Early in 1758, William Pitt having become the English leader, dispatched a fleet under Admiral Boscowen to America to capture Louisburg, the "Dunkirk of America." In the attack some 1,200 bombs were thrown and scarcely a house in the town was uninjured. The place surrendered to the English, and thus a beginning of a line of English successes was made, which caused general alarm and disquietude amongst the French. The defeat of the English in their attempt upon Ticonderoga was an exception to their successes. But the expedition under John Bradstreet was 3,000 militiamen off set this disaster, when he easily recaptured Oswego, sailed down the lake and after a spirited engagement reduced and burned Fort Frontenac in the very heart of the enemy's country. This success served greatly to encourage the colonies, and utterly destroyed the fleet which France required upon the lakes to communicate with the various forts and to transport supplies and munitions to Niagara, Fort Presque Isle and the forts of the "Beautiful River." It was really the mortal blow to the French in this great region which they had labored so hard and for so long to acquire and retain. Situated as it was at the outlet of Lake Ontario, its loss cut their territory in two parts, with the English in command between them.

Another vital blow to the French dominion here, and which affected the destinies of our county, occurred in the expedition entrusted to the Scotchman, General Forbes, who with Colonel George Washington and 1,400 Virginian, 2,700 Pennsylvanian and 2,000 Carolinian troops, together with a corps of Royal Americans under Colonel Boquet, made a force of 6,000 men, who were sent against Fort DuQuesne in the summer of 1758. They marched by a new way over the mountains which they cut through the forests from the headwaters of the Juniata across the mountain ridges to a tributary of the Allegheny. It was a much shorter route than the one taken by Braddock; but as it was greatly broken, it required a vast

amount of toil to clear and prepare the road for the army. But, notwithstanding, Washington's wishes that the road be constructed over the former route that his Ohio Colony might have the benefit of the improvement, the Pennsylvanians realized the great advantage they would derive in having a direct road over the mountains to the western lands and the headwaters of the Ohio. In September the troops reached the general vicinity of Fort Duquesne. Here Major Grant detailed with 800 men to reconnoitre and endeavor to draw out the garrison from the fort. But he was himself decoyed and surprised, and his force utterly routed. The army then concluded to await spring before attacking the fort; but on November 12 an Indian brought them word that the garrison was much reduced, and could easily be taken. The army at once put into motion, and the advance under Washington and Armstrong with 3,500 men hurried forward, when upon reaching the forks of the river, they found Fort Duquesne abandoned by the French, and the place a heap of smoldering ruins. Upon poles about the place the French and Indians had left the heads of the victims from Grant's defeat, for the edification of their comrades. Although General Forbes had been ill, and had to be borne on a litter during most of the march, he had the gratification of seeing the culmination of a most successful campaign. The French sent much of their heavy munitions down the river, but the garrison retreated up the Allegheny to Fort Machault. The place was then re-christened Fort Pitt, and later became Pittsburg, in honor of "The Great Commoner," William Pitt, whose keen foresight and native ability had enabled the English to achieve this success. The great city which has since grown up about the site of ancient Fort Duquesne, and was renamed in recognition of the spirit and determination of Pitt, is the best and most significant monument standing upon American soil to the memory of any Englishman.

The French forces from Fort Duquesne retired to Fort Machault (or Fort Venango) where they remained under the command of De Lignery during the winter. Pouchot was given the command at Niagara, who was ordered to strengthen and defend that place. A body of "800 or 900" was to proceed early in the spring to Niagara, and thence to Presque Isle, Le Beouf and Venango, and to be under the orders of De Lignery. The Chevalier de La Corne was to take some 1,500 troops and have command "of the frontier of Lake Ontario." Thus the French planned to meet the opposing forces of the English in the spring of 1759. The English

received orders from William Pitt which stimulated their enterprise to a completion of the campaigns. General Stanwix was to advance and secure the region between Fort Pitt and the lakes. General Prideaux and Sir William Johnson were to command the expedition against Niagara and Montreal. General Amherst was made commander-in-chief, and with a force was to secure Ticonderoga and then join the army of the St. Lawrence under Wolfe and advance upon Quebec.

Lord (General) Amherst had with him Colonel James Montresor, the chief engineer of the department of New York, who was a most able counselor.

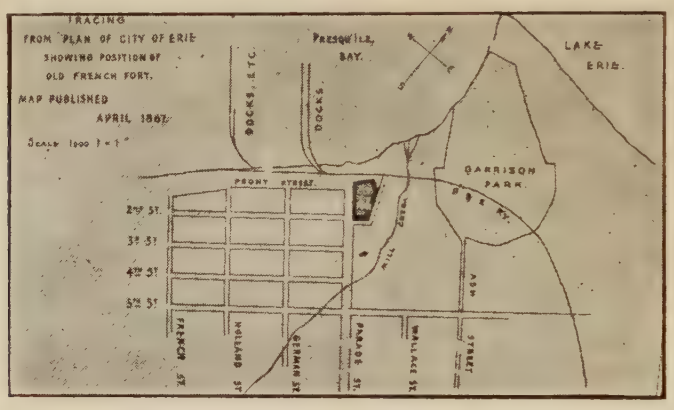
Strongly fortifying Oswego and Fort Stanwix, General Prideaux left Oswego early in July, and shortly after arrived at Niagara which was at once laid under siege, which continued for several weeks. The French, although having strong reinforcements, were compelled to yield and the pivotal post of the French for operations in our region fell into English hands. The atrocities which were perpetrated at Fort William Henry when the French forced the surrender of the English at that post, were not duplicated at Niagara. With the fall of Niagara, the stronghold of the French, the English saw their way clear to the complete domination of the lakes and Ohio country.

During this season also, occurred the fall of Quebec, still further sealing the fate of the French posts in our country.

On receiving the news of the fall of Quebec and of Niagara, through a messenger dispatched to them by Sir William Johnson, the forces in the posts at Presque Isle, Le Beouf and Fort Machault (Venango or Franklin), realized that they would be utterly unable to cope with the victorious English, and in consequence they gathered the French forces from Fort Machault, and from Le Boeuf at Fort Presque Isle, which had been the provisioning post for all, and hastily embarked their principal stores and sent them up the lake to Detroit, Aug. 13, 1759. As soon as the remainder of the forces had assembled at Presque Isle, the entire assembled army went aboard canoes, bateaux, and anything that would convey them, and made their way to Detroit. Soon afterwards an Indian made his way to Fort Pitt and reported that the French had abandoned Presque Isle, Le Beouf and Fort Venango, leaving them in smoking ruins. This latter fact has never been satisfactorily established, however. The English did not come on to occupy Fort Presque Isle after the evacuation of it by

the French, until early in 1760, when Major Rodgers was ordered by General Stanwix to come and take possession of Forts Presque Isle, Le Boeuf and Venango (Machault).

Major Rodgers came on with his men and found but the ruins of the old fortress. He set about its rebuilding on a somewhat different plan than that employed by the French. The new design was of a stockade enclosure (for the Indians had still to be reckoned with), which was provided with strong gates. The new blockhouse had its second story extending out over the first story all around, and stood at or near the northwest corner of the enclosure. The commander's house, of logs, and some smaller houses within the stockade, together with the old French



SITE OF OLD FORT PRESQUE ISLE

stone magazine which survived the French occupation, and the old well, were all within the stockade enclosure. Leaving a small garrison to occupy it and to assert the possession of the English, he went on to Fort Le Boeuf and reconstructed it along similar lines. After garrisoning Fort Le Boeuf, he took the remainder of his force and taking boats at Presque Isle, he went up the lake to Detroit where he met the Indian who was so soon to cause trouble and suffering for so many pioneer families, and whose machinations brought the English armies again into this region, and that to west of us. Pontiac was that Indian, a chief of the Ottawas, and by some writers has been credited with having been the most able and adroit of any Indian chief during the times of the European occupancy of this country. He is supposed to have been the leader of the Indians who caused such havoc to the forces of General Braddock

when that brave English General met his death at the Monongehela. Pontiac refused Major Rodgers permission to pass on his way; but after a time he reluctantly granted the desired permission, and then apparently very enthusiastically urged the neighboring tribes to be friendly with the English. The Indians of that region had been uniformly allies and friends of the French, and therefore took the defeat of their former friends with anything but a good grace. The Iroquois having been the friends and allies of the English, in the latter part of the campaign, were out of favor with the western tribes also.

It is quite likely that Pontiac and his braves were familiar with the trails and conditions in this county, for we have every reason to believe that he, and some of his men, had been upon Erie County soil more than once before Major Rodgers met him near Detroit; and were likely a part of the forces here under the French domination.

CHAPTER IX

PONTIAC CAUSES TROUBLE.

A GREAT STRATEGIST—ISSUES BILLS OF CREDIT—PREPARES FOR WAR—PRESQUE ISLE A STRATEGIC POINT—CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF FORTS PRESQUE ISLE, LE BOEUF AND VENANGO—COLONEL BOQUET SUBDUES THE INDIANS—COLONEL ISRAEL PUTNAM AT ERIE.

Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, soon set about a deep-laid scheme of his own to drive the hated English from the hunting grounds of the Indians, and thus to repossess the lands of his revered ancestors. Taking every precaution to seem to be at peace, and to be on the friendliest of terms with the English, yet, with consummate skill, he set about carrying out one of the most wide-spread and systematic murder schemes which has ever been recorded against the red men. Drake in his history of the Indians says:

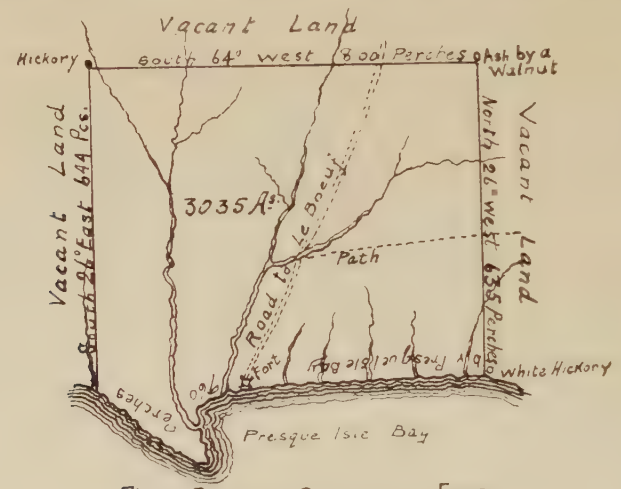
"There was more system employed by this distinguished man than perhaps by any other of his countrymen upon any similar undertaking, not excepting even Metacomet or Tecumseh. In his war of 1763, which is justly denominated Pontiac's War, he appointed a commissary and began to make and issue bills of credit, all of which he afterward carefully redeemed. . . . He had also, with great sagacity, urged upon his people the necessity of dispensing altogether with European commodities, to have no intercourse with any whites, and to depend entirely upon their ancient modes of procuring sustenance."

The territory which he designed to cover in this campaign, extended from Michilimackinac (Mackinack) on the northwest to the Genesee River on the east, and from the lakes south to Fort Pitt. Within this district there were hundreds of pioneer families, much traveling by prospecting

settlers, and by traders going from tribe to tribe in pursuit of their business of barter of goods for pelts and other forest merchandise. There were also some twelve fortified posts, including our two Erie County forts, occupied by the English with ridiculously small garrisons. As the French had been expelled, and the Indians were apparently friendly, the English apprehended no danger from any source, unless from occasional predatory bands of Indians. The Indian organization was most complete. Pontiac went amongst the tribes and proclaimed that the Great Manitou had appeared to him in a vision, saying, "I am the Lord of life; it is I who made all men; I wake for their safety. Therefore I give you warning, that if you suffer the Englishmen to dwell in your midst, their diseases and their poisons shall destroy you utterly, and you shall die." All this while he and his red men used every art to have the white men believe that they had buried the hatchet, and had returned to the ways of peace and friendship. Their efforts in this line were largely successful, and hardly a suspicion arose that the Indians were not fully as friendly as they seemed. The settlers, as well as the military, were therefore lulled into a fancied security, and no preparations were made for anything but the most perfunctory defensive measures. But the wily Pontiac was actively engaged in secret, perfecting his plans, and the amalgamation of his forces. He was personally acquainted with the territory in which he was to launch his attack. He well knew the situation, and the weaknesses of the forts and fortified posts to be attacked. He had intimate knowledge of the strength of the various garrisons, and prepared himself to take advantage of every weakness, and every opportunity which presented. It is also strange to us that the English commanders did not feel the need of more closely inspecting the real sentiments of the Indians, for they must have realized that the red men for about a century had been active and more or less enthusiastic partisans of the French. It was entirely natural therefore that when the French had been defeated and dispossessed, that their allies and close friends should have felt keen disappointment and probable resentment. Therefore, the very fact that the Indians so promptly developed symptoms of excessive good-will and devotion should have been, in itself, sufficient cause for distrust. But the authorities, as well as the settlers, appear to have taken the Indians' attitude at its full, apparent, valuation, and without any, or very little distrust. For this they were very soon to experience cruelty, sacrifice of life, and suffering.

Our county, with its fortifications, stood in the very midst of the territory which was destined for the stroke of the Indians.

For Presque Isle had long been an important military and trading post in the Indian country. Here was for years, a point for the distribution of munitions and supplies for the French posts in the Ohio valley. Here, too, the Indians resorted in large numbers, with their great cargoes of peltries and other wood-craft merchandise, for the purpose of selling and for exchanging it in barter. Many a busy scene must the shore of our bay have presented in those pioneer days of French occupancy, when



First Official Survey of Erie
Made July 27-28-29, 1789
By John Adlum, D.S.
As filed in the Dept. of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa.

the Indian canoes, in great fleets, rounded the point of Presque Isle, and effected a landing at the mouth of Mill Creek. One can easily visualize the stir and bustle incident to their landing and then the constructing of the encampment; for it was the unwritten law of their being that a stay of some length would be made at such times and places, accompanied with all sorts of aboriginal revelry and abandonment. Then too it was a wonderful experience for them to have the opportunity of handling and selecting the merchandise of the white man, for which they would almost be willing to sell their immortal souls, if necessary to acquire some of it. It is likely that the qualifications for store-keeper in those frontier posts, included some points which are not now stressed so much as they were

then. Much diplomacy on the part of the store-keeper was essential to keep up the enthusiasm of his customers, as well as to avoid being robbed by people whose ingrained traditions of untold generations upheld the theory of all property of a movable nature being absolutely held in common, and to be taken and used by him who wished to appropriate it for his present need.

It is therefore profitable for us, as well as historically interesting, to try to keep in mind the probable scenes which must have been enacted in those memorable years of the past, about the mouth of Mill Creek, and around the foot of Parade Street. With the thick woods of ancient growth, surrounding the stage, and which stretched far and wide in almost limitless extent, threaded with ancient trails or foot-paths, known and used by the natives for untold generations, and leading to such destinations as they alone, in many cases, possessed the knowledge of, an element of mystery, of charm, of romance, of insistent call to exploration, the little post and settlement on the shore of our bay must have been a spot filled, and palpitating, with the spirit of adventure. The quiet, matter-of-fact looking place does not now suggest those elements of adventure and rare experience which constituted so much of its power and attraction for the men who established the form of Caucasian Civilization upon our harbor shores.

This post, by its situation, controlled the communication between Lake Erie, the Niagara Frontier, and Fort Pitt with its tributary territory. It was considered by white and red men alike, an important post in the scheme of any campaign. It is, therefore, easy to understand that Pontiac at once included Fort Presque Isle in his plan of conquest and devastation. Fort Le Boeuf, likewise, entered in to his scheme, as being located within the territory to be cleared of white dominion.

Being of such strategic importance in any campaign, it is curious to contemplate the important military post of Presque Isle being committed to the command of an Ensign and "twenty-seven men."

The plans of the Indians provided for each of the twelve English forts in the district to be attacked simultaneously, and without any previous warning of their intentions. It therefore happened that on June 17th, 1763, the little garrison of thirteen men under Ensign Price at Fort Le Boeuf, early in the forenoon, discovered that they were surrounded with warlike savages, intent upon the destruction of the fort, and the slaughter of the garrison. Without the least idea that the red men

regarded the white folks in any but a friendly light, no special preparation had been made for the defense of the post, and it was well known that there would be no plans available for reinforcements to reach them for weeks. It was also realized that surrender would merely be hastening the moment for torture and death for each member of the little garrison. After a brief discussion, the Garrison was resolved to stand by its guns as the most sensible method of action in sight. It was either death at the hands of the savages in case of surrender, and death too, in some horrid, revolting manner, or death quickly met from a bullet or arrow, in case of defense. There was but one course open to them, as brave men, and they resolved to make the Indians pay as dearly as possible for their victory. All day the battle continued, and one by one the brave defenders fell at their posts, or were severely wounded. At night the little handful of survivors, the ensign and seven men, contrived to escape from the fort through a secret, underground passage way which led to the marshy lands surrounding the lake. Later in the night the Indians renewed their attack on the fort, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the buildings in flames, and retired in the full belief that the garrison had been consumed along with the fort. The little band of white men succeeded in making their way down the river to Fort Pitt, and the Indians then took the trail over the divide, using the "Old French Road" portage route to Fort Presque Isle where they were discovered by its little garrison on June 22, 1763.

Mr. Parkman, commenting upon the fort and the Indian attack, says "the blockhouse to which Christie alludes, was supposed to make it impregnable against the Indians. This blockhouse, a very large and strong one, stood at an angle of the fort, and was built of massive logs, with the projecting upper story usual in such structures, by means of which a vertical fire could be made upon the heads of assailants, through openings in the projecting part of the floor, like the machicoulis of a mediaeval castle. It had also a kind of bastion, from which one or more of its walls could be covered by a flank fire. The roof was of shingles, and might easily be set on fire; but at the top of a sentry box or lookout, from which water could be thrown. On one side was the lake, and on the other a small stream which entered it. Unfortunately the bank of this stream rose in a high steep ridge within forty yards of the blockhouse, thus affording a cover for assailants, while the bank of the lake offered them similar advantages on another side."

Describing the battle and the preparations of the little garrison for its defense, Mr. Parkman says "Christie, whose garrison now consisted of twenty-seven men, prepared for a stubborn defense. The doors of the blockhouse, and the sentry box at the top were lined to make them bullet-proof; the angles of the roof were covered with green turf as a protection against fire-arrows, and gutters of bark were laid in such a manner that streams of water could be sent to every part. His expectation of a 'visit from the hell hounds' proved to be perfecty well-founded. . . . When the sun rose they showed themselves, and began their customary yelling. Christie, with a very unnecessary reluctance to begin the fray, ordered his men not to fire till the Indians had set the example. The consequence was, that they were close to the blockhouse before they received the fire of the garrison; and many of them sprang into the ditch, whence, being well sheltered, they fired at the loop-holes, and amused themselves with throwing stones and handfuls of gravel, or, what was more to the purpose, fire-balls of pitch. Some got into the fort, and sheltered themselves behind the bakery and other buildings, whence they kept up a brisk fire; while the others pulled down a small out-house of plank, of which they made a movable breast-work, and approached under cover of it by pushing it before them. At the same time, great numbers of them lay close behind the ridges by the stream, keeping up a rattling fire, into every loop-hole, and shooting burning arrows against the roof and sides of the blockhouse. Some were extinguished with water, while many dropped out harmless after burning a small hole. The Indians now rolled logs on the top of the ridges, where they made three strong breast-works, from behind which they could discharge their shot and throw their fire-works with greater effect. Sometimes they would try to dart across the intervening space and shelter themselves with the companions in the ditch, but all who attempted it were killed or wounded. And now the hard-beset little garrison could see them throwing up earth and stones behind the nearest breast-work. Their implacable foes undermining the blockhouse. There was little time to reflect on this new danger; for another, more imminent, soon threatened them. The barrels of water, always kept in the building, were nearly emptied in extinguishing the frequent fires; and though there was a well close at hand, in the parade ground, it was death to approach it. The only resource was to dig a subterranean passage to it. The floor was torn up; and while some of the men fired heated muskets from the loop-holes, the rest labored stoutly at

this cheerless task. Before it was half finished the roof was on fire again, and all the water that remained was poured down to extinguish it. In a few moments, the cry of fire was again raised, when a soldier, at imminent risk of his life, tore off the burning shingles and averted the danger.

"By this time it was evening. The garrison had not a moment's rest since the sun rose. Darkness brought little relief, for guns flashed all night from the Indian intrenchment. In the morning, however, there was a respite. The Indians were ominously quiet, being employed, it seems, in pushing their subterranean approaches, and preparing fresh means for firing the blockhouse. In the afternoon the attack began again. They set fire to the house of the commanding officer, which stood close at hand, and which they had reached by means of their trenches. The pine logs blazed fiercely, and the wind blew the flame against the bastion of the blockhouse, which scorched, blackened, and at last took fire; but the garrison had by this time dug a passage to the well, and, half-stifled as they were, they plied their water buckets with such good will that the fire was subdued, while the blazing house soon sank to a glowing pile of embers. The men, who had behaved throughout with great spirit, were now, in the words of their officer, 'exhausted to the greatest extremity'; yet they still kept up their forlorn defense, toiling and fighting without pause within the wooden walls of their dim prison, where the close and heated air was thick with the smoke of gunpowder. The firing on both sides lasted through the rest of the day, and did not cease till midnight, at which hour a voice was heard to call out, in French, from the enemy's intrenchments, warning the garrison that farther resistance would be useless, since preparations were made for setting the blockhouse on fire, above and below at once. Christie demanded to know if there were any among them who spoke English; upon which, a man in the Indian dress came out from behind the breastwork. He was a soldier who, having been made prisoner early in the French war, had since lived among the savages, and now espoused their cause, fighting with them against his own countrymen. He said if they yielded, their lives should be spared; but if they fought longer, they must be burned alive. Christie told them to wait till morning for his answer. They assented, and suspended their fire. Christie now asked his men, if we may believe the testimony of two of them, 'whether they chose to give up the blockhouse, or remain in it and be burned alive?' They replied that they would stay as long as they could bear the heat, and then fight their way through. A third witness, Edward

Smyth, apparently a corporal, testifies that all but two of them were for holding out. He says that when his opinion was asked, he replied that, having but one life to lose, he would be governed by the rest; but at the same time he reminded them of the treachery at Detroit, and of the butchery at Fort William Henry, adding that, in his belief, they themselves could expect no better usage.

"When morning came, Christie sent out two soldiers, as if to treat with the enemy, but, in reality, as he says, to learn the truth of what they had told him respecting their preparations to burn the blockhouse. On reaching the breastwork, the soldiers made a signal, by which their officers saw that his worst fears were well founded. In pursuance of their orders, they then demanded that two of the principal chiefs should meet with Christie midway between the breastwork and the blockhouse. The chiefs appeared accordingly; and Christie, going out, yielded up the blockhouse; having at first stipulated that the lives of all the garrison should be spared, and that they might retire unmolested to the nearest post. The soldiers, pale and haggard, like men who had passed through a fiery ordeal, now issued from their scorched and bullet-pierced stronghold. A scene of plunder instantly began. Benjamin Gray, a Scotch soldier, who had just been employed, on Christie's order, in carrying presents to the Indians, seeing the confusion, and hearing a scream from a sergeant's wife, the only woman in the garrison, sprang off into the woods, and succeeded in making his way to Fort Pitt with news of the disaster. It is needless to say that no faith was kept with the rest, and they had good cause to be thankful that they were not butchered on the spot. After being detained for some time in the neighborhood, they were carried prisoners to Detroit, where Christie soon after made his escape, and gained the fort in safety."

Christie endured the long and painful siege of the fort at Detroit with Major Gladwin; but Pontiac, who was in command there at the time, was forced to raise the siege eventually. Thus the Fort Presque Isle, after one of the most heroic defenses recorded in history, and which occurred right here in our own county, and at our very thresholds, was taken by the red men on June 24, 1763, and burned to the ground.

Another account of the battle has been given by Mr. H. L. Harvey, who was at one time editor of the Erie Observer, and was well known to Miss Laura G. Sanford as a gentleman of character and integrity. His relation of the event is as follows:

"The troops retired to their quarters to procure their morning repast; some had already finished, and were sauntering about the fortress or upon the shore of the lake. All were joyous in holiday attire and dreaming of naught but the pleasure of the occasion. A knock was heard at the gate, and three Indians were announced in hunting garb, desiring an interview with the commander. Their tale was soon told. They said they belonged to a hunting party, who had started for Niagara with a lot of furs; that their canoes were bad, and they would prefer disposing of them here, if they could do so to advantage, and return rather than go farther; that their party was encamped by a small stream west of the fort about a mile, where they had landed the previous night, and where they wished the commander to go and examine their peltries, as it was difficult to bring them, and they wished to embark where they were, if they did not trade. The commander, accompanied by a clerk, left the fort with the Indians, charging that none should leave the fort, and none be admitted until his return. Well would it probably have been had this order been obeyed. After a lapse of sufficient time for the captain to visit the encampment of the Indians and return, a party of the latter, variously estimated—probably one hundred and fifty advanced toward the fort, bearing upon their backs what appeared to be large packs of furs, which they informed the lieutenant the captain had purchased and ordered deposited in the fort. The strategem succeeded; when the party were all within the fort, it was the work of an instant to throw off the packs and the short cloaks which covered their weapons, the whole being fastened by one loop and button at the neck. Resistance at this time was useless, and the work of death was as rapid as savage strength and weapons could make it. The shortened rifles, which had been sawed off for the purpose of concealing them under their cloaks and in the packs of furs, were at once discharged, and the tomahawk and knife completed their work. The history of savage warfare presents not a scene of more heartless and blood-thirsty vengeance than was exhibited on this occasion. The few who were taken prisoners in the fort, were doomed to the various tortures devised by savage ingenuity, and all but two who awoke to celebrate that day, had passed to the eternal world. One of these was a soldier who had run into the woods near the fort, and on his return observing a party of Indians dragging away some prisoners, escaped, and immediately proceeded to Niagara; the other was a soldier's wife who had taken shelter in a small stone house, at the mouth of the

creek used as a wash house. Here she remained unobserved until near night of the fatal day, when she was made their prisoner, but was ultimately ransomed and restored to civilized life. She was afterward married and settled in Canada, where she was living at the commencement of the present (19th) century. Captain D. Dobbins, of the revenue service, has frequently talked with the woman, who was redeemed by a Mr. Douglas, living opposite Black Rock, in Canada. From what she witnessed, and heard from the Indians during her captivity, as well as from information derived from other sources, this statement is made."

Fort Venango was likewise savagely attacked by the Indians, and its little garrison massacred. The Indians had gained access to the works by a subterfuge. Extracts from a letter of Mrs. M. A. Irvine, of Erie, Pa., at the time over 92 years of age, to Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, are of interest here:

"I must now tell you all I know about the old forts. The French fort (Machault) was nearly obliterated, and where the pickets stood was grown up with blackberry bushes and grape vines. Both forts were near the bank of the Allegheny River; the British fort, a little farther up. (About forty rods.) There was a little stream running between them, which supplied the British garrison with water. They had an underground passage to it in order to be protected against the Indians, in the same way. The Indians in playing foot-ball, would roll their ball inside the enclosure, as if by accident, and were allowed to go in and get it. Having done so several times, at last, when the garrison was off its guard, they rushed in in a body and killed every soul except one woman, whom they carried to Canada. A sister of mine saw this woman afterwards at Fort Erie, and she then told her of the massacre."

From another source we learn:

"Not a man remained alive to tell the fate of Venango. An Indian, who was present at its destruction, long afterwards described the scene to Sir William Johnson. A large body of Senecas gained entrance through pretense of friendship, then closed the gates, fell upon the garrison, and butchered them all except the commanding officer, Lieutenant Gordon, whom they forced to write, from their dictation, a statement of the grievances which had driven them to arms, and then tortured over slow fire for several nights till he expired. This done, they burned the place to the ground, and departed." (From the Johnson papers MS., Mistorical Collections of Pennsylvania.)

Thus the three fortified posts having to do with the English possession and control of this county and its related territory, fell into the power of the Indians under Pontiac. This county, to all intents and purposes then and there reverted to its aboriginal occupation, and was overrun for a time by predatory bands of savages bent upon driving the hated white folks out of the country. No white person was safe in this whole region during the following period. But all of the efforts of the Indians were powerless in their attack upon Fort Pitt, which gallantly withstood their impetuous assaults. Two other frontier forts of the English also were proof against the concerted attacks of Pontiac's confederacy. They were Fort Ligonier, east of Fort Pitt, and Fort Detroit. Every other frontier fort of the English in the Ohio Territory, had fallen before the onslaughts of the red men, who attacked all of them almost simultaneously, and altogether to the complete surprise of the English. Horrors unutterable resulted at the different posts, and especially at Forts Presque Isle and Venango. It is difficult, practically impossible, for us now to stand upon the sites of these pioneer forts, and realize the pandemonium and surge of the infuriated red men as they plunged, and fought, and struggled, upon this very ground which we now tread and stand upon in all of the serenity of modern repose and settled safety. It is difficult for the average person to visualize what must have been the anguish, the terror, the hopeless despair, of the little garrisons and such civilians as may have found harbor under the walls of these forts, when the dense woods surrounding the little clearings began to resound with the savage screams and screeches of the Indians whose numbers seemed to be ten-fold greater than they actually were. The early summer contentment of the people was rudely and fiercely shattered; and visions of cruel and lingering death danced before the eyes of the beleagured posts. Modern people have no experiences with which to adequately gauge the stirring scenes of those short hours of attack and defense which seemed to the garrisons so prolonged in time and misery. Right here at the foot of Parade Street, on the bank of this beautiful bay which today, as it must have been in the early morning hours of those fated, far-off days, is so vibrant with the spirit of peace and assured sanctuary, was enacted a butchery, a carnival of savage cruelty, and of barbarous hideousness, that is inconceivable. Here in our own beloved city is the spot where numbers of our race, devoted to the task of extending the principles of peaceful sovereignty over an aboriginal wilderness which was created for the habitations of ambi-

tious husbandry and mercantile industry, were pierced by the bullets and the arrows of a rude and savage people animated by sentiments of extreme primordial conditions, and further stimulated by a fierce resentment and desire for revenge. It was right here, and not in some far distant place, that white blood poured out into the native soil of Erie, and white men suffered the tortures of the damned, to withstand the purposes of the savages to drive the whites from the country. Is not that spot a sacred one, dedicated to a high and noble purpose by the good, rich blood of heroes, as surely and as worthily as are the fields of Gettysburg, Yorktown and many other shrines associated with the struggles of an enterprising people to make a land which would be fit for themselves and their posterity to live in? This region, notwithstanding the frantic and ruthless opposition of the savage, has been subdued and developed into a land "flowing with milk and honey"; in which the sound of productive industry and the beneficial activity of countless humans throbs with worth-while purpose.

And yet one asks, was it necessary that those others should have been sacrificed as they were, or have been sacrificed at all, that this gratifying condition should have been produced? Could not some far better way have been found that would have led to the desired end, and without the sacrifice of such numbers of heroic men and women with thousands of innocent little children, to attain that which ought to have been accomplished in peace, and with the hand of fellowship instead of in blood and carnage? And yet it has been ever thus. Human ambition has ever been ruthless, and largely destructive, in the course of its progress towards its goal. Had the red men been rightly met, and rightly dealt with, no more loyal or neighborly people could have been found on the face of the globe. It was only when jealousy and rival ambitions sought to employ the basic passions and impulses of the primitive natives, that trouble for the white race was encountered. It was very largely the fruit of a policy of employing unscrupulous political hirelings which then, and much later in our history, caused misunderstandings, blood-thirsty revenge, and uncalled for sacrifice of innocent lives.

But, although the Indians came very near to accomplishing their purposes, the English forces under the Swiss commander, Colonel Boquet, who was then in the English service, by forced marches raised the seige of Fort Ligonier, and shortly afterward that of Fort Pitt. The Indians were driven west of the Ohio, and for a time it seemed that this border

warfare might have come to an end. But although suffering a disastrous defeat at Bushy Run, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, at the hands of Boquet and his men in August, 1763, and forced to flee the country, yet in February of 1764 their efforts to clear the land of the whites were resumed. But they now kept away from the forts and concentrated their carnage upon the helpless settlers along the frontiers. No family or traveler was then for a time safe in all western Pennsylvania. Hundreds of settlers had either to flee their settlements or suffer torture and merciless deaths at the hands of those bent upon recovering the lands of their forefathers from the hands of the foreigner.

Colonel Bradstreet, the hero of Fort Frontenac, was selected to lead one expedition against the Indians, while Colonel Boquet with his forces was to attack along another route. With Colonel Bradstreet was a column of New England men under the future hero of Bunker Hill, Lieutenant Colonel Israel Putnam, 500 strong. Colonel Bradstreet with his own and Putnam's men, proceeded west along the south shore of Lake Erie headed for Detroit. They arrived at Presque Isle, and while awaiting weather conditions to improve, received a delegation of Delaware and Shawnee Indians on Aug. 12, 1764, who represented that they were authorized to meet the colonel and treat with him for a peace on behalf of their nations. Bradstreet believed in their sincerity; but his officers, including Colonel Putnam, represented that many little things about them and their delegation indicated that their mission was of some other character. And here at Erie, on the ground which so lately had been drenched with good heroic blood by those same Indian nations, other savages sought to dupe the race they so much despised. The English officers pointed out that an Indian delegation properly authorized for such a mission would have brought certain credentials which these did not have. They brought with them but a single, and insignificant, belt of wampum; and yet protested that they had come to discuss and arrange a treaty of peace for the savage nations they pretended had sent them. Bradstreet, however, being somewhat conceited and having an overly good opinion of his own abilities and judgment, overruled the judgment of his officers, and concluded with them the empty formality of terms of peace. But Colonel Boquet, to whom Bradstreet at once communicated the news of his action, understood the Indian character, and the whole Indian situation, far better than did Colonel Bradstreet. He realized that it was a scheme to lull Bradstreet's activities while they endeavored to use this fact to their

own advantage. So he at once injected a larger measure of activity and energy into his own campaign, with the result that Bradstreet was soon undeceived, and the troops shortly achieved a wholesome and victorious close to the war. Therefore, the last Indian battle to be fought on Erie County soil, was that sanguinary one in which Ensign Christie and his men suffered such an heroic disaster in the historic old primitive enclosure, with its big, log blockhouse, at the foot of Parade Street. Thereafter no considerable Indian uprising occurred in this county. But for more than 30 years thereafter, it was wholly unsafe for any white person to enter this county for any purpose. It is not recorded that Colonel Bradstreet made any effort to repair, or to rebuild the old fortress during his stay here in August of 1764. It is very unlikely that he did. It is more likely that the ruins of the old fort were permitted to fall more and more into decay, for there was no force stationed here or at Le Boeuf, for many years. The English relied wholly upon their post at Fort Pitt, now becoming called Pittsburgh, to sustain their authority in western Pennsylvania; while Detroit was strengthened for the same purpose in the west. Practically the only evidences of the location of the old fort at Presque Isle were the old French wells, some lines of earthen banks and the little stone magazine, on a small flat plateau at a little elevation above the shore of the bay.

The later years, which brought so much of strife and warfare between the American Colonies along the Atlantic seacoast, and the Mother Country because England felt that the great amount of treasure which she had spent in America for the protection of the settlers here against the French, and later the Indians as well, should be, in some measure at least, made up to her. And it does seem that she was right in principle. However, her manner of approaching the demand for it produced resentment instead of co-operation on the part of the colonies.

There can be no doubt but that the experiences of the colonists during those agonizing years of battling against the French, and the Indian uprisings on their frontiers, had much, very much indeed, to do with showing the colonists that the Mother Country considered them as very much a part of the empire. That they were considered at home as being liable to military duty, to taxation, and many other duties normally owing by a citizen to his government. It did not require a very keen eyesight to note that other citizens of the same empire who lived, by a happy circumstance, within the limits of "the tight little isle" at home

were accorded certain rights and privileges which were withheld from the citizens who were out on the firing line of the empire; and this very naturally caused, first a mild wonder at the anomaly, and later a very distinct perception of the injustice of such a course. As time went on, this perception became clearer, and the conviction that it was not right in principle became firmly grounded. Those who were leaders in America were fully the equal of any of His Majesty's counselors and prime ministers, and showed themselves fully capable of arriving at sane and practical conclusions where matters of government and public policy were at stake. And so now, when the home government somewhat arrogantly demanded that the colonists pay the piper who had played in America for their profit and benefit, they wished to know whether or no they themselves were not to have a voice, some slight voice, in the matter, even though it should be determined that the colonists themselves should conclude that the tax was a just demand. The War of the French and Indians, as it was called in this country, although it went by other names in other parts of the world, had served to mature the American Colonies. During that struggle it was learned that the colonies had many rights, and purposes, and privileges, which were wholly common to them all. They at first were so isolated that each developed a spirit of self-independence, and even in matters where for their own good a union of forces and of effort was essential, yet such union of effort was usually declined through a narrow feeling of jealousy, and of aloofness. The common danger of border warfare, and of savage reprisal upon all the colonies, was the agency which forced them to join forces and fight together for a common self preservation. Thus was the ice of their former cool and indifferent attitude broken, and the idea of creating a firm and effective union of the colonies for their mutual defense, protection, and future well-being, well grounded. Once suggested to such men as Adams, Franklin and others, that basic principle in human experience, that all men are born equal, and that they have equal rights in life and in government, it did not take very long for them to regard it as an eminently practical principle of human experience, as well as a purely academical proposition. Those men were good preachers of doctrines affecting the colonies. Their sturdy, self-denying manhood had much to do with bringing about a new era in the affairs of men. And in this our county is interested, although it took no part in the great struggle for American Liberty. Our interest in that period covered by the Revolution is in what it enabled the pioneer

settlers to bring with them into the county when once the tide of settlement turned this way. Those great principles which had become so surely established by the struggles along the eastern seaboard, spread out and over this county when the time for its settlement came, as a significant part of the framework of its organization. But during all of that great struggle which had such a significant bearing upon the future condition and status of our county, not one white person resided within the limits of this county—and indeed for a good many miles beyond. No white person had the temerity to attempt a settlement here for a good many years after the treaty of peace was signed which established the terms of settlement of that disastrous war in which our fortress played so tragic a part. This county was too much of a wilderness, too much subject to the predatory bands of savages, and too far from military protection, for families to attempt to make settlements here. And so it happened, that Erie County sent no volunteers to the War of the Revolution, and no one from here served in that war. But many of its heroes afterwards found prosperous homes here, and their sepulchers may be found in almost every burying ground in the county.

CHAPTER X

ERIE COUNTY "A WILDERNESS."

"THE INDIAN COUNTRY"—ITS FIT NAME—ENGLISH SURRENDER HERE RELUCTANTLY—BIRDS AND BEASTS HERE—SPECIES OF FOREST TREES—INDIAN OWNERSHIP AND OTHER TITLE CLAIMS.

Our county, from the time that Ensign Christie and his band of devoted soldiers which defended Fort Presque Isle surrendered to the forces of Pontiac on June 24, 1763, until June 1795, was a part of a great region commonly and very properly called "The Indian Country". It embraced all of the territory west of the Allegheny River and north and west of the Ohio. On the Canada side of Lake Erie, towards Niagara, a few white families had made settlements. At Cherry Valley, in New York state, some English families formed the most western white settlement at the northeast; while Pittsburg was the outpost of the white folks in that direction.

So late as 1782, Seneca Indians under Guyasutha, their chief, burned the town of Hannastown, the seat of justice of Westmoreland County, Pa., and they and other predatory bands kept up a reign of terror all along that border of the settlements.

There must have been some sort of a military post renewed and maintained here at Presque Isle by the British after 1763, for we learn that our Minister at London, Mr. Adams, in 1785, addresses the English government through its Secretary of State, Mr. Lord Carmarthan, as follows:

"Although a period of three years has elapsed since the signature of the preliminary treaty, and more than two years since the definitive treaty, the posts of Oswegatchy, Oswego, Niagara, Presqu'Isle, Sandusky, Detroit, Mackinaw, with others not necessary particularly to enumerate, and a considerable territory around each of them, all within the incon-

testable limits of the United States, are still held by British garrisons to the loss and injury of the United States," etc.

But, as we can discover no other reference to this fact, it is possible that physical possession of Presque Isle had never been renewed by the English, and that it was indicated in the list merely as one of several points of military significance, some of which were still physically occupied by the English troops in right of all of the posts. Just when the technical transfer of the English possession under the Treaty of Paris, signed Sept. 3, 1783, occurred, we have been unable to ascertain. Cornwallis had surrendered to the allied armies of France and the United States at Yorktown, Va., on Oct. 18, 1781; Savannah was evacuated by the British on July 11, 1782; Charleston, Dec. 14, 1782; the provisional treaty acknowledging the independence of the United States was signed at Versailles in November, 1782; on April 17, 1783, Washington was ordered to disband his troops and proclaim a cessation of hostilities; being two days short of eight years from the day the British opened fire upon American citizens at Lexington; and on Nov. 25, 1783, the last of the British troops on our soil sailed out of the harbor of New York. The fact that our government uttered its remonstrance to the delay in surrendering up the northern and western posts so late as 1785, causes us a certain amount of reflection as to whether or no the British had a force here up to that time. But it is our belief that the post was, and had been for some years, unoccupied by them.

And so it is that we of this age must try to conceive the state of our county as it existed between the years of 1763 and 1795, not as a portion of the half settled frontier of the country, not even as the environment of a fortified post upon the country's border line; but as a section of the country far removed from the haunts of white men, covered with a dense growth of noble forests, interspersed here and there with openings through which flowed small creeks and covered with luscious meadow grass. The great spaces where now speeds the automobile, were possessed by the utmost solitude. Much of the forest was too dense for even the wild birds and beasts, which preferred the more open spaces, or lived in the great woods close to them where they had easy access to free air and sunshine. It is said that even the song birds were not to be found here in those early days, but came with the civilization of the white folks. The forest noises of the night were those of the frog, the howl of the wolf, the cry of the panther, the hoot of the owl, and the cheerful chirp-

ings of the crickets. By day might be heard the tap of the busy woodpecker, the call of the crows, the chatter of the squirrels, or the wild-turkey's gobble. No sound of industry disturbed the silences of the vast aisles and retreats of that ancient forest. The sounds familiar to the haunts of the white man were not to be heard in all of that great wilderness which reached from the lake to the Ohio River and the Allegheny Mountains. The only humans to be found within the whole region were occasional parties of red men passing through it to reach some distant place which had been selected for a savage attack, or to secure game for the food of the women and children of the home village. Even those Indians seemed to be imbued with the silence of the great woods. They had been for so many generations part and parcel of the great silent spaces, that they customarily moved through the woods with caution and silence. The discharge of their arrows was practically without noise, and the twang of the bow could be heard but a short distance away. The beasts which he hunted were in consequence seldom alarmed by his passage, and compared with their ways in later years, were practically tame.

Nature had been profuse in her gifts to this county. The forests included some of the most valuable of timber species. Here were the great oaks of red, white, black and yellow; the hemlocks and the pines; beeches both red and white; while the nut trees of black and white walnut, hickory and chestnut abounded and throve as almost nowhere else in all the world. Then, too, could be found the useful sassafras, gum-wood, cedar, basswood, white and yellow poplar, ash both white and black, and the universally present maples both hard and soft, which furnished the settlers with a wonderful supply of the essential sugar and syrup. Along the edges of the open spaces were the great vines of the wild-grapes crowning the tops of the forest trees with their mantling canopies, and furnishing the pioneers with fruit which they used for both relishes and drink.

It was noteworthy, and must be recorded, that the great flights of wild pigeons occurred all through this region in those days, and continued unabated in multitudes until the latter part of the 19th century, say about 1870 or 1873 to -5. These birds were of good size and exceedingly plentiful, furnishing a staple article of most delicious flesh for the larders of the settlers. Not one of this species has been in existence for over fifty years, so far as can be learned; and a rich reward is said to await the fortunate finder of even one specimen. But in the boyhood days of the writer, the great flights of these birds extended for many miles in every

direction, and so dense were the flocks that the earth was very much darkened by their passing on even the brightest day. The wild-turkeys, too, were plentiful, and are said to have attained the weight of 50 pounds in many instances. An account of hunting this fowl by a French officer stationed at Fort Presque Isle will be found in another place in this narrative. American red deer, as well as elk and bison, also abounded, although the bison had retired from this county very soon after the French came upon its soil. The beaver, the raccoon, mink, opossum, red fox, and many varieties of squirrels afforded both pelts and flesh for the pioneer flint-lock. The streams abounded in fine fish; and from the waters of the great lake were taken excellent fish of large size, embracing sturgeon, pike, perch, lake trout, white-fish, bass both black and white, rock bass, and other varieties. Yes, nature had provided lavishly in stocking this county for the needs of mankind.

And so it came to pass that the day of the French exploration and adventurer had passed; so, too, had passed the day of the British who had succeeded them. And it came to pass that this region became known as "The Indian's Country", and as such was fully respected by the Yankees for many years. The Indians came to be the recognized owners of the soil of western Pennsylvania. They had been treated as such by William Penn when he acquired his charter from the English King on March 4, 1681, and during his early conduct of the colony of Pennsylvania. Some of his successors as governor tried to ignore this view of the ownership, and brought down upon the devoted heads of the colonists a vast amount of trouble, suffering, death and blood-shed. In this county no tragedies occurred over the settlement of any land because the Indian title had not been faithfully settled for. True it is, that the battle at the foot of Parade Street, and the one at Waterford when the old forts were captured and destroyed by Pontiac's Indians, occurred because the red men wished to drive the hated whites out of their hunting grounds; but no attempts at that time had as yet been made at settlements, nor to deprive the Indians of their legitimate rights in this territory.

There was altogether far more land to be acquired and reduced to agricultural purposes east of the mountains up to that time, than could be fairly well handled by the white pioneers, to cause any severe yearnings for the lands up this way for some time to come. The policy of the state had been to make additional purchases of lands from the Indians as fast as the requirements of the settlers made it advisable. To this end numer-

ous bargains with the Indians had been made, and section after section of the vast wilderness had passed from Indian to Colonial ownership. It is true that the price paid for such territories might be a question of modern debate, but when we consider that the Indian tribes from whom the sections were purchased had once appeared upon them from traditional places in the far west, or south, and had merely used them for the purpose of nomadic hunting, with only occasional locations of a limited area for their habitations, the real value to the Indians of the remainder of the tracts would be, even now, problematical.

The titles with which our county has been involved at one time or another, have been many and intricate. Much trouble and conflicting claims have been taken up from time to time and disposed of. French titles by claims of prior discovery and military possession; English claims by reason of discoveries along the Atlantic coast, by virtue of which all of the land extending westward therefrom was claimed; English claims by virtue of the conquest of the French pretensions to title west of the English settlements; Indian titles in many tribes and nations of the natives; and lastly, the titles of the Penn family under their charter from King Charles II of England. All of these were finally merged into, and secured by the State of Pennsylvania, and it has been well said "Thus we have for the Triangle, settlements and considerations made by the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Virginia, and by direct conveyance from the United States to the state of Pennsylvania, reinforced by a deed relinquishing all rights and claims, except for hunting, from the Six Nations of Indians, and subsequently by another quit-claim deed representing Indians who appear to allege dissatisfaction and bad treatment. The title of Pennsylvania to the Triangle seems to have been acquiesced in and regarded as complete and sufficient as a basis of all subsequent titles." (Dept. Int. Aff. Report 1906.)

The rectangular portion of Erie County south of the Triangle, did not experience all of the vexatious claims encountered in clearing the title to the Triangle. It was, of course, involved in the French claims, and also in the same Indian Titles (as well as others), which required liquidation and adjustment. But the English title passing to William Penn, and thence by the Divesting Act of the Pennsylvania Legislature to the Commonwealth itself, coupled with the acquisition of the various Indian Titles and the conquest of the French dominion, constituted a satisfactory basis upon which to rest all subsequent titles. In consequence of this it is rare

indeed that any recitation of a real estate title prior to the patent deed from the state is made in the searches for land titles in any portion of the county. The state title is accepted as sound and unquestionable.

Hence we have the foundation of our titles resting in two sources: the one in the Indians who were found in possession when the white race entered the land, and which has been purchased pursuant to treaty agreements with the red men, sometimes twice or thrice over; the other based on the claims of discovery by Englishmen, granted by their King Charles II to William Penn by his charter of March 4, 1681, his titles divested in favor of the state by the Divestiture Act of 1779; all converging into the state which by various Acts of Assembly authorized the surveys, subdivisions, reservations, and sales, which resulted in the ultimate migrations of great numbers of settlers to the county. These pioneer settlers came from older settlements of staunch, reliable folk who have created a most progressive and desirable population. They brought with them the patriotic principles for which they and their fathers fought in the years of struggle to establish their rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And here they established themselves and their religious and educational institutions upon the sanest and safest foundations. They made their schools and churches the sheet anchors of their neighborhood and county governments. As soon as they could establish their homes to shelter their families, they at once set about the erection of their churches and their schools. It is to the credit of our pioneer ancestors that the educational and religious advantages which they provided for themselves and their children, were as advanced and progressive as any community in the country enjoyed. We of today are building, through modern enlightenment, no more surely and sanely than did those simple, sturdy settlers.

GUN, POWDER HORN, AX AND KNIFE USED BY FRONTIERSMEN

CHAPTER XI

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, MINERALS, TIMBER, BOTANY, SOIL AND STREAMS—BAROMETRIC ELEVATIONS OF COUNTY POINTS—ALTITUDES AT VARIOUS POINTS IN ERIE CITY—DIMENSIONS AND AREAS OF THE GREAT LAKES—AREA OF THE TWO SECTIONS OF COUNTY—LAKE SHORE A SUMMER RESORT—"CRANBERRY DAY"—PENINSULA TITLES—"CONE-IN-CONE"—ANCIENT BURIED TREE—BOG ORE—GAS AND OIL—STONE QUARRIES—"DEVIL'S BACKBONE"—HOWARD'S FALLS.

The County of Erie is happily termed "The Chimney Corner of the State". This appellation came to it by reason of its situation at the top of the outline of the state, as well as by its form, being similar to that of a chimney upon the roof of a house. We of this section have somewhat imbibed the spirit of dwellers in a chimney corner by the side of the inglenook of our beloved state. Our homes and our hearts are hospitably open to the sojourner, and we are becoming widely and favorably known for a most hospitable community in which to spend summer vacations, and as the meeting place for great state and fraternal conventions. Being bordered upon its northern side by a wonderfully picturesque shore-line, with a vast outlook upon the waters of a great inland sea, strangers are attracted to us for the boating, the fresh-water fishing, bathing and other shore pleasures and recreations which delight the tourist and the inland dwellers.

Our county is bounded on the north by the shores of Lake Erie, and includes the expansive harbor of Presque Isle, which one of its French admirers, in 1753, termed "the finest spot in nature"; on its eastern side by the State of New York and Warren County; on the south by Crawford County; and on the west by the State of Ohio. It is 36 miles in length

and 20 miles wide, contains 720 square miles, or 460,800 square acres. Its latitude is 43° north latitude upon the "Old State Line" which runs from the Delaware River west to Lake Erie.

The surface of Erie County may be divided into sections which in the main may be described as extending east and west for length, and parallel with the coast of Lake Erie. The first is a plain, known as the Lake Shore Fruit Belt, elevated about 100 to 200 feet above the level of the lake. The second is a series of ridges with plains and valleys between them rising ridge upon ridge from the southern margin of the Lake Shore Plain, constituting "The Divide" between the flow of waters into Lake Erie, and those which flow towards and into the Ohio River, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. The third, being the valleys and flats of the French Creek drainage system; while beyond these rise other high lands which are the first steps in the great Appalachian Mountain System. Three main creek valleys cut through the northern series of ridges, entering Lake Erie after crossing the Lake Shore Plain: these being Mill Creek, Walnut Creek and Elk Creek valleys. It is a peculiarity of the north-bound streams in this county, that, while the current of Lake Erie flows eastwardly, most of the streams entering it flow first wholly to the west until about to enter the lake, when they flow directly into it. It is also a well known fact that the railroad station in the borough of North East is considerably higher than is that in the city of Erie; and that railroad trains going east require far more power than those traveling west, over this section of the railways.

The lake beaches are more or less isolated; and continuous stretches of lake beach are rarely more than a half to one mile in length; and many of them are of but a few rods in extent. Those at Elk Creek, Walnut Creek, Twelve-Mile Creek (now known as Shorewood), Sixteen-Mile Creek (known as Free Port), are practically the only beaches in the county easily and readily approached and entered by vehicles; others are usually found at the foot of a steep declivity, and are hardly accessible. The lake bathing is safe and enjoyable. Lake fishing is good at the Elk Creek, Shorewood and Free-Port beaches; while from the port of Erie is conducted the most extensive fresh-water fishing business in the world. Along the shores of the lake, and at the small inland lakes, such as Lake LeBoeuf, Lake Pleasant, Conneauttee Lake, and some much smaller bodies, summer camping is becoming much indulged in; and considerable investments have been made for the accommodation and convenience of families

desiring vacation facilities. Camping facilities are being provided along the shores of the many streams in the county; and summer homes occupied by dwellers in the cities and boroughs, as well as by families from a distance, are being constructed more and more by the sides of the lakes and streams throughout the county. This has resulted in much increased valuations for all such locations, which are being more and more sought and improved for summer use, and somewhat for more permanent occupancy, for those who are in business in the cities. The streams flowing into Lake Erie, are mostly of rapid flow, and not at all suitable for boating purposes. Those flowing southward have usually much slack-water suitable for bathing and boating.

Just west of the city of Erie, the Presque Isle Peninsula juts out from the mainland into the lake, and extends around the harbor at Erie for a distance of some seven miles, and is about a mile and half wide in its greatest width. It was very evidently created by the storms from the lake depositing lake sand upon a bar, which in the course of time grew wider and longer, became covered with vegetation, and then shrubs, and later trees became established upon it. For years and generations the wooded appearance has remained practically unchanged. The place is a forest primeval. Its trees those of a virgin forest tract. The great trees now standing have not seemed to grow any larger in the memory of the oldest observer; while other forest giants equally great and ancient, have fallen years ago and lie prone and decaying amongst their living companions. Originally the place must have been a series of sandy ridges; while gradually vegetation accumulated humus, and today a very good soil thus formed constitutes a veritable garden for the growth of an infinite variety of plants, shrubs, flowers, trees and vegetation of all sorts. Our peninsula is famed amongst botanists as one of the few places in the country where certain rare botanical specimens may be found growing wild. In Gray's Botanical Manual may be found frequent mention of such specimens with a reference to our peninsula as one of the places of the habitat.

One of the plants now indigenous to the peninsula is the wild cranberry. Prior to the Civil War, people generally as they might desire, would go upon the peninsula to pick cranberries for preserving against the Christmas and other festivities. Officialdom at length intervened, and sundry laws of the commonwealth, and of the United States were enacted, together with ordinances passed by the City of Erie, making it a high

crime to do so at any other than an open season commencing the first Tuesday in October, which shortly came to be known as "Cranberry Day", to be indulged in by young and old as a day for a frolic on the peninsula. The observance probably reached its height on the first Tuesday of October, 1867, following the adoption of a resolution in Erie Councils which had been introduced by Mr. Phineas Crouch regulating the time and manner of gathering the fruit. That day will long be remembered by those who participated, and who may still be living, as one of unbounded hilarity, exhaustive endeavor, and small returns in fruit. The law still remains in full force and effect, establishing "Cranberry Day", but few of our citizens would now be able to explain what the term means, although the cranberries still grow upon the peninsula, and they are more used than formerly by our people; yet little if any picking of them is done on the peninsula either in or out of season.

The title to this tract of land has had many changes of ownership, passing from the Federal Government to the State of Pennsylvania, then to the City of Erie, then to the Marine Hospital corporation, and by Act of Assembly of May 11, 1871, in consideration of an appropriation by the state to the Marine Hospital corporation, that body was to re-convey the peninsula to the United States of America "to be held near as may be, in its present condition, and only for the purposes of national defense and for the protection of the harbor of Erie, but in all other respects to be subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the state of Pennsylvania; and the consent of the state of Pennsylvania is hereby given to such transfer of title only for the purpose, and under the limitations herein before mentioned." Later a deed was delivered for this purpose, and the federal government assumed control, subject to the local jurisdiction civilly and criminally. This situation remained until finally the State has acquired ownership with the right of the Federal Government to use such portions as may be required for military purposes; and with substantial portions in use by the water works, the Life Saving Station, Lighthouses, etc. The State and City of Erie are co-operating in parking it, the plans promising one of the finest public parks in the country.

From the survey of the state by Prof. H. D. Rogers, state geologist, which was commenced in the year 1836, it appears that the geological surface of this county is much the simplest of all the sections of the state, as to its variety of strata and their structural features. The lowest great division of the fossiliferous strata, the paleozoic formation, con-

sists here of but two formations, the vergent flags, a rather fine-grained gray sandstone in thin layers, parted by their alternating bands of shale; and the vergent shales, a thick mass of gray, blue, and olive-colored shales and gray-brown sandstone. The former abounds in marine vegetation, the latter containing many fossils.

The vergent flags exhibit many ripple marks; and in the more calcareous varieties of the fine-grained clay shales, many forms of concretions abound, usually in the forms of spheroids considerably flattened, and curiously added to on the sides by the accumulation of fresh matter, filling the crevices and cracks with little veins of carbonate of lime, which sometimes assumes odd forms, such as that first observed in this section by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, a distinguished geologist of New York, in 1827, and by him studied with great interest. He termed them "Argillaceous Schist of a peculiar conchoidal fracture", and, while it is occasionally met with in England in the finer shales and clay ironstones of the coal measures, it is nowhere found in such wholesale quantities, and in one vast series of formations as in this section bordering upon Lake Erie, from Chautauqua Creek to Cleveland. It is usually called "Cone-in-Cone", and resembles a round thickish cake somewhat spheroidal, embedded between an outer casing of some one or two inches in thickness upon either side of this flattened cake of harder shale; the outer shell being somewhat soft and mealy, its entire structure composed of little cones within cones, some of them built into each other resembling the peaks in a mountain range. It is the more interesting to us, as it is a real geological curiosity and is practically peculiar to this region. It is plentifully found near the lake in the out-croppings of the rocks along the shore, and back along the banks of streams emptying into the lake, notably the Twenty-Mile, Sixteen-Mile, Twelve-Mile, Walnut, Elk-creek and Conneaut creeks.

A most interesting geological discovery was made a few years ago while Mr. Samuel Blair was drilling a water well on his farm west of Fairview, and along the south side of the Nickel Plate Railroad. When down about 60 feet the drill broke into a stratum of conglomerate rock of something like one or two feet in thickness, and immediately beneath this encountered a soft substance, which upon examination of its fragments when brought to the surface, proved to be a large log very like the hemlock, and perfectly sound, although bearing every evidence of having had a long stay in the brown water of the gravel stratum. When that

log was bedded there, and when that conglomerate formed over it, are equally curious and interesting speculations.

Calcareous marl is found in some places; and at Beaverdam, west of Union City, it used to be burned for lime. Lime of first quality was also manufactured at Walnut Creek. Northeast of Waterford along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a deposit of marl used to be known as the "Sink Hole", and the deposit seemed to be really inexhaustible. An analysis showed it to be composed principally of lime, but which was not so good as that which could be obtained from other sources.

Erie County Bog-ore was formerly used very extensively in the furnaces at Erie, and elsewhere. This is found at very many spots throughout the county, and the blast furnace of Vincent, Himrod & Co. was operated principally with this Erie County Bog iron-ore. From an item in the Erie Gazette in 1843, a reference to it is taken as follows: "An inspection of 1200 32-pound shot was made by the navy agent, at the Presqu'ile Foundery, from Erie County ore, and a contract was finished with government for 300 8-inch shot and 7,000 32-pounders, part of which were shipped to Buffalo and Sackett's Harbor." Many years ago large quantities of this ore were shipped at Massassaque for a small furnace in Conneaut, Ohio.

At several places throughout the county, a ledge of hard, blue limestone has been exposed and quarried for building purposes. One of these quarries was located near Franklin Center and was known as the "Howard Stone Quarry", from which hundreds of tons of this fine building stone was mined and used in many kinds of construction. The stone tiling of the present court house floors was furnished from this quarry.

Small quantities of coal have been found in isolated places. Sulphate of alumina has been found compounded with sulphate of iron, the mineral from which is manufactured the commercial product known as alum. Many salt springs abound in the county, and were much resorted to by wild animals, and later by the settlers; but no great commercial use of them seems to have been attempted.

Within a narrow belt along the lake front many wells have been drilled for natural gas, which has been produced in limited quantities for many years; many of the wells are still producing quantities in sufficient amount to supply the homes and buildings of the owners; but it does not develop in sufficient volume to make it useful for further extension of the

service. A very limited amount of petroleum has been obtained from some of these wells, usually of an exceedingly heavy character. It is usually obtained along with the gas, both of which are found at the shallow depth of 500 to 1,200 feet. At the mouth of the Twelve-Mile Creek it is found constantly bubbling from a rift in the rock forming the bed of the stream, as well as from the bottom of the lake just west of the creek and about 100 feet from the rocky wall which there bounds the lake. Either of these seepages would be sufficient to supply a considerable service, if practicable.

At various places in the county have been found springs, and at other places have been drilled wells, which produce waters of strong impregnation of different minerals; in some of which sulphur is strongly present, in others iron, magnesium, lime, and other minerals, although but little attempt has been made to commercialize them.

At Waterford the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning in 1856, discovered a very singular situation through the settling of the roadbed while the grading was in progress. It attracted much attention amongst engineers at the time. Soundings made by the contractors at one place showed no bottom until a depth of 300 feet was reached, as an iron rod was run down to that depth before touching solid gravel bottom. The top crust was usually quite hard, but after penetrating that, the rod was run down quite easily. It was determined that at one time this place must have been a large lake which became filled up with drift and vegetable matter which remained at the top forming the surface crust; while the bottom was still very soft. Several other places in the county have had a like manifestation.

A few miles south of Girard Borough, on the creek called Little Elk, is a most curious formation which is locally known as "The Devil's Backbone", consisting of a ridge of sand and slate extending eastwardly from the west bank of the ravine, against which the waters of the stream dash on their way down the gorge, being diverted, they turn eastward and pass around the obstruction and thence returning to what would have been their channel if they had not been turned from their course. At this point the waters of the creek are a bare 50 feet apart, the thickness of this ridge of rock. During the flow around the "Bone" the fall of the stream descends about 25 feet, so that the height of the "Bone" is about 125 feet on its southern side, and about 150 on its northern exposure. It is about 200 feet in length, sloping down at its eastern end into and

forming a wide extensive flat around which the stream makes its tortuous way. The top of this curiosity is now so sharp that it is very dangerous to attempt to cross the ridge, although John Blair, the writer's grandfather is said to have driven a pair of oxen from end to end of it in the pioneer days; and to have dragged the carcass of a deer back over it in his younger days.

Not far below this curious geological freak, is the junction of the main stream with this one of Little Elk. Here the course of the two streams has carved out a sharp-nosed cliff having a height of some 150 feet, which is locally known as "The Devil's Nose". The junction of the two streams is widely known as "The Forks of Elk Creek".

The banks of most of the large streams flowing across the Lake Shore Plain into the lake have precipitous walls of shale rock, which present a most picturesque appearance. This is notably so along some of the reaches of Elk Creek, Walnut Creek, Millcreek, Twelve-Mile Creek, Sixteen-Mile Creek, and the gulf of the Twenty-Mile Creek. Some of these gorges are bordered on either side by these stupendous, and inaccessible cliffs, and have local names as significant as those along Little Elk. One famous gorge just east of Erie on the Four-Mile Creek is called Wintergreen Gulch, so named because of its great quantities of wintergreen growing about the place.

On an insignificant stream in Franklin Township, close to the Howard Stone Quarry, the water of the stream drops over a rocky ledge of 50 feet into the bed of the stream below; making, when a goodly volume of water is present, a most beautiful waterfall.

The soil within the county is extremely varied; generally along the Lake Shore Plain it is a warm sandy loam, suitable for the growth of melons, tomatoes, grapes, peaches, plums, apples and other fruits and garden vegetables in profusion. Upon the slope of the ridges south of this, it becomes first a gravelly loam, and then becoming a clay loam as one comes nearer the top of the ridges. This land is suitable to the growth of grains, grapes, and tree fruits, as well as many kinds of garden crops, especially upon the lower slopes of those same ridges. From the top of the first line of ridges southwardly to the southern limits of the county, the tops of the hills and ridges is usually and uniformly, a stiff clay loam adapted to grass and grazing; and in the plains and flats between, and upon the creek bottoms, a variety of friable loam, both yellow and black, is found, especially adapted to grain and hay. The late frosts

of spring, and the early frosts of autumn prevent the growth of certain varieties which would otherwise grow luxuriantly in those sections. However, the most valuable of the lands in the county are those in the Lake Shore Plain, where every kind of fruit, grain and vegetable suitable for growth in the temperate region thrives wonderfully. In the eastern portion of this belt is to be found the great vineyards of Concord grapes, consisting of a few acres up to several hundred acres in extent. The vines are tied upon wires running longitudinally, and in the spring, or during the winter, are trimmed back to but a few buds, from which a new growth is sent out which produces the annual crop. A well matured vineyard is valued at several hundred dollars per acre.

At the time of the first settlements, this whole region was covered with a solid growth of virgin forest. The timber trees which were native here were the great oaks, red, white, yellow and black; American Chestnut; the silvery-barked Beech, and the spreading American Elm; the sweet Hickory and its cousin, the bitter Hickory; the wonderful Hemlock, and the sugar-bearing Maple; the straight, fine-grained yellow Poplar, the decay-resisting Cucumber together with the native Black Walnut, and the White Walnut (or Butternut); the great Buttonwood, also known as the Sycamore and Water Beech; while back from the lake region upon the higher lands the stately White Pine was found in abundance. Other trees of fewer numbers were the Basswoods, white and red Birches, black and white ash, and the black or swamp Willow. In some of the swamps of the southern portions, were to be found the tamaracks. Some of the lesser sorts were the red or Virginia Cedar, the Service-berry, Flowering Dogwood, Paw-paw, Wild Plum, Witch-hazel, and the Water or Blue Beech and the Alders. A species of Oak is found upon the Peninsula which does not grow on the mainland. Wild berries such as the Blackberry, Raspberry, Elder, Strawberry, Thimbleberry, Huckleberry, and Spikenard, grew plentifully, and are still to be found in most localities.

The animals which were native to this county, embrace the American Bison or Buffalo, Elk, Deer, Bear, Red Fox, Timber Wolf, Panther, Bobcat, Lynx, Wolverine, as well as the lesser ones such as the Mink, Beaver, Hare or Rabbit, Muskrat, Squirrels, red, gray, black; Skunk, Weasel, Martin, Chipmunk and Raccoon.

The native birds embraced the Crow, Hawk, Eagle, Belted Kingfisher, Heron, Crane, Gulls, Blackbird, Cowbird, Bobo'link, Meadow Lark, Robin, Blue bird, Sparrows, song, ground and many others; American Finch,

Wren, Nightingale, Whippoor'will, Geese, Ducks of several varieties, Grebe, Pheasants and Bob-whites, Barn Owls, Screech Owls, Orioles, Turtle Doves, and great flights of the famous but now extinct Wild Pigeons, the last of which the writer can well remember as flying over in great flocks seemingly in endless numbers.

Our county enjoys an exceptionally fine and equable climate. Its proximity to Lake Erie serves to temper the extremes of both heat and cold, rendering the average much more even than would otherwise be the case. The section within three or four miles of the waters of the lake being particularly favored in this regard, which operates to lengthen the season at both spring and autumn time.

The following list of barometric elevations above Lake Erie at various points throughout the county will be of interest and useful for reference:

	Feet		Feet
Corry (depot)	854	Waterford, at Eagle Hotel	612
Union City (P. & E. depot)	728	Cross Roads at Cranesville	382
North East (N. Y. C. depot)	231	Girard Junction (E. & P. R. R.)	124
Moorheads (N. Y. C. R. R.)	195	Crosses Station (E. & P. R. R.)	192
Harborcreek (N. Y. C. R. R.)	157	Albion (E. & P. R. R.)	284
Wesleyville (N. Y. C. R. R.)	124	Belle Valley (P. & E. R. R.)	434
Erie (N. Y. C. R. R. depot)	113	Langdons (P. & E. R. R.)	562
Swanville (N. Y. C. R. R.)	152	Jackson's (P. & E. R. R.)	657
Fairview (N. Y. C. R. R.)	162	Waterford (P. & E. R. R.)	620
Girard (N. Girard, N. Y. C. R. R.)	144	LeBoeuf (P. & E. R. R.)	644
Springfield (N. Y. C. R. R.)	90	Lovell's (P. & E. R. R.)	791
Concord Station (Erie R. R.)	788	Cedar Ridge (Concord Tp.)	1285
Union City (Erie R. R.)	738	Greenfield P. O.	852
Mill Village Station	643	Wattsburg	752
Beaver Dam	862	Middleboro, at Cross Roads	497
		Franklin P. O.	667

Official Measurements of Elevations in Erie Above the Bay.

On Second Street going west from Parade:		At French Street	58′
		At State Street	56′
At Parade Street	19′	At Peach Street	59′
At German Street	58′	At Sassafras Street	63′
At Holland Street	59′	At Myrtle Street	63′

At Chestnut Street ---------- 67′
At Walnut Street ---------- 70′
At Cherry Street ---------- 50′
At Poplar Street ---------- 61′
At Liberty Street ---------- 70′
At Bottom of Reservoir on
Twenty-sixth Street ---------210′
State Street south from Second:
At Second Street ---------- 56′
At Third Street ---------- 65′
At Fourth Street ---------- 71′
At Fifth Street ---------- 75′
At Sixth Street ---------- 77′
At Seventh Street ---------- 82′
At Eighth Street ---------- 85′
At Ninth Street ---------- 88′
At Tenth Street ---------- 90′
At Eleventh Street ---------- 93′
At Twelfth Street ---------- 95′
At Thirteenth Street at Peach-100′
At Fourteenth Street at Peach-104′
At Sixteenth Street at Peach--120′
At Eighteenth Street at Peach-126′
At Twenty-first St. at Peach---144′
At Twenty-second St. at Peach-157′
At Twenty-fifth St. at Peach--194′

Our Lake Erie forms our northern boundary, and is one of a chain of great fresh-water lakes known as the "Great Lakes", draining, the one into the next, until a common discharge is had through the St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic Ocean. The name "Erie" is derived from the name of a nation of Indians who inhabited this region before the arrival of the white people, and the word seems to have had its origin in Indian nomenclature as interpreted by the French.

Recent measurements of the lakes in our Great Lakes system are as follows:

Great Lakes Measurements.

	Mean Depth	Length	Width	Area	Elevation Above Sea
Superior	688′	335 miles	160 miles	82,000 sq. m.	602 ft.
Michigan	600′	300 miles	108 miles	23,000 sq. m.	581 1-4 ft.
Huron	600′	200 miles	169 miles	23,000 sq. m.	581 1-4 ft.
Erie	84′	250 miles	80 miles	6,000 sq. m.	573 7-10 ft.
Ontario	500′	180 miles	65 miles	6,000 sq. m.	246 1-2 ft.

The length of all five is 1,265 miles, covering an area of upward of 135,000 sq. miles. It is estimated that no more water passes over Niagara Falls than enters the lake from Detroit River; indicating that all of the water received by the lake from the streams emptying into it, does not exceed the amount lost by evaporation.

CHAPTER XII

OUR LAND TITLES.

FRENCH, INDIAN, ENGLISH AND PENN'S TITLES ACQUIRED AND EXTINGUISHED—ERIE TRIANGLE SECURED—DONATION LANDS, STATE RESERVATIONS ACADEMY TRACTS—THE LAND COMPANIES—LAND TROUBLES—EARLY SALES —JUDAH COLT'S STORY.

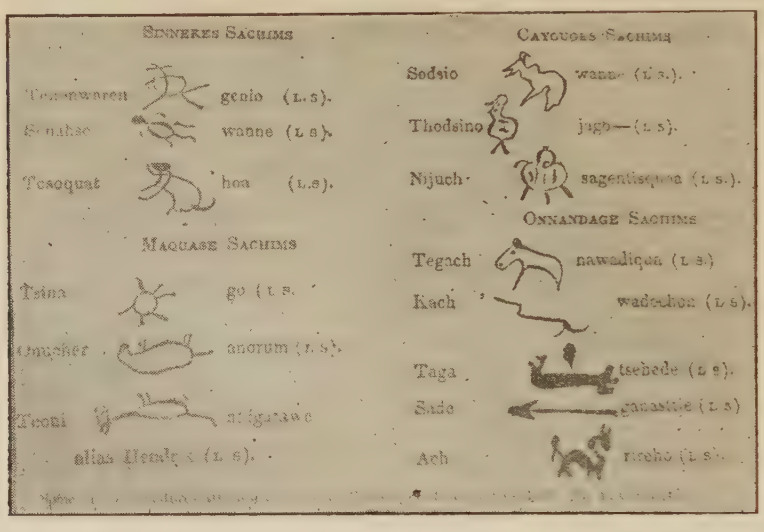
In the first place, it must be borne in mind when considering the source of the land titles in this county, that Erie County is, geographically speaking, composed of two distinct sections; the southern part is almost a perfect quadrillateral containing some 258,613 acres, and which was embraced within the original grants from King Charles II of England to William Penn under date of March 4, 1681; and the northern portion adjacent to it, which is in the form of a right-angled triangle, containing some 202,187 acres obtained by the state from the United States government after the claims of New York, Connecticut, and other states had been released.

With respect to the first portion, or that southern part derived from the Penns, as we have said above, the Crown of England had assumed to be the rightful owners of the country bordering upon the Atlantic Ocean, and extending westward to the Pacific Ocean and from New England southwards to the Carolinas; and what was more, their right was being maintained by a dominant armed power and settlement in spite of the possessory rights of even the Indians, especially west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Having assumed to be the rightful proprietors of that vast domain, and desiring that the territory should be populated and become revenue producing, it was necessary to interest some persons in it who would colonize the country as quickly as possible. To this end the Crown of England, being then somewhat indebted to the father of William Penn, and William

being anxious to find a home for himself and family, as well as for numerous friends of his in the Quaker Faith, an arrangement was effected by which the old debt was canceled and William Penn was granted all of that region in the New World having the Delaware River for its eastern boundary, the 40th degree of North Latitude for its southern boundary and the north boundary was to be the 43d degree of North Latitude; the grant to extend westward for a distance of five degrees from the Delaware River.

William Penn accepted the grant and at once began to plan for its colonization. But during his lifetime he scarcely even heard of the nature



INDIAN SIGNATURES TO DEED OF JULY 19, 1701, FOR THIS TERRITORY

of the western portion of his domain. The mountains effectually barred convenient access to it; the Indians occupied the mountains and the country to the west of them; and the means of travel were too inconvenient for him to venture beyond the territory which was for the time more than sufficient to employ all of his resources. But he was content that it was embraced within his grant, be it what it might turn out to be. He and his "heirs and successors were to pay two beaver skins on January 1st every year" as tribute.

He at once arranged with the Indians a generous treaty of friendship and amity which ensured his colonists quiet occupation of their homesteads, and himself and his agents undisturbed plans for its development. Even before his own arrival in the new land, his agents had bought land

from the Indians in addition to having purchased it from the crown, thus assuring himself and them of friendly and just relations.

Although Penn secured several grants from the Indians east of the mountains earlier, it was not until Oct. 23, 1784, that a treaty was concluded with the Six Nations Indians (composed of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, and the Tuscaroras) that the dissatisfactions engendered by the treaty with the Indians assembled at Albany in 1754, were overcome. The treaty of 1784 was made at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), passing to the State of Pennsylvania all of the remaining Indian claims and titles to the territory west of the purchase of 1768, and describes the territory ceded as follows: "Beginning on the south side of the river Ohio, where the western boundary of the State of Pennsylvania crosses the said river, near Shingo's Old Town, at the mouth of Beaver Creek, and thence by a due north line to the end of the forty-second and beginning of the forty-third degrees of north latitude; thence by a due east line, separating the forty-second and forty-third degrees of north latitude, to the east side of the East Branch of the river Susquehanna; thence by the bounds of the late purchase made at Fort Stanwix, the 5th day of November, Anno Domini 1768, as follows: 'Down the East Branch of the Susquehanna, on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite the mouth of a creek, called by the Indians Awandac, and across the river, and up the said creek, on the south side thereof, along the range of hills, called Burnett's Hills by the English, and by the Indians _____; on the north side of them, to the head of a creek, which runs into the West Branch of the Susquehanna, which creek is by the Indians called Tyadaghton, but by Pennsylvanians Pine Creek, and down said creek, on the south side thereof, to the said West Branch of the Susquehanna; then crossing the said river, and running up the same, on the south side thereof, the several courses thereof to the fork of the same river (now known as the Canoe Fork, or the "Cherry Tree Corner") which lies nearest to a place on the river Ohio (Allegheny), called Kittanning, and from the fork by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid; and then down said river by the several courses thereof, to where the western boundary of the said State of Pennsylvania crosses the same river, at the place of beginning.'" This grant included the southern, rectangular portion of Erie County.

It was soon discovered that the Wyandot and Delaware Indians were in occupation of a large piece of territory west of the Allegheny River. As they had not joined in the treaty of 1784, a separate treaty was made

with them at Fort McIntoch (now Beaver), in January, 1785, covering practically the same description as contained in the treaty with the Six Nations in 1784. Thus the final Indian title to the lands in the original limits of Pennsylvania was extinguished without bloodshed, and wholly by negotiation and honorable purchase, pursuant to the humane policy instituted by William Penn, and which ever characterized his dealings with the Indians.

The title of the Penn family to all of the original territory within the confines of their grant from the crown, was confiscated by the state in consequence of the events following the Declaration of Independence in 1776, followed by the so-called Divesting Act of Nov. 27, 1779. This Act, however, saved all titles which the Penns had granted prior to July 4, 1776, as well as all private estates and lands of the Penns, including surveyed manors or tenths, and certain quit-rents. (1 Smith's Laws, 479.)

Having come into the ownership and possession of all of the lands within the state, and expecting shortly to acquire the Indian title to the Triangle, the state passed the Act of March 12, 1783, which divided the country north of the Ohio and west of the Allegheny into two large bodies, the southern piece from a line a little south of New Castle was to be given to officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line in redemption of the Certificates of Depreciation, and became known as the "Depreciation Lands". The northern section was to fulfill the promise of the state in its resolution of March 7, 1780, that it would make the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line certain donations of lands, in accordance with their rank in the service. With the Depreciation Lands we are not now concerned. But the Donation Lands included the entire southern portion of our county up to the "Old State Line".

Numerous acts of assembly were subsequently passed to carry into effect the intent of the legislature, and much confusion and considerable litigation ensued in the efforts of the settlers and the courts to reconcile the various acts, as well as the various situations which arose in consequence of settlers taking up lands under the provisions of the one or the other of such acts.

The "Donation District" extended from the northern line of the "Depreciation Lands" northward to the north line of the state. It was divided into ten districts, the first at the south side of it, and so the "Tenth Donation District" embraced the portion of this county which lay south of the "Old State Line", that is, south of the "Erie Triangle".

The Act of March 24, 1785, directed the mode of distributing the Donation Lands promised to the troops of this Commonwealth, and referred to the Resolution of March 7, 1780, and the Act of March 12, 1783, and directed the Surveyor General to appoint deputies to be approved by the Supreme Executive Council, to survey and lay off the land into lots; provided what officers and soldiers should be entitled to lands, according to the rank and pay they held last before they left the service. The lots were to be of four descriptions, viz: 500 acres for major-generals, brigadier-generals, colonels, captains, and two-thirds of lieutenant-colonels; 300-acre lots for regimental surgeons and mates chaplains, majors and ensigns; 250-acre lots for one-third of lieutenant-colonels, sergeants, sergeant-majors, and quarter-masters; and 200-acre lots for lieutenants, corporals, drummers, fifers, drum-majors, fife-majors, and privates. These deputy surveyors were required to observe sundry strict provisions as to running the lines, marking and numbering the corners and lots, and to use no partiality in laying them off. Each district was to be assigned to a deputy-surveyor who would have charge of the work in that district. The Tenth Donation District was to be in charge of David Watts. The deputies were appointed by the Surveyor-General on May 5, 1785; and on the same day Commissioners David Rittenhouse, Andrew Porter, and Andrew Ellicott, were appointed to continue the survey and location of the western line of the state from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, so that the deputy-surveyors could more surely determine the western limits of the various Donation Districts. They commenced their work at the Ohio River on Aug. 23, 1785, but only run off between 40 and 50 miles when they suspended their work until the following spring. June 25, 1786, Messrs. Porter and Alexander McClean resumed the survey, and on Friday, Sept. 15, 1786, they came to Lake Erie, a distance of 155 miles 226 perches from the southwest corner of the state.

The north line of the state had been run for 90 miles westward from the Delaware River by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and reported Oct. 12, 1786. The western end of the line was reported Oct. 29, 1787, by Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter for Pennsylvania, and Abraham Hardenberg and William Morris for New York. This report speaks of the running and marking of the line on the 43d parallel of north latitude, beginning at the Delaware River and extending to a meridian drawn from the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, and that they had extended the line from the 90th milestone to Lake Erie, and marked the same permanently

with milestones, or posts surrounded with earth where no stone was found, well marked, with variations of the magnetic needle, and the distances; and on the south side, "Pennsylvania, latitude 42° N., 1787"; and on the north side, "New York". The western end of this line ends in Lake Erie a short distance from the shore end of the line which marks the western boundary of the state. This north line of the state began at a stone monument upon a small island in the Mohawk branch of the Delaware, set upon the beginning of the 43d degree of north latitude and ran thence westward a distance of 259 miles and 88 perches to its terminus in the meridian forming the west line of the state.

The west and north lines of the state being established, the deputy-surveyors were enabled to complete the work of laying off the Donation Lots. The more southern ones were first taken up; but fear of the Indians restrained the surveyors from an early completion of the plotting, and also deterred intending settlers from coming forward to take part in the drawing for lots as well as from entering the district for the purpose of settlement.

The location of the north and west boundary lines of the state brought out the fact very clearly that Pennsylvania had no harbor on Lake Erie, and but very little of its shore line; a matter which caused keen disappointment to those who had the interests of the state at heart. In their investigations as to how to obtain a greater extent of shore line upon Lake Erie, and especially to secure the fine harbor lying just east of the corner of the state, it was discovered that several conflicting claims to it were being asserted by the states of New York, Massachusetts, and even by Virginia. General William Irvine, having probably been the first to comprehend the situation owing to his having surveyed in this region, became active in the matter. He, being a member of the House at Washington, presented a resolution, reciting the facts, on Feb. 23, 1788; and also reciting that shortly before the states of New York and Massachusetts had ceded their claims in this county and westward to the United States Government with the understanding that a line was to be run which would fix the western boundaries of those states; and suggesting that it was essential to the peace and harmony of the country that this boundary line be run and fixed, and that the Geographer of the United States, in conjunction with the proper representatives of those states, ascertain and establish the western limits of the states aforesaid. The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania was not only cognizant of this situation, but had been

stimulated to a keen desire for its fulfillment, and were actively urging action towards this end.

Pursuant to the resolution a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Clark, Irvine, Armstrong, Wadsworth, and Brown; and on June 6, 1788, the favorable report of this committee was formally adopted and directions given that the survey be made. The Board of the Treasury was authorized to sell the tract to the west of that line, either at private sale, at a price not less than seventy-five cents per acre; and on July 7, 1788, William Bingham and James R. Reid, two of Pennsylvania's delegates in the matter, proposed the purchase of the Triangle on those terms by the State of Pennsylvania, and on Aug. 28, 1788, Messrs. Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee, on behalf of the Board of the Treasury, accepted the proposal. Congress thereupon passed an act of cession and transfer on Sept. 4, 1788, and on Sept. 13, 1788, our Assembly confirmed the purchase on an estimate of nine hundred and fifty pounds as necessary for the same.

The tract of land as described in the proceedings, and in the confirming Act of Sept. 13, 1788, is "a triangular piece or tract of country, situate, lying, and being on Lake Erie, bounded on the east by a meridian line, part of the western boundary of the State of New York; on the south by part of the northern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania; being a continuation of the line between this state and that of New York, from the western boundary of the said State till it intersects the said lake, including Presque Isle, and running northeasterly, or as the margin of said lake runs, according to the several courses thereof (with all benefit, property and advantages of the coast, bays, and inlets, on or near that part of the margin of said lake, which is the boundary of the country described, or intended so to be), till it meets the same meridian line before mentioned."

The meridian line above referred to was stipulated to be a meridian line commencing at the west end of Lake Ontario and to be produced south until it intersected the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania; provided, however, that the charter of New York contained the proviso that it should be twenty miles west of the most westerly bend of the Niagara River. Messrs. Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor-General for the United States, and Mr. Frederick Saxton on behalf of the other parties, proceeded to the establishment of this boundary line. As Burlington Bay is a very considerable body of water attached to the western extremity of Lake Ontario, a problem presented itself as to whether the line should start

at the extremity of the lake proper, or of the bay. It was determined that the peninsula between the two should be the starting place, and running the line south to the lake, and then off-setting around the east end of Lake Erie and taking up the line again from the south margin of the lake, it was found that this line co-incided with the line indicated in the charter of New York; and the line so run became the north and south line between the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and the eastern boundary of "The Erie Triangle."

Thus the territory comprised within the limits of the present state of Pennsylvania was finally assembled, and the title established with the exception of the outstanding Indian titles to the Triangle.

In the fall of 1788, it was ascertained that the disposition of the Indians towards the state was of a pacific nature, and that a large assembly or council of the western and northern tribes would shortly be held at Muskingum to discuss a treaty with the Continental Commissioners. It was deemed a favorable opportunity to propose the purchase of the outstanding Indian Claims to this region. Accordingly, on Sept. 10, 1788, Messrs. Peters, Lowry, Rittenhouse, Finlay, and Irvine were named as a committee to confer with the Indian Council concerning the matter, who reported that nine hundred and fifty pounds would likely be required for the purpose; and Oct. 2, 1788, General Richard Butler and General John Gibson were commissioned, who meeting the Indians at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum River on Jan. 9, 1789, arranged a treaty with the Indians for the purchase of their title in the Triangle. The formal deed from the Indian nations was made Jan. 9, 1789, and will be found enrolled in the Rolls Office at Harrisburg in Commission Book No. 1, page 309. It describes the territory embraced in its operation as "That Tract of Country bounded on the South by the North line of the State of Pennsylvania, on the East by the West boundary of the State of New York, agreeable to the cession of that state and the State of Massachusetts to the United States, and on the North by the Margin of Lake Erie, including Presque Isle and all the Bays and harbours along the margin of said Lake Erie, from the West Boundary of Pennsylvania to where the West Boundary of the State of New York may cross or intersect the South Margin of the said Lake Erie."

Rarely to the owners of real estate within the limits of either the Donation District, or the Erie Triangle, pause to ponder over the sources of their land titles. This matter is usually dismissed with the assurance

of having a "Patent from the State of Pennsylvania"; or perchance that the title has been in their family for the past fifty or seventy-five years. Little interest is shown in the worries, the intrigues, the weary miles walked through the dense wilderness to attend the Council Fires of the native owners of the lands in the hope of persuading the savages to grant the oncoming white folks a fighting chance to convert the wilderness into a land full of peaceful homes, by the hardy pioneers of old. And yet, those titles are properly founded upon those various purchases from the Indians, even as far back as the ones secured from them by William Penn; and supplemented, of course, by the military successes first of the English arms, and a little later of the troops who set the great power of Britain at naught and make it possible for the establishment in this land of a people's own government, where every member of it could feel safe, and free, to live his own life according to the dictates of his own conscience; his course only modified in so far as that he must permit other members of it to have equally full and free rights with himself. There remains now no least doubt but that the titles thus acquired are sure and permanent, although in practice our searchers usually begin with the papers issued by the State Department of the Commonwealth, and show the title from then down to the present.

Whether the Indians had competent advisers in this transaction, or whether they fully comprehended the import of their act at the time, is of course not now known. Many people will no doubt question the good faith of the white folks in thus dealing with the natives in a matter where the whites had the advantage of long periods of experience, and the natives were without proper training and experience to apprehend the real significance of their act and of the real market worth of the property rights under considerations; but we must bear in mind that even the white folks had not then, nor could they by any possible conception, forsee the remarkable development which the property they were securing would shortly experience. The nine hundred and fifty pounds (perhaps $4,000 to $5,000, if valued in the trading commodities of that day) seems to us ridiculously meager for the vast domain which it secured to the state, but in that day the country acquired did not present its present appearance to the eye of the bargainer; but rather appealed to him as it did later to the wife of an early pioneer, that she could see no future in a land covered so densely with a magnificent growth of giant forest monarchs, which would require such a vast expenditure of

human effort to bring into a condition of even partial use and profit. So we must conclude that the white folks of Pennsylvania at least, must ever be regarded as conspicuous amongst the pioneers of America, for their fair dealing with their red brethren. William Penn set the good example, and those who followed profited in large measure from their observations of his course and its results. The only qualification which should in fairness be made in this matter is the well authenticated fact that a portion of the consideration, which was to be paid in goods, was delivered in goods of such an inferior and dilapidated condition that even the wild Indians of that day were unable to make use of a considerable portion of them; and no special effort was later made to remedy this outrage, although most moving addresses and complaints were made to the state authorities by the Indian chiefs, among them the celebrated good friend of the white people, the Cattaraugus Chief, Gyantwachia, or "The Cornplanter." Without the staunch and unfailing friendship of this great man, the settlement of this county, and the purchase from the Indians would have been postponed, perhaps for many years.

Another observation upon the good faith of the administration of this state, with reference to the lands acquired in this portion of the commonwealth as above detailed, is the fact that when the state had offered its loyal officers and soldiers who had served in the Revolutionary War a gratuity for their services, their hardships, and their privations during that struggle, they were not asked to accept any half-hearted display of generosity, but were given certificates which wholly made good any possible loss they might have sustained through the depreciation of the federal scrip; and further, when lands were given to them as a further bonus, no thought of handing them worthless mountain lands was entertained; but the best of the lands in this northwestern region of the state, which was then, and still is, famed for its fertile and productive soils, was measured out, set apart, and donated to those worthy patriots. The early acts of this state with reference to the Indians, and to its gratitude to the veterans whose struggles made possible the establishment of a man's country for humanity, will bear the closest scrutiny, and merit our just approbation. For, before the surveys were undertaken, the state commissioned General William Irvine, than whom no more just and impartial man could be found, nor one more competent for the service, to proceed into the northwestern parts of the state for the purpose of fully viewing the country, and making

report upon its conditions of soil, climate and other features, so that the state could intelligently direct the setting aside of the best portions of it in convenient tracts for its gallant servants. His report in extenso will be found in the State Letter Book, Vol. I, pp. 344-50, and shows conclusively that he made a most careful and painstaking examination of the whole territory, recommending its better portions with full descriptions of the nature of their good qualities. It is a matter for gratification to see too, that his recommendations were taken at their face value, and the soldiers had placed at their disposal what was then believed to be, and later proved to be, as good lands as any which were at the disposal of the state. The effect of this arrangement was that the Donation Tracts were largely settled by a most patriotic and sensible class of people; and the wisdom of the arrangement was manifested in the thrifty and intelligent communities which soon sprang up as the result of that distribution of lands. We may be pardoned for observing, that those communities to this day reflect the character of the settlers who were secured by the state as owners of those tracts of land.

It is worth our while, too, to quote the opinions and observations of Colonel Andrew Porter made in 1788 to his friend, President Franklin, upon the lands embraced within the "Erie Triangle," he says: "The soil will come under the description Tolarable good. The country is clear of Mountains and but very little broken with Hills. In many parts of it are very rich Tracts of land, and some parts are rather wet & swampy —It abounds with a great variety of Timber, such as Sugar Trees, Beech, Ash, Hickory, Black, Red and White Oak, Chestnut, Cherry, Hemlock, White Pine, Sycamore, Elm, Cowcumber, Aspen, Birch, Poplar, Walnut, &c.

"From the north west Corner of this State the general direction of Lake Erie is North 65° East for upwards of sixty Miles so that the angle made with the northern boundary Line is 25°.

"The Bay of Presque Isle is a safe Harbour for shipping and the only one (on this side) from Gayahoga to the lower end of the Lake. The distance from Presque Isle to La Bauf, on the French Creek is about 15 miles, and the ground sufficiently firm to admit of a good Road the whole way with little or no bridging.

The western boundary of the State of N. York has not yet been ascertained, probably it may fall a few miles East of Canawango River.

—This River is boatable to the upper end of Chadaghque Lake, from thence there is a portage of about 9 Miles to Lake Erie.

The above described Tract of Country may contain between 7 and 800,000 Acres."

The Reservations:

After quieting all of the outstanding claims and title to this county, the State next turned to the problem of exploiting and developing the country. It was determined first, to provide for some possible future needs of the state itself; and so provision was made to set aside certain sections of the great tracts for sales to be made in the future, or for the location of future institutions in which the state herself should be interested, before admitting land companies, speculators, or even actual settlers to a choice.

Pursuant to the suggestions of Andrew Ellicott who had been surveying through this region and had noticed the outstanding features of the country, the Supreme Executive Council recommended on Nov. 12, 1788, to the Legislature, the setting aside of certain tracts in the northwestern portion of the state, for reservations "for the use of the Commonwealth," and specified Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, and Connewango (at the junction of that stream with the Allegheny).

Promptly the Legislature instructed the Council, March 24, 1789, to have such tracts surveyed for that purpose, including one at Fort Venango (Franklin), not exceeding three thousand acres at each place. On April 4, 1789, the Council instructed the Surveyor-General to authorize some proper person to locate, survey and return suitable tracts for the purposes mentioned. Mr. John Adlum was appointed whose report was transmitted to the Assembly on Sept. 16, 1789, which shows that the reservation at Presque Isle was surveyed by him on July 27, 28 and 29, 1789; and the accompanying draft of the survey, a very distinct plot of the tract, shows a piece of land 800 perches east and west, 644 perches in depth at its eastern side and 635 perches in depth at the western side; with the streams distinctly located, the Old French Fort placed at the west side of the mouth of Millcreek, and leading southwesterly therefrom a double dotted line labelled "Road to Le Beouf" altogether on the west side of Millcreek to the south margin of the plot; while from this road, about half way of the draft is a single dotted line leading west from the place where the road would cross a small stream emptying into Millcreek from the southwest, and marked "Path." This draft is there-

fore unique in this respect, that it challenges all of our traditions which seem to indicate that the road leading to Le Boeuf had been constructed and used wholly on the east side of Millcreek after a crossing had been effected a few roads south of the military position. The original of this plot is to be found on file in the office of the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, and should be regarded as officially certifying the facts found upon the ground by the state official in July of 1789. The draft indicates the contents of the tract to be 3,035 acres.

On April 3, 1792, the Assembly made further reservations "for the use of the State," the island forming the harbor at Presque Isle, and a tract extending eight miles along the shore of the lake, and three miles in breadth, so as to include the tract already surveyed and returned, as well as the whole of the harbor formed by Presque Isle "at the mouth of Harbor Creek, which empties into Lake Erie, along the shore on both sides of said creek, two thousand acres." The reader will here note that the original name of the creek was Harborcreek, and not Mill Creek, as it later erroneously became.

Then followed the Act of April 18, 1795 (3 Sm. L. 233), which provided for the laying out and establishing towns and out-lots within the various tracts of country which had been reserved for public uses, situated at Presque Isle, mouth of French Creek (Franklin), mouth of Conewango Creek (Warren), and Fort Le Boeuf (Waterford). It stated that the purpose of the act was to facilitate and promote the settlements and development of the Commonwealth, and to provide additional security to the frontiers of the state. The Governor was also directed to appoint two Commissioners who were to be authorized and directed to survey 1,600 acres of land in town lots, and 3,400 acres adjoining for out-lots, at or near Presque Isle. The streets were to be not more than one hundred and not less than sixty feet in width; and to have such alleys, lanes, and other reservations for various public requirements as the Commissioners should decide. No out-lot was to contain more than five acres, and no town lot was to be larger than one acre. The various reservations were to be limited to twenty acres each. And here the place received a new christening, for the Act declared the old Presque Isle should henceforth be called Erie. The state took pains to dedicate all of the streets, lanes and alleys to be common highways forever. This Act authorized the Governor to sell one-third of the town lots, and one-third of the out-lots at public auction, on the condition that the pur-

chasers should, within two years after the sale, build on each town lot sold, a house sixteen feet square, and having at least one brick chimney. If the conditions were not fulfilled, no patent was to be issued, and the purchaser forfeited all he had paid on it. One-half of the purchase money was to be paid within three months, and the other half, with interest, within one year of the purchase. A further duty was imposed upon the Commissioners, to be performed before they surveyed the town and the out-lots; and this was to first survey sixty acres on the south side of the harbor, half above, and half below the bank, including the point at the entrance to the harbor; another lot of thirty acres was to be surveyed on the peninsula at or near the entrance of the harbor; another of one hundred acres on the peninsula for the use of the United States upon which to erect forts, magazines, arsenals, and dockyards, and such other improvements as the federal government might deem advisable. But, there being some few mill-seats located near the harbor, these were expressly reserved and excepted from the reservation so to be surveyed if they were found to be within the tract. However, the United States was not to be granted the right and title in the soil, but merely the right of occupancy and use.

The reservation at Le Boeuf having already been surveyed by Andrew Ellicott, the ninth section of the Act provided that his survey be approved; and that the Commissioners survey five hundred acres adjoining the town plot for out-lots, with streets, lanes and alleys; that no out-lots should be larger than five acres, and the public reservations were not to exceed in all ten acres. The same provisions were enacted for the sale of the lots by the Governor, and upon practically the same terms and conditions, as those enacted in the case of Presque Isle.

Half of the sales of lots in all the cases were to be made in Philadelphia, one-fourth in Pittsburg, and one-fourth in Carlisle. A provision was also included for the establishment of a fort at Presque Isle, and a military establishment at Fort Le Boeuf.

Thus it will be seen without much of a strain on the perceptions, that the Commonwealth had some men of acute and prophetic vision within her council halls, who clearly conceived what was possible for the sites selected for the towns of Presque Isle and Le Boeuf. The provisions made for them were not for insignificant, cross-roads villages, but adequate provisions was made in each location, for a wonderful, metropolitan expansion. Presque Isle was believed to have reasonable possibilities in

its location for one of the New World's great cities. Even Le Boeuf was planned for the site of a great metropolis at the head of the Ohio navigation. That water route was then still conceived to be a factor of great commercial poteniality. Le Boeuf was to participate in the commerce which would pass up and down that noble highway, resulting in a magnificent growth and development on the shores of the inland lake which terminated the voyages. But a short portage was required, and the merchandise would be landed in Presque Isle harbor where it would be freighted by water to all parts of the great north and west. The plans were good, the locations adequate, and the pioneers were coming freely, and yet some other town sites in this general region have been permitted to outstrip those so well designed right here in this county.

The state then made provisions for the future school needs of the territory by arranging in the general Act of April 11, 1799 (3 Sm. L. 381) for the sale of the reserved tracts at Erie, Waterford, Warren and Franklin; providing for the actual survey of the portions of those reservations which had not before been laid out in town and out-lots, and for the description of the lands as first, second and third class. Five hundred acres was to be laid off in each reservation for the use of such academies and other schools as the law might establish in the various towns. Copies of the drafts were to be transmitted by the Governor to the Commissioners to use in the selling. Sales were to be made on payment of one-fifth down, one-fifth in twelve months, one-fifth in two years, and the balance in three years, provided, however, that no title should be passed unless within three years the purchaser made an actual settlement on it, and cleared, fenced, and cultivated not less than two acres out of every fifty acres, and that he should erect "a messuage fit for the habitation of man" thereon and reside on the premises for a full five years from his first settlement; or else he forfeited payments already made.

The fourth section of the Act provided that the Governor was to appoint four resident Commissioners in each town, and two by the Judges of Allegheny County, to appraise the lots at Franklin, Warren, Waterford, and in the first section of Erie, as well as the adjoining out-lots. Any person who had purchased lots in the second and third sections at Erie were privileged to exchange for first section lots if they wished. The reservation at the mouth of Cascade Creek at Erie was priced at not less than fifty dollars an acre.

The condition imposed on purchasers of lots in Erie, Franklin, Warren and Waterford, requiring improvements, etc., was repealed by the Act of February 19, 1800.

The Act of March 29, 1805, erected the first section of the town of Erie into a borough, and gave the new borough certain powers over parts of the reserved land for water-lots and wharves. (P. L. 1805, p. 176).

The Act of March 16, 1807, appropriated two thousand dollars out of the proceeds of lot sales in Erie to public county buildings in Erie. A supplement on March 20, 1811 (5 Sm. L. 212), provided numerous matters with reference to the in-lots in square, and the out-lots, in the second section of Erie, directing the manner of their sale, and provided in addition that a part of the beach for twenty perches back from the water's edge, and from the upper corner of the Garrison Tract down to lot No. 38 (the property of John Kelso) should be and remain a public landing for the use of the public, until otherwise appropriated by law, and also provided penalties for any obstruction thereof.

By the Act of April 2, 1811 (5 Sm. L. 263), a tract of not less than two nor more than four acres was to be ceded for the use and occupancy of the United States for a site for a lighthouse; and Daniel Dobbins, James Weston and James Pollock were named as Commissioners to consult with not less than three vessel captains or commanders and then to lay off the location and file a plot of it with the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury.

By March 20, 1812, it was found that the United States had long since vacated its garrison tracts at both Erie and Waterford, and as the buildings were rapidly becoming dilapidated, an Act was passed on that date (5 Sm. L. 337), for Thomas Wilson, John Boyd and John Lytle, to take charge of those properties with power to lease them, unless the United States should later desire to resume its use of them; and to pay the rents to the Treasurer of Erie County.

The Erie Academy being incorporated by the Act of March 25, 1817 (P. L. 1817, p. 302), the Legislature appropriated the five hundred acres which had been reserved for the use of an academy, to the incorporated academy; and also granted to it certain other lots upon which to construct the buildings.

A supplement to the Waterford Academy Act was passed in 1820 (P. L. 1820, p. 174), which authorized the Secretary of the Land Office

to issue a patent to the Trustees of that academy for the eight lots in Waterford marked B on the plot where the United States buildings had stood, to be disposed of as they might think best for the academy. And the supplement of Feb. 24, 1820 (P. L. 1820, p. 39), authorized the Trustees of Waterford Academy to sell the five hundred acre tract reserved at Waterford for a price of not less than ten dollars an acre for the use of the academy.

By the foregoing it will be observed that the state did not dedicate these reservations to the use of the public, but reserved them to herself, so that she could, as she later did, control or dispose of them as and when, and for such purposes, as she might desire. And she therefore from time to time passed laws affecting those tracts in one way or another, as she willed.

It must be remembered that in laying out, and in disposing of the available lands of western Pennsylvania, the primary intention of the state was to reward her gallant patriots who had served in the War of Independence; secondly to raise some money for the purposes of the state; and thirdly, to encourage settlements along, and even beyond, the settled frontiers, as an element of protection to the remainder of the state, and for hastening the development of the resources of the state. The first purpose had been accomplished by the giving of the redemption certificates, and donating to them the public lands; the second by providing for generous reservation tracts and districts to be sold and used for educational and other public uses; and the latter by surveying the remaining public land, marking it out for settlements, and by the most tempting proposals to people to go out into the frontiers for the purpose of settlement.

But for a long time after the purposes of the state in these regards had been well formulated, the dangers from Indian hostilities wholly prevented the fulfillment of this worthy plan; for it will be remembered that it was in 1782 that Colonel Crawford was defeated by the Indians and barbarously burned at the stake with sufferings unbelievable. That it was in that same year that the whole country from Wheeling on the Ohio to Westmoreland County was ravaged and the settlers compelled to flee; it was in 1790 that General Harmar was defeated on the Miami, and in 1791 a like defeat was suffered by General St. Clair; and until the government made a real business of meeting the Indian situation, and in 1792 sending General Anthony Wayne against them, those depreda-

tions continued to harass the frontiers. He gathered his forces at Legionville just below where Economy now stands, and drilled them in the Indian modes of warfare; then advanced to Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) and in the summer of 1795 defeated them on the Maumee, concluding a peace with them Aug. 3, 1795. Hence the settlement of Erie County made no progress until it was assured that the Indians would be met and compelled to behave.

In anticipation of the conditions which were believed shortly to be assured, the Legislature passed the Act of April 3, 1792 (3 Sm. L. 70), making provision for the sale of the remaining unsold public lands granted by the Indians in 1768 to such persons as would cultivate, improve, and settle upon the same, for the price of seven pounds ten shillings for every one hundred acres, with the allowance of six per centum for roads to be later laid out and opened.

Thus the state provided for two distinct and separate systems of taking up its vacant lands. One way was for any person to go to the Land Office and buy a warrant for some tract of land which was yet to be surveyed on that warrant, not exceeding four hundred acres with the extra allowance of the six per centum for roads, etc., to be followed by a later actual settlement and improvement. The other system was for the person to go out into the wilderness and choose some tract of land to his taste, settle upon and improve it without previous notice to the state, and making his residence thereon for the lawful period. Then he would apply to the state to have the same regularly surveyed and allotted to him in consideration of his settlement and improvement; but his settlement would not necessarily be found upon the books of the state until a long time after the settler had established himself, and acquired legal rights to it in pursuance of the act.

It therefore happened that many people, and some of them of large means and influence, while the Indian troubles were acute, filed applications for warrants under the former method; but, of course, did not proceed to their locations until much later; while other people, as soon as they could safely get to the front, settled upon such lands as pleased them and made the improvements called for by the other Act, and in many cases this resulted in the same tract having a claimant by settlement, and another claimant by holding a warrant in advance of settlement. Much confusion and considerable litigation ensued before these troubles were adjusted, and the titles cleared of rival claims.

Some of those "Warrantees" of large means and influence were Surveyor-General Daniel Brodhead, who procured warrants for the site of the present Beaver Falls; John Nicholson, Comptroller-General of this state, who on April 14, 1792, secured a large number of warrants, which a little later were assumed by the Pennsylvania Population Company; a foreign company known as the Holland Land Company, entered the field and secured a large number of warrants in April, 1792, and in April and August of 1793; Judge James Wilson, Archibald McCall and Benjamin Chew; and many others; who secured warrants for lands which they deemed desirable locations, without any reference to whether actual settlements had been made upon them by other persons or not. These warrants of course would have given their holders secure titles only for the provisions of the other Act which provided that no warrant or survey should vest title unless the holder, before the date of his warrant, or within two years thereafter, had made an actual settlement on it, clearing two acres per hundred surveyed, building a messuage and residing there for five years. But because of the wars with the Indians it was contended that an extension of the period had been automatically made during hostilities. Those who had selected their tracts in advance of warrants and had actually settled and improved them, simply "sat tight" as it were and refused to recognize the holders of warrants who had never settled. So much confusion and trouble therefore ensued that the Legislature on April 22, 1794 (3 Sm. L. 184), forbade, after June 15, 1794, the issue of any more warrants for unimproved lands in that part "of the Commonwealth commonly called the New Purchase, and the triangular tract upon Lake Erie," excepting to those who could show some settlement and improvement on them.

The Act of Sept. 22, 1794 (3 Sm. L. 193), made a further innovation as to the requirements for settlement and procuring of warrants. It recited that "From and after the passage of this Act no applications shall be received at the Land Office for any lands within this Commonwealth, except for such lands whereon a settlement has been or hereafter shall be made, grain raised, and a person or persons residing thereon." It annulled all applications on file after April, 1794, on which the purchase money had not been paid.

Many acts were subsequently passed by the Legislature having for their object an adjustment of the difficulties arising out of former legislation as interpreted by the courts. Many of these newer laws served

but to aggravate the problems already acute; but the Act of April 2, 1802, provided a method for raising a "Feigned Issue" to try out and settle all questions, speedily, as to the land title controversies. Through this, and through later legislation and the decisions of the courts, titles became more and more settled, until the basic problems involved in the troubles have entirely disappeared.

As stated, on April 14, 1792, John Nicholson, then Comptroller-General of the state, took out a very large number of land warrants, which he shortly turned over to a new land company he was instrumental in getting incorporated called the Pennsylvania Population Company of which he became president, and Messrs. Cazenove, Irvine, Mead, Leet, Hoge, and Stewart, were the managers. Its charter was granted on March 8, 1793, and was dissolved in 1812. It secured 390 warrants from Mr. Nicholson in the Triangle, and paid for them. It later acquired all of the remaining lands in the Triangle excepting the Erie Reserve, the Garrison State Reserves, and Irvine's Reservation in Harborcreek. The company's capital stock consisted of 2,500 shares which was used in the purchase of 500,000 acres of land, and their first general agent was Ennion Williams, a Quaker, appointed May 26, 1795, and Feb. 1, 1805. Their second was Enoch Marvin who was appointed May 2, 1809, who came to Erie and made it his home, becoming a man of influence and substance here. When this company dissolved in 1812, the remainder of their lands passed mainly to William Griffith of New Jersey, and John B. Wallace of Philadelphia, both of whom failed owing to the hard times following the War of 1812, as did many other men of means.

The Holland Land Company was composed of twelve wealthy Hollanders who had rendered extensive financial assistance to our government during the Revolution through the persuasions of Mr. Robert Morris. Desiring to liquidate the obligation, it was agreeable to all to have great tracts of unsettled country in western New York and northwestern Pennsylvania conveyed to that company in settlement of the war debt thus incurred. During 1793, 1794 and 1795 they received titles to these tracts, and because of the Indian troubles much title controversy ensued. Their lands lay south of the Erie Triangle, and extended from the western to the eastern limits of the county. The general managers of this company were, first, Major Alden, with headquarters in Meadville; second William Miles, of Union Mills (later Union City), who afterwards removed

to Elk Creek; and in 1815, Harm Jan Huidekoper who came here from Holland and established his office in Meadville. He settled at Meadville, and in 1833 purchased the unsold lands of that company, out of which he netted the foundation of a snug fortune.

Another land company of which little has been known, was the Harrisburg & Presque Isle Company. It was organized at Harrisburg on Aug. 13, 1796, by Richard Swan, Thomas Forster, John Kean, Alexander Berryhill, Samuel Laird, John A. Hanna, Robert Harris, Richard Dermond, William Kelso, and Samuel Ainsworth, the ten gentlemen of its specially limited number, with a capital of $10,000.00; but no member could hold more than five shares of $200 each. The company attended the sale of lands in this county, at Carlisle in August, 1796, and procured 37 Erie In-lots and eight Out-lots; and later some additional lands at Waterford, and some 430 acres at the mouth of Walnut Creek. Messrs. Forster and Swan came on in the spring of 1797 to attend to the business of the company, and made their settlements at the mouth of Walnut Creek. They built a saw mill at the mouth of the creek that summer, and the next summer started work on a grist mill near by which was completed in the fall of 1799. Here they laid out an embryo town which they named Fairview. Through a contention with the Pennsylvania Population Company over their titles, the lands at the mouth of Walnut Creek were sold at sheriff sale. Both Forster and Swan took up large tracts at Walnut Creek and made their future homes there.

A special grant was made April 17, 1791, to the "Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen." This organization had been untiring in its missionary work amongst the Indians of the frontiers, and the state awarded them in recognition of those services 2,500 acres of land, with allowance, on the "River Connought, near the northwestern part of the state, . . . on the heads of French Creek." This tract was located by the society in LeBoeuf Township and was named the "Good Luck" tract, consisting of 2,875 acres. The other tract was in Springfield and Conneaut townships, consisted of 2,797 acres and was called "Hospitality." The society leased their tracts until 1850 when they sold them to Mr. N. Blickensderfer and Mr. James Miles. Their first agent was William Miles, of Union Mills. John Wood succeeded him as to the "Good Luck" tract and James Miles, son of William, as to the "Hospitality" tract.

The Reservations.—When the grant was made by the state to the Pennsylvania Population Company, four reservations were made out of the grant; one in Harborcreek Township of 2,000 acres which the state then donated to General William Irvine as a special appreciation for his invaluable services during the Revolution. A second one was along the south side of the harbor of Erie, three miles wide and eight miles long, called "The Erie State Reserve." A third was at Waterford, consisting of 1,800 acres in Waterford Township and 400 in LeBoeuf, with provisions for its sale by lots; anticipating that the rapid growth of Waterford would enhance the prices and net the state a nice return. By 1804 the most of these tracts had been sold to private owners. A fourth tract was the one described in the Act of 1794, situated at Presque Isle, which the Governor was to reserve "out of the lots of the said town so much as he shall deem necessary for public uses; also, so much land, within or out of the said town, as may, in his opinion, be wanted by the United States for the purpose of erecting forts, magazines, arsenals and dockyards." The land light-house tower still remains, in a dismantled condition, together with the old keeper's dwelling close by, the sole relic of the occupation of that tract by the government, most of which has long since been purchased by land promoters and sold to private families, and is now well covered with modern residences.

The Academy Lands.—Certain reservations out of the two state reservations at Erie and Waterford, were directed by the Act of 1799 for the use, at Waterford, of the Waterford Academy, consisting of 500 acres located in LeBoeuf Township at the mouth of LeBoeuf Creek, and which were sold to private owners about 1840. The one at Erie of 500 acres was situated in Millcreek township along the Waterford Turnpike Road, the north boundary of which was about where Thirty-second Street now is. This tract has now been privately owned for some years.

Judah Colt's Story.—"I was born at Lyme, Conn., July 1, 1761. In August, 1795, in company with Augustus Porter, came to Erie to purchase land. At Presque Isle found a number of men encamped, United States troops erecting a fort, and Commissioners for the State, General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott, laying out the town of Erie. They had about 100 militia troops in their employ. Thomas Rees was acting as agent for the Pennsylvania Population Company in the survey and

sale of lands. Porter and I took two certificates of 400 acres each at $1 per acres, payable in five annual installments. We made but a brief stay.

"On the 3d of March, 1796, went to Philadelphia for the purpose of getting the lands purchased of Mr. Rees at Erie confirmed. The principal proprietors of the Population Company resided there. Offered to buy 30,000 acres at $1 per acre, but they declined to sell in so large a body. Colonel Aaron Burr, who was one of the proprietors, informed me that they were in need of a more active agent, and offered me the position. A contract was entered into by which they agreed to pay me $1,500 a year, besides board, traveling expenses, etc. This was raised to $2,500 in 1798. Money was advanced with which to procure supplies and hire laborers, and in the month of April I started to return to my home in the Genesee country, New York. At New York City, I laid in provisions, sundry kinds of goods and farming utensils, such as were needed in a new country. They were shipped under the care of Enoch Marvin, up the river to Albany, across the portage by wagons to the Mohawk, up the latter by batteaux, then by wagons again to Oswego, and from there by lake and wagon to Presque Isle. Mr. Marvin arrived at the latter place on the 22d of June, 1796, but the boats did not reach Presque Isle till the 1st of July. He found a Captain's command" (Captain John Grubb and company of state troops) "stationed there in a garrison laid out and built in 1795. His (Marvin's) tent or marquee was erected near the old French garrison. During the season, he met with considerable opposition from advance settlers, 'a company known as Dunning McNair & Co., from the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.' Leaving the agency in charge of Elisha and Enoch Marvin, I set out on the 4th of November for Philadelphia, returning to the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek May 31, 1797.

June 1, rode out to where Elisha Marvin was stationed ,who had charge of the men employed by the agency, nine miles south of Lake Erie, known afterward as Colt's Station. Made this my headquarters until the 10th of November. The season was one of much business. The opposition of advance settlers caused me much trouble. I had to keep from 40 to 100 men in service to defend settlers and property. More than once mobs of 20 to 30 assembled for the purpose of doing mischief. Went to Pittsburgh with witnesses and had a number indicted by the grand jury of Allegheny County. On my return, loaded a boat with

stores to take to the Sixteen Mile Creek, and put it in charge of four men. On their way up the lake a storm upset the boat and three of the men were drowned. During the season, the building of a vessel of about thirty-five tons was commenced at the mouth of Four Mile Creek. The Lowrys and others were the indicted parties. Their disturbances took place in the months of June and July.

"Went East in the fall, and set out to return to Erie in April, 1798. At New York purchased supplies, which were sent forward in charge of B. Saxton and Eliphalet Beebe. Arrived at Presque Isle the 31st of May, and at Greenfield on the 3d of June. Brought my wife along for the first time. Resided at Colt's Station with my family until the 7th of November. The vessel, begun the year before at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, was completed in time to make a trip to Fort Erie. It was named the Sloop Washington. On the 10th of October, I accompanied about 65 of the settlers to Erie to attend an election, all of whom voted in favor of a Federal Representative. On the 7th of November, with Mrs. Colt, set out for Pittsburgh on horseback. Our baggage was taken down French Creek in boats. Arrived at Pittsburgh the 9th of January, 1799. Shortly after our arrival, the weather became very warm, the frost came out of the ground and the farmers began their plowing. Did not return to Erie County until May, 1801. During a part of 1800 and 1801, the peace of the county was much disturbed by the adversaries of the company. In the summer and fall of 1800, the settlement was visited by a number of clergymen who were sent out by the Ohio and Redstone Presbyteries, who preached in a number of places and took much pains to establish churches. Among them was Rev. Mr. McCurdy.

"During the year 1801, some progress was made in organizing the militia of Greenfield. Elisha Marvin was chosen captain. He had about 80 men in his company. During 1802, considerable progress was made in the county, military, civil and religious. In the month of June, 1803, aided by a Deputy Marshal of the United States Court, removed sundry intruders against whom ejectment had been brought, some of whom were obstinate and gave much trouble. During the same month, Mary Marvin arrived in company with her brother Elisha. September 24, purchased of James Wilson four lots, on which was a small house, in the town of Erie, for the sum of $490. On the 26th set out for Pittsburgh by way of new State Road. Returned to Greenfield Feb. 24, 1804. During the month of April, 1804, was again in Philadelphia as a witness in

the United States Court relating to the lands of the Population Company, and in which the company was successful. On the 6th of August, 1804, began to improve my Erie property, to which I removed my family on the 21st of November.

"The country in 1805 was still far from tranquil. People continued to take unlawful possession of lands claimed under warrants, and were encouraged by others for political purposes. The company brought sundry ejectments. During the summer we were called upon by a number of clergymen. In the month of December, James and Ezekiel Graham, who had unlawfully settled on the tract of the Population Company, purchased 100 acres each at $3 per acre, payable in instalments. November 20, 1806, news came of a decision in the land case in the United States Court at Philadelphia. Robert Penn, plaintiff; Adam Arbuckle, defendant. July 1, 1807. The obstinacy of adverse settlers renders my employment in some respects unpleasant. The Erie & Waterford Turnpike is in process of building."

Mr. Colt died in 1832, leaving a considerable estate. He was succeeded by Mr. Judah Colt Spencer as representative for most of the members of the company, and very recently many of the books and papers of the late Judah Colt, kept by him during his management of the land matters, have been brought to light in clearing out a basement where many of his records have long been stored.

The company secured the services of Dunning McNair in 1797, who conducted the business of contracting with settlers for company lands in the western part of the county, having his agency on Conneaut Creek.

Early Sales.—Some of those who contracted for lands in this county during the years of 1795 to 1798, were William Miles and David Watts, early surveyors, who took up 1,200 acres at Lake Pleasant and 1,400 acres at Wattsburg in 1796. Martin Strong, also an early surveyor who came into the county in 1795, later took up a large acreage in Waterford and Summit townships. He was a surveyor for the Holland Land Company. David McNair chose 800 acres of choice lands where Kearsarge now stands. He later had other large tracts as well. Much of South Erie was once embraced in his ownership. William Wallace, who was Erie County's first lawyer, took up acreage in several of the townships. Other well known names which are identified with the early titles to county lands were James Baird, Russell Bissell, Negro "Boe" Bladen, Thomas

Forster, John Grubb, Samuel Holliday, Francis Brawley, Thomas Rees, Jr., Abraham Custard, Miles Crane, Elihu Crane, Abiathar Crane, Patrick Kennedy, Morrow B. Lowry, Judah Colt, Charles John Reed, Benjamin Russell, David Hays, Anthony Saltsman, Francis Scott, Joseph McCord, Arnold Custard, William Paul, William Barker, Samuel Barker, George Nicholson, George Lowry, Thomas Dunn, James Dunn, William Dunn, William Parcell, Martin Strong, Richard Swan, Elihu Talmadge, Alexander Vance, John McKee, Hugh McLaughlin, John Oliver, Rufus S. Reed, Mary Reed, Alexander McKee, David Long, Stephen Forster, James Greer, John Hay, Freeman Tuttle, Daniel Dobbins, Thomas Hughes, John Daggett, Samuel Holliday, John Morris, Patrick McKee, William Sturgeon, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Hugh Trimble, James Leland, Robert Brown, Peter Prime, George W. Reed, George Reed, James Love, Thomas Grubb, James Blair, Oliver Dunn, John Cochran, Samuel Barker, William Weed, Thomas Greer and Timothy Tuttle.

Some of the Pioneers.—It is believed that the first white settlers in this county, to come here and remain citizens of the county, were the Deputy Surveyor of the state, Thomas Rees; and the other a Captain of Militia, John Grubb from Lancaster County, who was in service at Fort Pitt during the "Whiskey Insurrection" and volunteered for service as a captain of a company of militia who were mustered into service from the disbanded forces there, to march to Presque Isle and there act as a military guard to the engineers employed by the state in laying out the future City of Erie. Both of these pioneers arrived in June of 1795 and both elected to make this county their future home. Following them shortly came William Miles and William Cook, who, with their wives, settled in Concord township close to the south line of the county. In July Colonel Seth Reed with his wife Hannah and two sons, Manning Reed and Charles John Reed, arrived via Buffalo and took up lands in the new town of Erie. So far as known, Mrs. Seth Reed, Mrs. William Miles and Mrs. William Cook were the three first women to come to this county as permanent settlers. Colonel Reed and family came here from Buffalo in a sail boat which was captained by James Talmadge. Mr. Talmadge later took up lands in McKean Township, where some of his descendants reside yet.

Also during 1795, came Rufus S. Reed, James Baird and children, George W. Reed, Mrs. Thomas Rees to join her husband, and Mrs. J.

Fairbanks, who settled at Erie. At Waterford we find new settlers in Martin Strong, Amos Judson, Lieutenant Martin, and James Naylor. In Conneaut Township, Jonathan Spaulding. Michael Hare in Wayne Township; David McNair, George Moore, and John W. Russel in Millcreek; in LeBoeuf were Thomas Ford and wife, Thomas and William Black, and Captain Robert King and family; in North East Township were James and Bailey Donaldson; and in Girard Township by a spring close west of the "Devil's Backbone" on Little Elk Creek was James Blair and his wife Mary (Wallace) Blair.

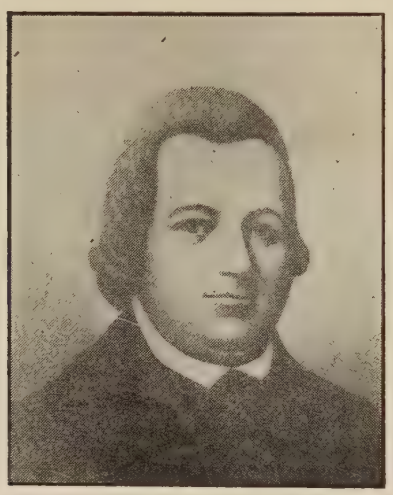
GEN. ANDREW ELLICOTT

CAPT. DANIEL DOBBINS

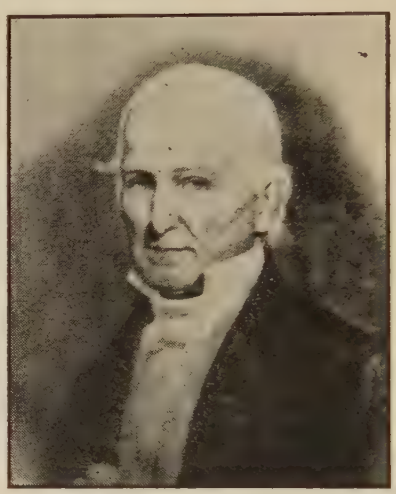
The year 1796 found many more sturdy pioneers, mostly of the Scotch-Irish class, coming in and finding permanent homes in the county. Amongst them were Captain Dobbins in Erie; Benjamin Russell, Thomas P. Miller, David Dewey, Anthony Saltsman and John McFarland in Mill Creek Township; Judah Colt, Enoch Marvin and Elihu Marvin, Cyrus Robinson, Joseph Berry, Charles Allen, James Moore, Philo Barker, Timothy Tuttle, John Wilson, Silas Smith and William Smith, Joseph Shattuck, John Daggett, John Andrews, Leverett Bissell, and Joseph Webster in Greenfield; Oliver Dunn and Thomas Dunn in McKean Township, in the section which later became known as "Dunn's Valley;" Francis Scott in

Fairview; George W. Reed in Summit Township; Henry Loomis, Dyer Loomis, William Wilson, George Hurst and Henry Hurst in North East Township; Samuel Holliday, John Devore, Patrick Ager, William McIntyre and John Mershon, in Springfield Township; Zalmon Tracy, Burrill Tracy, James Reed and Adam Reed in Venango Township; and in Waterford Township, Thomas Skinner, John Lytle, Robert Brotherton, and John Lennox.

The year 1797 added the following to the pioneer settlers: In Waterford, Wilson Smith and John Vincent; in Elk Creek, Eli Colton; in Venango, David Phillips, John Phillips, and Thomas Phillips; in Union



SETH REED



JUDAH COLT

Township, Hugh Wilson, Andrew Thompson, Matthew Gray, Robert Smith and Francis B. Smith; in Springfield Township, Oliver Cross; in Fairview Township, Jacob Weiss, Thomas Forster, John Kelso, George Nicholson, Richard Swan, Patrick Vance, John McKee, Patrick McKee, Jeremiah Sturgeon, William Sturgeon, and William Haggerty; in Conneaut Township, Colonel Dunning McNair; in Mill Creek Township, John Nicholson, Boe Bladen, Alexander McKee; in LeBoeuf, James Pollock, Adam Pollock, Robert Pollock, and Francis Isherwood; in Washington Township, Job Reeder, Simeon Dunn, John Campbell, James Campbell, Samuel Galloway, Phineas McClenathan, Matthew Hamilton, Mattias Sipps, John McWilliams, James Culbertson, John Culbertson, Andrew Culbertson, Samuel Culbertson, and Mrs. Jane Campbell, a widow; in Harborcreek were Wil-

liam Saltsman, Andrew Elliott, Amasa Prindle; in North East Township, Thomas Robinson, Joseph McCord, Margaret Lowry, James Duncan, James McMahon, Francis Brawley, Arnold Custard and Abram Custard.

In 1798 came to Erie, William Wallace; to Wayne Township, William Smith and David Findley; to Elk Creek Township, John Dietz and George Haybarger; to Union Township, John Wilson, John Fagan, John Welsh, and Jacob Shepard; to Springfield Township, Nicholas LeBarger; to Venango Township, William Allison and his wife; to Conneaut Township, Abiathar Crane and Elihu Crane; to Fairview Township, John Dempsey; to Washington Township, Peter Kline; to Girard Township, William Silverton and Abraham Silverton; to Waterford, Aaron Himrod; and to North East Township, Lemuel Brown, Thomas Crawford, William Allison, Henry Burgett, John Greer, James Greer, Matthew Greer and Matthew Taylor.

The year 1799 brought to the county, amongst many others, the Lattimores, the Simpsons, John Boyd, James Boyd, David Boyd, M. Himebaugh, John Clemens, and Captain John Tracy to Waterford; John Teel to Erie, Lemuel and Russell Stancliff to McKean Township, and Eliakim Cook into Summit Township.

It will be seen by the foregoing settlements, that nearly every section of the county received its quota of the new settlers. They came, many of them, from the older settlements east of the mountains—in southeastern Pennsylvania, eastern New York, New England and other places. They were largely of the class which had shortly before become dubbed the "Scotch-Irish" in dirision; the Irish, and the English from New England, and were the most thrifty and enterprising immigrants which a new country could desire. It was not long until the wilderness in the vicinity of their new settlements gave place to new dwellings, which were surrounded by clearings in which crops of rye, corn, potatoes and garden vegetables produced wondrous returns for the seed sown and the small amount of care bestowed upon them.

CHAPTER XIII

PIONEER ANECDOTES.

BEAR AND DEER HUNTING—INDIAN TRICKERY—MR. HENRY'S EXPERIENCE—"THE SURVEYS SHALL CEASE"—THE PRICE OF A DEAD INDIAN—D. RANSOME'S DEPOSITION—"THE BODILY EXERCISE"—SINGING "BACHELLOR'S HALL"—JOHNNY PHERRIN—SINGING SCHOOLS—TRAPPING BEARS—"JERKED VENISON"—JOHNNY-CAKE MAKING—LOGGING, HUSKING AND OTHER "BEES"—THE BUILDING OF MIDDLEBROOK CHURCH—CHURCH MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS—BEAR STEALS THE MINISTER'S PIG—HON. JOHN GRUBB HELD UP BY BEAR—"SINKING THE FLEET"—HEATING THE CHURCH—BANS OF MATRIMONY—SCARED INDIANS—MR. K.'S PLIGHT—OXEN FOR SALT—A SUM IN ARITHMETIC—"HURRAH FOR DEMOCRACY—NAVY PRIZE MONEY—GORDON'S POINT.

Instances of exciting, tragic and amusing experiences incident to the planning, plotting, locating and settlement of this county, have come down to us through the mists of the past. No doubt those which have been preserved form but a small list of those which actually took place; and perhaps those of the most interesting and exciting nature have been those which have not survived historically. Some of them have come to our attention, and we believe that they are of sufficient interest to have a place in a history of our own county.

1. Mr. William Miles relates an amusing incident of his experiences when traveling to this region for the purpose of surveying it. He says "When (he) set off with a corps of surveyors for laying out the Donation Lands, the baggage, instruments, etc., were placed in two canoes. Fifteen miles above Pittsburg, at the last white man's cabin on the river, the party stopped to refresh themselves, leaving the canoes in the care of the Indians. On returning to the river, all was gone—canoes and Indians

had all disappeared. Mr. Miles asked if anyone had a map of the river. One was fortunately found, and by it they discovered a great bend in the river just where they were. Their compass was gone, but, by means of Indian signs, mosses on trees, etc., they found their way out above the bend, secreted themselves in the bushes, and waited for the canoes to come up, which happened very soon. When the old chief found he had been detected he cooly feigned ignorance and innocence and, stepping out of the canoe with a smile, greeted the surveyors with 'How do? How do?'."

2. When a Mr. Henry, an Englishman, was traveling through New France and the Indian Country about 1760, he found that the Indians were very loyal in their friendship to the French; and that the English were regarded as the enemies of the Indians. At one time he found himself surrounded by the Indians, and their chief very cooly addressed him in some such words as these: "The English are brave men, and not afraid of death, since they dare to come thus fearlessly among their enemies. You know that the French King is our father. You are his enemy; and how, then, can you have the boldness to venture among us, his children? You know that his friends are our friends."

They delighted to regard and boast of the power of the French, and a favorite comparison was of the king, like an old man asleep, who would shortly awaken and rouse himself to take summary vengeance upon his enemies.

3. When running the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were accompanied by an escort of Indians who were delegated by their natives to observe the running of the line and to note that it was fairly done. It is reported that "after they had surveyed the distance of 23 miles, 18 chains, and 21 links from the place of beginning, and were at the bottom of a valley on Dunkard's Creek, a branch of the Monongehela, an Indian path crossed their route, and their aboriginal escort informed them that it was 'the will of the Sioux Nation that the surveys cease;' and they terminated accordingly, leaving 36 miles, 6 chains, and 50 links as the exact distance remaining to be run west to the southwest angle of Pennsylvania." This occurred in 1762.

4. In May, 1793, Messrs. Irvine, Ellicott, and Gallatin were to arrange to lay out the town of Erie, with Captain Denny's company of soldiers to protect them. They were also charged to establish a post at LeBoeuf, two miles below the site of the old French Fort. But the feeling

was still high in both English and Indian quarters, and the commission was strictly charged to give no offense in that quarter. Indeed, a letter from General Wilkins at Fort Franklin to the Quarter-master of Pennsylvania, Clement Biddle, advises that the conditions are not favorable to laying out the town of Presque Isle, and that the Indians are being irritated by the British throughout this region; that "The English are fixed in their opposition to the opening of the road to Presque Isle, and are determined to send a number of English and Indians to cut them off. The Chief Cornplanter communicated the same thing to the commanding officer at Franklin. To heighten the excitement, a friendly Indian was murdered by a dissolute man, named Robertson. The Indians were very much incensed that the murderer was not given up to them, and fears were entertained that some innocent person would be made to suffer in his place. 'The English,' said they, 'always promise to punish crimes, but have never done it.' The father of Robertson sent for John Nicholson to endeavor to appease the Indians, which he affected by calling a council, and offering to pay one hundred dollars to replace, in an Indian way, the man that was dead." This will show something of the state of our county even so late as 1793.

5. Deposition of D. Ransom. Allegheny County, ss.: "Personally appeared before me, John Gibson, one of the Associate Judges of the above county, Daniel Ransom, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he, this deponent, hath for some time past traded at Fort Franklin with the Senecas and other Indians, and that a chief of the Senecas, named Tiawoncas, or Broken Twig, came there and informed him the time would soon be bad, and advised him to move off his family and effects. On this, he, this deponent, asked him how he knew the time would soon be bad. The Indian then informed him that the British and Indians had sent a belt of Wampum to him inviting him to council at Buffalo Creek; that he had declined going, and that the messengers then informed him of the intended plans of the Indians; they said that the Cornplanter had been bought by the British, and had joined them; that he (the Cornplanter) intended soon to come to Fort Franklin, on pretense of holding a council respecting the Indian who was killed by Robertson; that then the British and Indians were to land at Presqu'ile, and there form a junction with Cornplanter on French Creek, and were then to clear it, by killing all the people and taking all the posts on it; that he was so much affected as to shed tears, and said, 'What shall I do? I have been at war against the

Western Indians, in company with Captain Jeffers, and killed and scalped one of them. If I now go back to the Indians, after having discovered this, they will kill me.' He also informed this deponent that a number of cannon had been purchased by the British, and collected at Jurisdagoe, the town where Cornplanter lives, for the purpose of conveying the Indians down the river.

"He, this deponent, further saith, that the Standing Stone, a chief of the Onondagoes, also informed him, at Fort Franklin, that he thought the times would soon be bad, and pressed him very much to leave Fort Franklin, and assisted him in packing up his goods, etc.; that from what he had heard and seen from other Indians, he has every reason to believe the above account to be true; that seven white men came down the Allegheny, a few days ago, to Fort Franklin, who informed him, they saw the above-mentioned cannon at Jurisdagoe; and the Indians appeared very surly, and had not planted any corn on the river at their towns.

"Sworn and subscribed at Pittsburg, this 11th June, 1794."

6. In the pioneer days of this county, a peculiar form of bodily prostration occurred in connection with religious meetings, and which came to be called "the bodily exercise." A description of such an instance has been preserved, and was on this wise: "On a certain Sabbath evening after the benediction was pronounced, there was an evident reluctance to leave the house. Whilst a solemn awe was visible on every face, five or six appeared to be awakened to a sense of their lost and undone condition, amongst whom were two of the most unlikely persons in the house. One of them was the largest man in the assembly, and full of self-importance; the other a file-leader in the devil's camp, who attempted to escape by flight, got entangled in the bushes, and was forced to come back for a light to find his path, and who, the moment he set his foot inside the door, fell prostrate on the floor, under a sense of condemnation." . . . "I have seen men and women sitting in solemn attitude, pondering the solemn truths that were presented, and, in a moment, fall from their seats, or off their feet, if they happened to be standing, as helpless as though they had been shot, and lie for ten, or fifteen, or twenty minutes, or even half an hour, as motionless as a person in a sound sleep. At other times the frame would be thrown into a state of agitation so violent as seemingly to endanger the safety of the subject; and yet, in a moment, this agitation would cease, and the persons arise in the possession of all their bodily powers, and take their seats composed and solemn, without

the least sensation of pain or uneasiness." . . . "Some who had lain on the floor without one discernable sign of life except the natural warmth and color of the skin, have told me that they could hear and reflect whilst in this condition as well as better than when in possession of their natural faculties." . . . "Some who were thus exercised failed to obtain hope, and in some cases in after years became pious, yet did not trace their conviction to this cause. I can not account for the matter at all. I do not think it can be traced to physical causes. Physicians who were present, and anxious to understand the phenomena, and examined the subjects, were completely at a loss to account for the matter, or explain it to their own satisfaction." . . . "I have preached to a crowded assembly when more than one-half of the people were lying helpless before me during the greater portion of divine service, without the least noise or disturbance of any kind to divert or interrupt the attention of any individual from the word spoken."

7. In the Sabbath services of the old log church of "Fairview" on the banks of the lake near the mouth of Walnut Creek, a good and faithful man named Johnnie Pherrin, could always be relied upon to be on hand and 'line out' and start the tunes. A great favorite of the times was one tune called "Liberty Hall." This "clerk" or music leader, would arise at the head of the ministers' pew, call out the name of the tune and then strike in with "the full force of his musical voice." "This clerk was a good-hearted, excellent man, but unfortunately still in single blessedness, and, having a cabin of his own, kept house by himself, keeping, as it was called, 'Bachellor's Hall'." . . . "It so occurred that the hymn given out on a certain occasion had for its first stanza the words appropriated to that tune in the music book. It was therefore altogether natural to sing it. Rising therefore in the accustomed place, after clearing his throat and raising the forefinger of his right hand in readiness for beating the time, the good clerk proclaimed in a loud voice, 'Sing Bachelor's Hall.' No sooner were the unfortunate words uttered than the good man was conscious of his mistake, but he wisely forbore to correct it. He proceeded to sing the tune that was in his mind, but it was a very painful effort." . . . "The hymn was concluded, but for once in his life it was thought by the leader to be too long. There were young men and maidens there, and for them it was difficult to preserve their equilibrium." . . . "Liberty Hall was frequently sung after this, but its name was never

afterwards pronounced by the clerk. When it was used, the first signal was the striking of the key note."

8. This same "clerk" was a man of many handycrafts. He made the pioneer spinning wheels, the reels and other implements for the women, and fanning-mills and plows for the men. It was he who made so many of the "Grandfather's Clocks" of that period, which descended to the next generation, some of which are probably still doing yeoman's service.

Another service he did for his community was leading a singing school. "The chairs and benches were arranged around the walls of the room leaving a clear space for the teacher. Each singer had brought a tallow candle from home with a bit of paper wrapped around the lower end of it, by which it might be held in the hand when lighted for use. When all were ready, the singing commenced. At the first the music was in manuscript, copied from an old Dauphin County book by the deft hand of the clerk himself. The teacher, without condescending to look at the music himself, led off as he walked the floor beating time with both arms swinging loosely from the shoulder. The tunes were of the most staid and orthodox kind, hoary with age and sanctified by the use of centuries."

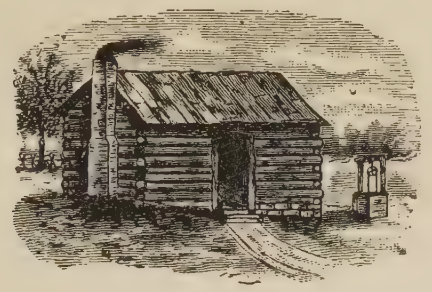
9. A deer hunt at the present site of Swanville: "By this time the hunters were on the borders of the Pine Swamp" (just south of the west hill on the Ridge Road at Walnut Creek) "and must be on the lookout for game. Silently they threaded the mazes of the forest. Their feet seemed to make no noise in the virgin snow. Not a word was said, and at the slightest sound they stood motionles as statues. They wore dresses so as to attract the least possible attention from the inhabitants of the forest. On their heads they wore caps of white rabbit skin; and over their usual dress they had drawn a long white shirt that reached nearly to their knee. In this way they passed quietly and almost breathlessly, looking eagerly in every direction. Soon they were on a track that to their experienced eyes gave token of game in the near neighborhood of where they were. The men both stooped over it and in soft whispers exchanged ideas: 'That track's fresh; see how sharp it cuts the snow!' 'Yes, and it's a buck! See how his horns have jarred the snow from that low bush as he passed under it. He's not scar't nor frisky either; we'll get him, if we're careful. See if we don't!' 'You take the first shot, H., 'cause you started the hunt; besides, you have your smooth bore and that never misses.'

"The chase was resumed in silence, H. leading the way, and both peering through the trees and underbrush as though they would pierce the gloom that always gathered over the Pine Swamp. As they entered its profound shadows they were more cautious than ever, making not the least noise with their feet, and constantly on the lookout for decayed branches that might be crushed beneath their tread. Suddenly H. pauses as though he had been petrified on the instant, and, with nerves as of steel, brings his smooth bore to his cheek and fires. The sharp crack dies away and the little column of smoke rises, when, turning to his companion, he whispers: 'The buck's turned over all right; I saw the twitch of his tail as the lead struck him, and the doe will not run far; you just take her track, while I let the blood out of the veins of the buck.' 'Are you sure there is another? I saw nothing.' 'Yes! I just saw the white flag she set up as her mate fell. You can take her track when we come up to where the buck lies.'

"Sure enough, as the men came up a noble buck was lying on the snow, his great antlers quivering, as his life was running out. In a short distance from the spot the other neighbor found the track of the smaller deer and followed it in the same cautious manner as had characterized the former chase. Using his hunting knife to open the veins of the fallen deer, H. had hardly succeeded in hanging it upon a sapling, when he heard the crack of his neighbor's rifle, and, by the time he had fully secured his game, saw him approaching, dragging the smaller deer over the light snow. This, too, was secured by the side of the first, when the friends congratulated themselves on the success of the morning. The second deer had but just joined its mate at the time of the first shot, and had not run far before it tarried to await its companion."

10. On the occasion of a visit from his minister, Rev. Johnston Eaton, the first pastor of the Fairview Church at the mouth of Walnut Creek, Mr. James Blair, residing on his plantation just west of "The Devil's Backbone" in Girard Township, related how he had caught a bear. His wife had just told how she made the delicious corn cake they had eaten, by mixing the meal with hot water and putting some bear's grease in it; then spreading the dough out thinly on the johnny-cake board, the board leaned up before the fire and propped by the smoothing iron, "and," she said, "the work was soon done." "I might tell my part too," said Mr. Blair, "about the bear. I had a deal of trouble getting him. He had carried away a number of my pigs, and I feared that when the corn should

be ready for him he would destroy it. But I set a trap for him by building a pen of strong logs with a sliding door fixed like a deadfall, and by this means got him in prison. And here is some of his meat." . . . "We have had jerked venison, but do you know what the process is? It is very easy to jerk venison, when you know how. We take the deer just as it comes in from the woods, dress it in the ordinary way, then cut the flesh across the grain in large flakes, looking almost like a fleece of wool. Then we stick some pegs of wood into the ground and spread these flakes on the top of them, kindling a smudge of fire underneath, made out of clean, sweet chips. After it has partially dried, then it is turned; then it is taken from the pegs, rolled up in the deer's skin, kneaded and tramped, then placed on the pegs again, and so worked until it is dry and ready to stow away."



A PIONEER HOME

11. How they cleared the land of the great forests. The pioneers made much community sociability out of some of the laborious tasks they were compelled to undertake. This resulted in neighborhood "bees" known as "husking bees," "logging bees," and bees for putting up their log houses, churches and barns.

"In the logging, or getting the heavy timber that covered the country into heaps, ready to be burned, this combined effort was a common thing. It was usually done in the autumn time, after the harvest had been gathered. The trees were cut down and divided into lengths, and left to dry. Before the logging time the whole was set on fire, burning up the brush, and leaving only the logs, blackened and begrimed, but yet ready for the logging. The men assembled for the work, expecting no compensation, but simply a return in kind when they should call for help. Sometimes two of these forms of work were carried on at the same time. The women would have a 'quilting' in the house whilst their

brethren were engaged in logging on the edge of the woods." The neighboring men would gather with their ox teams and log chains, sometimes six or eight crews of them. One such logging had been arranged, and "The whole party set to with a will, and the work went on splendidly. A large tree that had fallen out of root and had not been cut up was selected as the bed of the first log-heap. The log chain was attached to the nearest log and with shouting to the team, was brought up by its side and rolled into position by the men who were equipped with handspikes. Then another log was rolled on the top of this one by means of skids; and so the work went on with shouting and many a joke and smart saying, as the great heaps multiplied all along the edge of the clearing. The minister in the meantime busying himself in carrying

MIDDLEBROOK CHURCH

water for the men to drink from 'The Far Spring.' This spring he considered the best in all the country; indeed, it is doubtful whether he did not prefer it to the much larger spring that gushed out of the rock, at his father's door, away across the mountains."

12. Mr. William Dickson, of North East, once related the episode of the building of the first meeting house in Erie County, at Middlebrook, in the summer (August) of 1801. This was just a short distance north of Lowville, on the east side of the present road therefrom to North East, where the old burial ground is situated. He said, "Our house was the first place of worship erected in the County of Erie. It was on this wise: Mr. Satterfield had been sent into our neighborhood to preach a Sabbath. We fixed a kind of pulpit for him under a beech tree in the woods, and then notified every family in the congregation of his coming. We had a good congregation and enjoyed the meeting. At the

close, old father Hunter who had been an Elder over the mountains, called a number of the young men together and said: 'Boys, I want you all to meet me on next Thursday morning, early, at a certain land corner, and bring your axes and dinners with you.' We all knew what was wanted and at the appointed time were on the ground bright and early. The old man said in a brief speech: 'We must have a house of worship. The Lord will be with us if we serve Him. Now let us go to work.' And work we did, with a will. The trees were cut down and cut into lengths, notched and laid up. Whilst some were doing this, others cut down a red-oak and split a part of it for clapboards for the roof, and a part into puncheons for the floor, and so diligently did we work, that just as the sun was going down, the whole structure was complete. There was not a nail nor a bit of iron in the entire arrangement. The door was made of thin puncheons with wooden hinges and latch. Openings were cut for windows, but the windows not put in. Even the chunking and daubing was done, with seats and pulpit complete. Of course the pulpit was not as stylish an affair as Johnny Pherrin made for you," (for the Fairview Church at Walnut Creek) "but it answered the purpose." . . . "We found one of the nicest red-oaks you ever saw, to make the puncheons of. It split just like a ribbon, and when the strips of wood fell apart they required very little dressing to fit them for their purpose. The breastwork of the pulpit was simply a narrow strip of wood pinned to two upright strips, and all was complete. The truth was, we were real proud of our meeting-house." . . . "It was in the summer of 1801: I have the date and the facts recorded in my journal, and they will go down to the generations to come, as an evidence of what their fathers could do in the settlement of the beech-woods." . . . "Yes, Judah Colt first made a profession of religion at that place; and many other good men and women came into the Church whilst your friend Robert Patterson was preaching there. It would have done you good to have seen the meeting of the boys, that evening, after the house was finished, around the red-oak stump that had furnished the tree for the puncheons. Father Hunter made us another little speech, he said 'Now boys, we've got a meetin' house, we must have preachin'; 'these ministers can't come here and preach for nothin', swimming streams and sleeping in the woods at the roots of trees, as Mr. Wood did not long ago. We must raise a little fund to pay them for their work. Now I propose that we appoint a treasurer and raise a fund, giving twenty-five cents

each.' This was good advice and we at once began to lay our money on the stump, mostly laying down fifty cents apiece. When it came Father Hunter's turn he laid down a dollar. Seeing this, one of the number took up his half and laid down a dollar instead. This was the beginning of a fund that was never exhausted whilst I continued in that congregation. The blessing of the Lord seemed to rest upon it."

13. The peculiar notions of some of the first residents as to the qualifications for church membership, might compare favorably with the notions of some immigrants as to their qualifications for American citizenship not so long ago.

A man presented his certificate of membership in a church in Ireland, which certified his dismission in regular order, and recommending him "to any church in whose bounds Providence might cast his lot." As the certificate was dated some ten years before, and his own reputation as to sobriety and temperance, and perhaps other things, had been not of the best, the session of the church tried to point out to him that he would have to seek membership on other grounds than those represented in his certificate. He was highly indignant, and admonished them 'Sure and wasn't I dacently christened by the Minister of Glendermot, whin I was a child? And didn't I answer the questions with the best of thim at the examines? And didn't I take the sacrament the very first chance arther I was sixtheen"?

All of which they admitted might be perfectly true, but that his life was very much at variance with his certificate. "But doesn't it say under Mr. Craig's own hand that all was right in the ould counthry? I can na' read mysel', by the ministher, and a blessed gintleman he was too, tould me that the wee bit o' paper wi' his name to't would mak' it all right wi' me wereiver I wint. And sure whin he sent me out a Christian, it's little becomin' the likes o' ye to be afther turnin' me over to the divil."

Notwithstanding his vehement protests, the session felt obliged to dismiss his case, and he departed "hurling fearful anathemas against the apostate concern that would turn away a 'dacent Christian for jist no cause at all' ".

14. On one occasion, during the absence of her husband, Mrs. Eaton had her nerves sorely tried by seeing a bear coming up the steep bank of Walnut Creek behind their cabin, and seemed to be making for her cabin. But the bear had in mind, not her house, but the pen near the

house which contained some little pigs. Bruin adroitly seized one of the little porkers, and in spite of its squeals bore it swiftly down the steep bank and across the creek. At another time when alone with her little family, their faithful dog began barking in the night, which was very inclement. He kept up his barking throughout the night. She believed that danger in some form was near, but could not learn what it could be. There was but little sleep in the cabin that night, and they were up betimes in the morning; when, as the sun rose from behind the hills, the dog's renewed barking turned their attention to a husky Indian stepping out from the woods, and approaching the cabin, clad in the rude style of his people—leggings of deerskin and moccasins of the same material, and with a blanket wrapped around his shoulders. He carried the customary gun and tomahawk, in spite of which Mrs. Eaton met him at the door. He proved to be entirely friendly, and at length she was made to understand that he was hungry and had slept over on the side-hill. She hastily set a hearty meal before him of which he partook with great relish. He then stepped out, took up his gun from before the door, and made his way back into the deep forest. Such episodes were of frequent occurrence in this county in the early years of its settlement.

15. It is related of Hon. John Grubb, who made his settlement on Nicholson Hill south of Erie in the early spring of 1796 (having come here as captain of the soldiers who guarded the engineers who plotted the city of Erie in June and July of 1795 and selected his tract), that being near his house one morning, and hearing a noise across the yard, he looked up in time to see a big bear in the act of seizing one of his choice shoats. He at once made for the bear, not realizing until he had almost reached him that he was unarmed. As the big bear arose from the pen with the squealing pig in its arms, Mr. Grubb found himself face to face with, not alone a big bear, but a real dilemma. With a surly growl the bear strode off into the forest with his protesting prize, leaving Mr. Grubb regretfully watching the performance, and helpless to prevent the robbery. He watched several days after this with his gun in hand, but did not have another view of the bear.

16. During the War of 1812, various rumors of approaching armies and hostile Indians disturbed the settlements along the shore of the lake. They were for a time in great fear, and oftimes in real terror. "After Hull's surrender, it was reported that a British fleet was coming down the lake, and a body of British and Indians by land at the same

time. On one occasion the land forces were reported as coming, when heroic John Sturgeon commenced casting bullets, declaring he would 'Make them stand off, or he would send the lead into them'. The British and Indians did not come. On another occasion the fleet was reported landing, when an old gentleman, with commendable zeal, but doubtful judgment, set off on foot at full speed for the shore, taking off his hat and filling it with stones as he ran, with the avowed intention of sinking the fleet. The fleet proved to be a single boat with a few fishermen in it, from the neighborhood."

17. One of the peculiar notions of the early settlers was that fire was not appropriate in their churches; although it was considered a vital necessity in their homes. About 1812, the little log church of Fairview, situated on the hill overlooking the waters of Lake Erie, and especially exposed to the bleak north winds of winter, proved to be uncomfortably cold for some of the members, and an effort was made to provide some form of heat during services. It was urged that the people had fires in their cabins at home, and they could not see why a little would not be all right in their meeting-house. Some opposition was had to the proposal, but in the end the proposal carried. As the building had neither chimney nor fireplace, the problem was met by the installation of a huge iron kettle used sometimes for boiling maple sap, into which was put a quantity of charcoal, which when ignited, produced a considerable modification of the temperature in the room. Before and during the services, people would often go over to the kettle to get warm. But in several instances the women approached too near, when, inhaling the carbonic acid fumes from the burning charcoal, would be overcome, and being carried to the outside air, would soon revive. A great "ten-plate stove" was afterwards secured from a settler who had brought it from "east of the mountains" at great trouble and expense, to replace the big iron kettle. This added greatly to the comfort of the worshippers.

18. In the early days of the county, it was the custom and practice to publish the bans of matrimony in the congregation on the Sabbath. "The custom had been to set forth the intentions of matrimony in something like the following words: 'There is a purpose of marriage between John Smith and Hannah Brown of this congregation; whereof this is the first publication.' The next Sabbath it would be the second publication, and the following, the third; when it would be proper to celebrate the marriage. The publication would be read by the clerk, as he was called,

or the leader of the singing, as he stood in front of the pulpit, and was done with as much gravity and unction and sing-song tone as he would line out the psalm preparatory for singing. Sometimes there would be a disposition to smile on the part of the younger portion of the congregation, at the first publication of the bans, but usually it was received with gravity and decorum, such as were fitting to the worship of the Sabbath."

19. Commodore Barclay, of the British fleet on Lake Erie, had with him two Indians, evidently taken aboard to be used as sharpshooters from the mast-head. After the battle, some of the British officers inquired where the Indians were. Upon a search being made, they were found snugly stowed away in the cable tier. After some questioning, they replied, "No more come with one-armed Captain (Barclay) in big canoe—shoot big gun too much."

This kind of warfare was too utterly different from their kind, and did not in the least suit them.

20. Early settlers had not even the bare necessities of life at times, to say nothing of the luxuries, as is shown by the following experience:

"Between Utica and the French settlement on the River Raisin, there were not half a dozen white families, when we except a few scattering infant settlements in Western New York, and the military post at Presqu'isle. Mr. K., the father of one of these families at Conneaut, had important business with the Connecticut Land Company, and was compelled to make the journey before winter. His family had subsisted upon provisions brought from New York, with fish and game, and it was supposed a sufficiency was in store until his return. The oldest male member of the family, a boy of fifteen, having been placed in charge, he took his departure. On his return to Buffalo the winter had fully set in, the snow being two and a half feet deep. His absence had already been prolonged—the family might be in a starving condition, and there seemed to be no alternative but to venture into the wilderness. Having loaded his horse with such necessaries as could be procured for his family, he pursued his course on foot, following the beach of the lake. At an Indian settlement on the Cattaraugus he employed a guide, Seneca Billy, as the projecting bluffs prevented his following longer the shore. After camping out several nights on the snow, he reached Presqu'isle and dismissed his guide. Here he purchased a bag of corn, paying for it three dollars a bushel, and set out for home on the ice. At a fire-spring near the mouth of Elk Creek, the horse broke through, and was so in-

injured as to be of no further use, and taking his corn upon his back he reached home the same day. But it was only to consummate his grief, for the family were nearly in a famishing condition. An infant, being deprived of its natural nourishment by the low diet of the mother, slowly expired of starvation. The Connecticut Company having a small store of provisions for the surveyors at Cleveland, Mr. K. made a journey there on foot, and returned with a barrel of salt beef. This, with the assistance of the man who related the story, he conveyed home on a hand-sled."

21. From Mr. H. Russel's journal we learn, that in "January, 1808, exchanged a pair of oxen for eight barrels of salt".

Salt was in those days a very important article of commerce, and even of exchange, and the farmers of this county earned many a little luxury, such as sugar, tea, coffee, and wearing apparel, from their earnings in hauling salt. It was ordinarily from four to six months on its trip from Salina to Pittsburg, and it took 75 barrels of the shipment of 100 to defray the cartage. At Waterford a considerable business grew up in the building of boats for the purpose of floating salt down the stream to Pittsburg.

22. During the salt trade, there were four large storehouses for salt at Waterford, severally having been built, and owned, by Judge Smith, Judge John Vincent, Captain Tracy, and Thomas King. Salt stored in these warehouses was loaded onto the flat boats at times of freshets and started down the stream for Pittsburg.

A man by the name of Jacob Kitelinger, was one of these "up-the-river boatmen", who were usually paid for their services in salt. He requested Judge Smith at one time, to increase his pay to every twelfth barrel of salt, which the judge consented to after mature deliberation. On reaching their destination each of the men was paid off in salt; the others receiving ten barrels out of every hundred, while he received only eight. The poor man was almost beside himself, and could not get it through his head how it could be. The judge, however, saw that he had his just due.

23. The journal of Mr. Hamlin Russell, of Millcreek township, affords us this interesting comment: "December 31. This ends the year 1813, in which the war has been carried on in a manner becoming Democracy; Wilkinson's army has been defeated and driven out of Canada, and likely to starve this winter; Fort George is evacuated; the enemy have burned Lewiston and Schlosser, surprised and taken Fort Niagara with-

out the loss of a man, and still retain possession of it. Hurrah for Democracy!"

24. When Commodore Perry was nearly ready to set forth with his newly-constructed fleet, a young gentleman arrived from Meadville for the purpose of volunteering with him. At the last moment he changed his mind, and the fleet left without him. About a week later the young man received a parcel by mail which contained a letter purporting to come from Commodore Perry stating that they had met the enemy, had killed Tecumseh and taken over his private library, and that the little book (a small tract-like pamphlet) which was enclosed was his share of the loot; and also enclosed a bank bill—a counterfeit on a broken Gloucester bank—as his share of the prize money. The whole was a hoax attributed to a law student at Meadville named Wade.

Gordon's Point.—This Point is a local place of interest, jutting out into the lake at "Manchester", and just east of the mouth of Walnut Creek. The following verses will serve to immortalize, not alone the point, but John Gordon too, for whom the place was named:

"GORDON'S POINT.
By E. D. Austin,
For the Erie County Historical Society.

"Here lived John Gordon, pioneer,
And here is Gordon's grave
Embowered in beauty on this point
That guards Lake Erie's wave.

And do you ask me, 'Who was he?'
This humble pioneer?
This only—this is all we know—
They buried Gordon here.

But you have heard of those who came,
The squires of Liberty,
Who, pressing westward, founded states
For peoples yet to be.

They sought not ease; with heart and brawn
They proved their noble breed;
They sought not Pleasure's goddesses,
Nor worshipped gods of greed.

They caught the spirit of the wild,
The forest and the sky,
Where savage and where eagle owned
A freedom born on high.

'Twas Freedom that from mountain peaks
Took flight across the sea
To find in this, a newer world,
A home among the free.

Let kindly hands replace those shells
And pebbles 'round his bed;
Do you remember, long ago,
The rude stone at his head?

Let monuments to Genius rise
And fill the Halls of Fame;
But high upon fair Honor's Roll
There write John Gordon's name."

CHAPTER XIV

PIONEER ACTIVITIES.

INDIAN TROUBLES—FIRST SETTLERS—THE OLD FORTS—LAST INDIAN MURDER—EARLY SHIPS—BEGINNING ERIETOWN—FIRST REAL ESTATE AGENTS—FAMOUS ERIE SHIPS—TROOPS WAIT AT LE BOEUF—ANDREW ELLICOTT'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR MIFFLIN—GENERAL CHAPIN'S LETTER TO SECRETARY OF WAR—AFFAIRS CRITICAL—SIX NATIONS INDIAN TREATY AT CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—DESCRIPTION OF LANDS CEDED—REES' DEPOSITION—DEACON HINDS CHAMBERLAIN'S STORY—TROOPS AND SURVEYORS ARRIVE—MARTIN STRONG'S LETTER—LOT PRICES—JUDAH COLT'S REPORT TO ROBERT BOWEN.

As stated heretofore, the state government anticipated, in its passage of various laws and resolutions, the assured opening up of this county to permanent settlement, considerably in advance of its being able to quiet the claims and dissatisfactions of the Indians. Not the least of the difficulties met with by those having charge of exploiting the settlement of this north-western section of the state, was the persistent efforts of the British in Canada to stir up Indian feeling against the Americans throughout the territories bordering upon the Great Lakes. Even so late as 1794 the state passed an act of February 25, authorizing the Governor to detach as many troops as could be spared from the defenses of the port of Philadelphia, and to have them sent to the protection of the frontiers of the state at or near Presque Isle, on Lake Erie. The unfriendly attitude of the Indians had been stimulated by the news of efforts to shortly be made to settle the region about Presque Isle. This they believed would serve to obstruct their line of communications along the south shores of the lake between the east and the western tribes.

These troops were placed under the command of Captain Ebenezer Denny, of Allegheny County, and about the same time the Governor had appointed Generals William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott as Commissioners to lay out a road from Reading to Presque Isle. Shortly afterwards the Governor added the name of Albert Gallatin to the Commission, and enlarged its duties to include the laying out of the town of Presque Isle provided for in the act of April 8, 1793. It is noteworthy that the Governor should have found local circumstances such as to induce him to add to their commission the instruction, "to promote peace, order and friendship with the peaceable Indians or British garrison should any intercourse be produced by accident or necessity". This would indicate that the British influence with the Indians was still a serious factor, and to be reckoned with even so late as 1793. Can it be possible that a British garrison was still in the occupancy of the old post at Presque Isle so late as this?

Captain Denny proceeded with his men up the Allegheny River, leaving Pittsburg April 16, 1794, and on April 25th, with three officers and 77 men had reached Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek, intending to proceed directly to LeBoeuf, and thence to Presque Isle. Here he learned of serious opposition amongst the Indians to any plan of occupying either place; and he at once wrote the Governor concerning the difficulty, and that "a council holding at the mouth of Buffalo Creek between the chiefs of the Six Nations and the British may terminate unfavorably to our establishment".

Here again was information of the continued and persistent hostility of the British within the territory acknowledged by their treaty to belong to a friendly power. This hostility shortly resulted in high feeling, and at Franklin a Mr. Robertson, in a drunken melee killed a Munsee Indian, which further intensified the ill-feelings amongst the Indians. However, after much parleying, friends of the murderer succeeded in satisfying the feelings the Indians entertained of revenge by replacing the dead man with the sum of $100.00, that being in conformity with an ancient custom of the Indians.

General John Wilkins of Pittsburg, accompanied Captain Denny's expedition, and notwithstanding the dangers from Indian attack, succeeded, about May 11, 1794, in reaching "the forks of French Creek about two miles below the old post of LeBoeuf". At this place, for temporary protection, they erected a small blockhouse of logs, and pushed the work of

clearing fallen logs and trees from the stream preparatory to navigating it. General Wilkins from here wrote of the increased determination of the British to interfere with the progress of the party towards Presque Isle; and of the restlessness of the Indians. Shortly afterwards General Wilkins, with his detachment reached LeBoeuf, where they at once constructed two small block-houses, with a picket enclosure, which he wrote would "make them strong enough until the re-enforcement arrives under Capt. Denny". Denny arrived on June 24. Owing to the serious aspects of the Indian and British attitude, 1,000 militia were drafted from the southwestern counties of the state to operate with Denny and Wilkins, and the Governor sent word to Wilkins calling his attention to the "critical state of our Presque Isle settlements, which calls for an exercise of judgment, prudence and spirit".

At this time Gen. Israel Chapin, U. S. Commissioner to the Six Nations, wrote the Secretary of War at Washington that "the British feel very much alarmed at the garrisoning of Presque Isle" . . . and that "if the garrison destined for that place is not very strong, it is doubtful whether it will not be attacked". A further note from the Secretary of War to General Mifflin advised that "affairs are critically circumstanced between the United States and the Six Nations" and that "on mature reflection, that it is advisable to suspend for the present the establishment of Presque Isle". Denny was then instructed to remain at LeBoeuf for the present, unless it be found that it would be advisable to retire from it to avoid an actual contest with the friendly Indians.

Andrew Ellicott's Letter to Governor Mifflin.

"Dear Sir: In my last letter to you from Pittsburg I mentioned that you might expect to hear from me, both from Fort Franklin and Le Boeuf; but from a variety of circumstances no opportunity occurred of writing at first. On my arrival there, the place appeared to be so defenseless a situation that, with the concurrence of Capt. Denny and the officer commanding the fort, we remained there some time, and employed the troops in rendering it more tenable. It may now be considered as defensible, providing the number of men is increased. The garrison at present consists of twenty-five men, one-half of whom are unfit for duty, and it is my opinion that double that number would not be more than sufficient, considering the importance and safety of the settlement on French Creek. At Fort Franklin, Gen. Wilkins and myself wrote to Cornplanter to attend

there, that we might have an opportunity of explaining to him the nature of our business, and of obviating any difficulties that might arise in our proceedings. However, he did not come as we expected, having gone some days before to a council of the Six Nations at Buffalo. With this letter you will receive a copy of their message, presented by Gen. Chapin and Mr. Johnson to Capt. Denny and myself, with our reply to the same. I leave at to yourself to consider the propriety of a British agent attending a considerable number of Indians, with a superintendent of Indian Affairs of the United States to order the people of Pennsylvania to remove from those lands which have been ceded to them by treaty, by the king of Great Britain, and since that time regularly purchased from the Six Nations, and punctually paid for. After repairing Fort Franklin, we proceeded to this place, and are now beginning to strengthen the works here, so as to render it a safe deposit for military and other stores; and in doing which, agreeable to instructions, economy shall be strictly attended to. The line described by the Indians on the map will take from the State of Pennsylvania the Cassawago settlement (Meadville), being part of the purchase of 1784, and the whole of the purchase of 1788. But with respect to this claim they can be serious only so far as encouraged by the British agents and the countenance shown them by the late interference by the United States. The objection made by Mr. Brandt to Gen. Chapin, that the establishment at Presqu'Isle would cut off the communication between the Six Nations and the Western hostile Indians, and thereby diminish their joint strength, is the strongest argument that can be urged in favor of that establishment. Gen. Chapin and myself are of the opinion that all differences between the State of Pennsylvania and the Six Nations might be accommodated by a treaty, which treaty ought not to be held in the neighborhood of any British post, the United States, and this State at present, and that Presqu'isle is the most eligible place for such a treaty. Gen. Chapin, I presume, has communicated his sentiments to Gen. Knox on this subject. Standing Stone, a chief resident at Conyat, has informed us, since we arrived at this place, that the late mischief on the Allegheny River and Venango path was done by a party of eight warriors from Huron River, which falls into Lake Erie about twenty-six miles above Cuyahoga. One of his brothers saw them on their way to commit these depredations. Those Indians are only to be chastised by way of the lakes, but it is neither the interest of the British, Brandt, nor the other agents to have them punished—it is the interest of the United States; and yet the United

States, by directing a suspension of the business at Presqu'isle, have taken effectual measures for the security of this nest of murderers, whose cruelties have for some years past been severely felt by the citizens of this State. You must recollect that I always had my doubts respecting the fulfillment of the contract for opening the navigation of French Creek, and a road from Le Boeuf to Presqu'isle, and agreeable to my expectations, have hitherto not been able to discover anything done in that business. For the further security of the frontiers of this State, it would be necessary to erect two block-houses on the Venango path, between Fort Pitt and Venango, and a third between Venango and this place. At present, Mead's settlement appears to me the most proper situation.

I am, with great respect, your real friend,

Andrew Ellicott."

General Chapin's Letter to the Secretary of War.

"Fort Le Boeuf, June 26th, 1794.

"I left Canandaigua on the thirteenth of this month, in order to attend a council at Buffalo Creek. I waited more than a week after my first notification for my son to return, that I might have an answer from you; but the chief growing impatient, kept constantly sending runners, and I was obliged to set out at last, to my great disappointment, without having received any information from you. On my arrival I found the minds of the Indians much agitated with regard to the movements made by the State of Pennsylvania. On the eighteenth I met the Indians in general council, the proceedings of which you see here inclosed. At this council I was requested to go to Presqu'isle (as you will see by their speech), to desire the people to move off who had made encroachments on their lands. I found that no excuse would answer, and was finally obliged to comply with their request. On the nineteenth I left Buffalo Creek, accompanied by a delegation from the Six Nations, consisting of sixteen chiefs and warriors. I arrived at Presqu'isle on the twenty-fourth, but finding no person there, proceeded to Le Boeuf, where I found Mr. Ellicott and Capt. Denny. After informing those gentlemen of the business I came upon, I gave them a copy of the speech which had been delivered me at Buffalo Creek. The answer which they made I send you, inclosed with the other speeches. Although the minds of the Six Nations are much disturbed at the injuries which they say they have sustained, they are still opposed to war, and wish, if possible, to live in peace with the United

States. They are much opposed to the establishing of garrisons in this quarter, as they think it will involve them in war with the hostile Indians. They are likewise displeased with having their lands surveyed, which they say were not legally purchased. In this critical situation, would it not be best to have commissioners appointed to treat with the Six Nations, that all difficulties may be settled which subsist between them and the United States, especially those that regard the State of Pennsylvania? And it is the wish of the Six Nations that this treaty should be held at their council fire at Buffalo Creek. I shall return by Buffalo Creek," etc., etc.

It will thus be seen that, although the War of the Revolution had long since been fought out, and a treaty covering the terms of peace had been solemnly entered into between Great Britain and the United States, it took years of time for the British to accustom themselves, or adapt themselves, to the notion that this territory about our county had been lost to them, and that another government had succeeded to its control and management. At length, however, the British reluctantly yielded the possession, and little by little their influence over the Indians waned. The Indian dangers gradually diminished, and even the Indians themselves gradually dispersed, until finally not an Indian could be found in all of the length and breadth of this county, and for many a long mile away from it. But it is believed that the foundation of the Indians' complaint, and, of course, fanned and intensified by the British agents, was their contention that The Cornplanter had not properly, or with authority, granted this territory to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This feeling remained with them until after their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne in the west in August of 1794. This defeat tended to a more respectful attitude on the part of the Indians towards forces of the United States, and particularly those forces under General Wayne. Some Indians of the Six Nations had been in that campaign, and when they returned to their villages in the east, told most awesome stories of General Wayne's ability and bravery. The little garrison of 110 men, including their officers, stationed at LeBoeuf, made very good use of their time that summer, and by July 4, Denny reported "Have been busy erecting a stockade post. Moved the detachment in yesterday. And now beyond the power of any body of hostile Indians. None have been around since the party of the 24th (June). Hear firing almost daily, but whether friends or foes is uncertain". And Ellicott, who was one of the State Commissioners, being at LeBoeuf at the time, wrote as late as Aug. 1, that "The Indians consider

themselves as our enemies, and that we are theirs. From this consideration they never come near the garrison except as spies and then escape as soon as discovered".

By this time the post at LeBoeuf consisted of four block-houses, on two of which a six-pounder was mounted, the others not being calculated for cannon. A swivel-gun was mounted over each gate, while "a hollow way parallel with the rear of the works and within gun-shot had been devised "that would cover any number of Indians". Denny by now regarded the situation as most excellent, and Ellicott himself writing of it said the garrison was "in excellent order, and if supplied with provisions, safely bid defiance to all the Indians between the Genesee and Mississippi rivers".

On Sept. 10, 1794, a man named Dickson, while working in a field within 150 yards of the Cussewago settlement, just below LeBoeuf, was fired upon by lurking Indians, and received two wounds. This of course intensified the unfriendly feelings towards Indians, for many white folks believed that Governor Mifflin was altogether too timid in his dealings with the Indians, and that a little of Wayne's spunk and dash would have put the fear of Pennsylvania into their hearts, and enabled settlers to enter this country and begin its development.

Wayne's success in August, 1794, at the Maumee against the western Indians, prepared the way for a settlement of the troubles. With this door towards peace opened, Timothy Pickering, on behalf of the United States, negotiated a treaty with the Six Nations at Canandaigua, N. Y., and on Nov. 11, 1794, concluded it. By this treaty the Six Nations Indians unqualifiedly acknowledged the right and title of the State of Pennsylvania to the Erie Triangle, and relinquished all claims to its lands. But there is no doubt that the wholesome fear of Wayne, and what he was prepared to do to them, owing to what they had seen of his achievements on the Maumee, had much, very much indeed, to do with their willingness to execute this final treaty.

As soon as this treaty was accomplished, word was sent to Washington of its happy termination, whereupon the President informed Governor Mifflin that all obstacles were now removed from the purpose to establish a post at Presque Isle, and that he was at liberty to proceed with the plans of the state for its settlement, and the sale of the lands about the county. But it was now too late in the season to do any work here, and so the militia remained quartered at Fort LeBoeuf during that

winter. Commissioner Ellicott did not, however, remain through the winter, but returned to Philadelphia. But while he was at Fort LeBoeuf during the summer of 1794, he laid out the town of Waterford, and his plan of it was confirmed and approved by the legislature in the Act of April 18, 1795. This land surveyed and plotted for the future town of Waterford, is described as follows: "Beginning at east branch of LeBoeuf or French Creek at a sugar tree, thence north eighty-one perches to a hemlock, west one hundred and thirty-four perches to a white-oak, north one thousand one hundred and thirty perches to an ash, east two hundred and seventy perches to a white pine, south one hundred and sixty perches to a post, east two hundred and seventy perches to a white pine, south one hundred and sixty perches to a post, east two hundred perches to a black ash, south one hundred and five perches to a white thorn, east forty perches to a beech, south seven hundred thirty-two perches to a hickory, thence down French Creek to the beginning, containing three thousand and seventy-three acres and one hundred and fourteen perches."

By spring of 1795, most of the soldiers in the garrison had been disbanded, for one or another reason, so that but a very few were left at the fort. It seems, too, that an entirely new force was then enlisted to take the place of the one under Denny, whose command seems to have been succeeded at LeBoeuf by Captain Buchanan, who was in command in May, 1795. He reports to the Governor on June 19, 1795, that Lieutenant MeHaffey with 26 men had left Pittsburg with Commissioners Ellicott and Irvine, going towards LeBoeuf, and that he, himself, expected to start with the remainder of the force that day.

It is interesting just here, to advert to the report of Denny on the conditions at Presque Isle. He says "A mile and a half in some directions from the old French Fort the land appears to have been under cultivation, or at least cleared, but is now grown up thick with young chestnut and linn. The fort has been a regular pentagon, but the work was very light. The parapet don't exceed five feet, and the ditch not more. The walls of the magazine, of stone, are standing, and may be repaired. The well may also be easily made fit for use". This report also acknowledges receipt of "a complete set of irons for a saw-mill".

The Town of Erie Begun.

It will have been seen, that from the time of the dispersal of the British forces who, in all probability, were at Erie during Pontiac's War,

for they seem to have been here during the so-called French and Indian War and to have been very reluctant to leave the place for some time afterwards, up to the early spring of 1795, all of the country north of Fort LeBoeuf was wholly abandoned by white folks. Even the cleared spaces about Fort Presque Isle had by then grown up to second-growth chestnut and linn trees, and the military works had become sadly dilapidated.

No white people had the temerity during all of this period to enter this part of the country, much less to come here and attempt a settlement or labor of clearing a plot for crop purposes. The whole county lay waste and without civilized inhabitant. Even Denny's report of the appearance of the fort at Presque Isle was received as a sort of curiosity. The Pennsylvania Population Company had appointed Thomas Rees as their agent to come out and lay out their holdings in the Triangle, but although appointed in 1792, he dared not come, and in 1793, attempting to reach here, he got as far as Buffalo Creek, where the Indians halted him, and he turned back. But in 1794 he did come out here, running a considerable risk, and succeeded in running his lines of survey; but he states that he did it alone, and that in all the wide spaces of this county, he saw no white man, and that he made all haste to complete his work, as he was in constant fear that he would be set upon by the savages at any moment. On completion of his task he reached Fort LeBoeuf which he found in command of Major Denny.

Deposition of Thomas Rees, Esq.

"Thomas Rees, of Harborcreek Township, in Erie County, farmer, being sworn according to law, doth depose and say, as follows:

"I was appointed deputy surveyor of District No. 1, north and west of the Rivers Ohio, Allegheny, and Connewango Creek, now Erie County, in May, 1792, and opened an office in Northumberland County, which was the adjoining. The reason for this was, all accounts from the country north and west of the Rivers Ohio, Allegheny, and Connewango Creek, represented it as dangerous to go into that country. In the latter part of said year I received 390 warrants the property of the Penn. Population Company, for land situated in the Triangle, and entered them the same year in my book of entries. In 1793 I made an attempt to go; went to the mouth of Buffalo Creek to inquire of the Indians there whether they would permit me to go into my district to make surveys. They refused, and added that if I went into the country I would be killed. At the same

time I received information from different quarters which prevented me from going that year. In 1794 I went into District No. 1, now Erie County, and made surveys on the 390 warrants mentioned above, in the Triangle, except one or two for which no lands could be found. Among the surveys made on the warrants above mentioned, was that on the warrant in the name of John McCullough. Before I had completed I was frequently alarmed by hearing of the Indians killing persons on the Allegheny River, in consequence of which as soon as the surveys were completed, I removed from the country and went to Franklin, where I was informed that there were a number of Indians belonging to the Six Nations going to Le Boeuf, to order the troops off that ground. I immediately returned to Le Boeuf. The Indians had left that place one day before I arrived there. I was told by Major Denny, then commanding at that place, that the Indians had brought Gen. Chapin, the Indian agent, with them to Le Boeuf; that they were very much displeased, and told him not to build a garrison at Presqu' Isle.

"There were no improvements made, nor any persons living on any tract of land within my district during the year 1794. In the year 1795, I went into the country and took a number of men with me. We kept in a body, as there appeared to be great danger, and continued so for that season. There was no work done of any consequence, nor was any person, to my knowledge, residing upon any tract within my district. In the course of the summer the commissioners came on to lay out the town of Erie, with a company of men to guard them. There were two persons killed within one mile of Presqu'isle, and others in different parts of the country; such were the fears that though some did occasionally venture out to view the lands, many would not. We all laid under the protection of the troops.

"I sold, as agent for the Pennsylvania Population Company, during that season, 79,900 acres of land, of which 7,150 acres were a gratuity. The above quantity of land was applied for and sold to two hundred persons. That fall we left the country. In the spring of 1796 a considerable number of people came out into the country, and numbers went to the farms that they had purchased from the Population Company. The settlements during this year were very small.

"The latter part of this year, the opposition commenced against the Population Company on the waters of Elk and Conneaut Creeks, by an association under the title of _____, which impeded considerably the

progress of the settlements under the Population Company. In the latter part of the month of May or the beginning of June, 1797, a second association made its appearance in opposition to the title of the Population Company on the waters of French Creek, near the New York State line, under the title of _____; and another on the northeast corner of the Triangle; and were active in their opposition to the claims of the Population Company, and to the exertions of its agents for the improvement and settlement of the country. . . . They took great pains to impress upon the minds of the persons who came into the country with the intention of settling in it, that the Population Company had no title to the lands which they claimed, and induced all over whom they could gain any influence to settle and claim in opposition to the Population Company."

The next information we have as to the conditions at Erie, is contained in the deposition of Deacon Hinds Chamberlain, of LeRoy, N. Y., who, with Reuben Heath and Jesse Beach, traveled to Presque Isle in the early part of 1795. He says:

"We saw one white man, named Poudery, at Tonawanda Village. At the mouth of Buffalo Creek there was but one white man, named Winne, an Indian trader. His building stood just as you descend from the high ground (near where the Mansion House now stands, corner of Main and Exchange Streets). He had rum, whiskey, Indian knives, trinkets, etc. His house was full of Indians, and they looked at us with a good deal of curiosity. We had but a poor night's rest—the Indians were in and out all night getting liquor. The next day we went up the beach of the lake to the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, where we encamped, a wolf came down near our camp, and deer were quite abundant. In the morning went up to the Indian village; found "Black Joe's" house, but he was absent. He had, however, seen our tracks upon the beach of the lake, and hurried home to see what white people were traversing the wilderness. The Indians stared at us; Joe gave us a room where we should not be annoyed by Indian curiosity, and we stayed with him over night. All he had to spare us in the way of food was some dried venison; he had liquor, Indian goods, and bought furs. Joe treated us with so much civility that we stayed until near noon. There were at least one hundred Indians and squaws gathered to see us. Among the rest there were sitting in Joe's house, an old squaw and a young, delicate looking white girl dressed like a squaw. I endeavored to find out something about her history, but could not. She seemed inclined not to be noticed, and had apparently lost the

use of our language. With an Indian guide provided by Joe we started upon the Indian trail for Presqu'isle.

"Wayne was then fighting the Indians, and our guide often pointed to the west, saying, 'bad Indians there'. Between Cattaraugus and Erie I shot a black snake, a racer, with a white ring around his neck. He was in a tree twelve feet from the ground, his body wound round it, and measured seven feet and three inches.

"At Presqu'isle (Erie) we found neither whites nor Indians—all was solitary. There were some old French brick buildings, wells, block-houses, etc., going to decay, and eight or ten acres of cleared land. On the peninsula there was an old brick house forty or fifty feet square. The peninsula was covered with cranberries.

"After staying there one night we went over to Le Boeuf, about sixteen miles distant, pursuing an old French road. Trees had grown up in it, but the track was distinct. Near Le Boeuf we came upon a company of men who were cutting out the road to Presqu'isle—a part of them were soldiers and a part Pennsylvanians. At Le Boeuf there was a garrison of soldiers—about one hundred. There were several white families there, and a store of goods. Myself and companions were in pursuit of land. By a law of Pennsylvania, such as built a log house and cleared a few acres acquired a presumptive right—the right to purchase at five dollars per hundred acres. We each of us made a location near Presqu'isle. On our return to Presqu'isle from Le Boeuf, we found there Col. Seth Reed and his family. They had just arrived. We stopped and helped him build some huts; set up crotches, laid poles across, and covered them with the bark of the cucumber tree. At first the Colonel had no floors; afterward he indulged in the luxury of floors by laying down strips of bark. James Baggs and Giles Sisson came on with Col. Reed. I remained for a considerable time in his employ. It was not long until eight or ten other families came in.

"On our return we again stayed at Buffalo over night with Winne. There was at the time a great gathering of hunting parties of Indians there. Winne took from them all their knives and tomahawks, and then selling them liquor, they had a great carousal."

One naturally asks where and what was the large brick house on the peninsula which these men saw, and why did the French stop to make bricks in this wilderness, when so much timber was available? And also,

where did they make such brick for the peninsula, where no clay could be had?

However, Miss Laura G. Sanford's Mss. relate that

"East of this early settlement in New France, excavations show that brick made there was of French measure. The old inhabitants of this region speak of a 'French stone chimney', as it was called, opposite Big Bend on the peninsula—that it was made of brick and used as a watch house. Fishermen have made a thorough distribution of these bricks long ago. The 'Sixteen Chimneys', one of the forts was said to have, also refers to their manufacture of brick."

There must also have been at Presque Isle on his return to it from Le Boeuf, the militia who arrived shortly before Colonel Reed come in, under the command of Captain John Grubb. The company of men who were found on his way over to Le Boeuf cutting out the roadway, must have been the advance party from the garrison at Fort Le Boeuf, making ready to come over and re-establish Fort Presque Isle.

Early in the spring of 1795, a detachment of troops from Wayne's army came to Presque Isle, commanded by Captain Russell Bissell, and put up their quarters out of materials cut from the nearby woods. Two block-houses were erected on the bluff overlooking the entrance to the harbor, and just east of the creek, apparently upon the present "Block-house Grounds". Some land was cleared for corn to be raised for the use of the garrison.

On June __, 1795, Generals Irvine and Ellicott arrived, as Commissioners of the state, charged with the duty of laying out the town at Presque Isle, bringing with them a corps of surveyors and helpers, and accompanied with a body of state troops commanded by Captain John Grubb, who had been detailed to protect the commissioners and surveyors while employed in their duties.

About this time a saw mill was built at the mouth of the creek, probably using the "complete set of irons for a saw mill" mentioned by Major Denny in his report from Le Boeuf the summer before. This mill provided a far more convenient means of preparing proper material for further building operations at Erie, and seems to have been industriously used to that end.

Captain Bissell seems to have commanded this post from early in 1795 until 1799, being succeeded in the command by Captains Hamtramck,

Lyman, and McCall, and then by Commissioner Irvine's son, General Callender Irvine.

Just before the arrival of the surveyors in June of 1795, occurred a most distressing event at or very near to where the present Central Market House now stands, being just south of the present State Street bridge of the New York Central Railroad in Erie. This was the attack upon Ralph Rutledge and his son, with two other men, on May 22, 1795, resulting in the killing of Ralph Rutledge, and the mortal wounding of his son. The fate of the other two was not learned. The younger Rutledge was found and carried to Fort Le Boeuf, where he was tenderly cared for; but his wounds, and the scalping which he had suffered, shortly terminated in his death. His father was buried near where he was found. This spot was for many years supposed to be haunted, and many a person walked a wide detour around the place, especially after dark, rather than venture to withstand the mental terrors accompanying a trip past it. It was currently reported at the time that the deed was caused by Indians, and caused considerable correspondence between the commandant here, the Governor, and the Secretary of War. The death of Ralph Rutledge is the first known death of an Englishman, or American, in this county, after those who suffered in the destruction of the forts.

It is proper at this point to relate the contents of a letter from Captain Martin Strong to William Nicholson, Esq., dated from Waterford, Jan. 8, 1855, wherein he says

"I came to Presqu'isle the last of July, 1795. A few days previous to this, a company of United States troops had commenced felling the timber on Garrison Hill (Soldiers' Home Grounds) for the purpose of erecting a stockade garrison; also a corps of engineers had arrived, headed by Gen. Ellicott, escorted by a company of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Capt. John Grubb, to lay out the town of Erie.

"We all were under some degree of military law, the two Rutledges having been shot a few days before (as was reported by the Indians) near the site of the present Lake Shore railroad depot (now New York Central). Thomas Rees, Esq., and Col. Seth Reed and family (the only family in the Triangle) were living in tents and booths of bark, with plenty of good refreshment for all itinerants that chose to call, many of whom were drawn here from motives of curiosity and speculation. Most of the land along the lake was sold this summer at one dollar per acre, subject to actual settlement. We were then in Allegheny County. . . . Le Boeuf

had a small stockade garrison of forty men, located on the site of the old French fort; a few remains of the old intrenchment were then visible. In 1795 there were but four families residing in what is now Erie County. These were of the names of Reed, Talmage, Miles, and Baird. The first mill built in the Triangle was at the mouth of Walnut Creek; there were two others built about the same time in what is now Erie County: one by William Miles, on the north branch of French Creek, now Union; the other by William Culbertson, at the inlet of Conneauttee Lake, near Edinboro.

"Half a century ago the winters were more regular, and snows deeper than in late years, and I think are become more favorable for vegetation."

It was in this same year of 1795, that Erie entertained royalty, in the person of Louis Phillippe, of France; who, with his younger brother and an attendant, spent a day or two with Col. Seth Reed, in his marquee on the shores of Erie Bay, at about the foot of the present Parade Street. They were traveling about America, and were delighted with the lake scenery, and especially with the prospects at Presque Isle. When they left on their journey, Mr. Thomas Rees provided them with an Indian guide to Canandaiqua. It was observed that the brother of Louis was in delicate health. It was then supposed that he was the Dauphin, but they later learned otherwise.

Judah Colt and Augustus Porter visited Presque Isle in 1795, and the Mss. of Judah Colt relate

"In August, 1795, Augustus Porter and myself set out from Canandaigua for Presqu'isle, for the purpose of purchasing lands—went on horseback to Niagara, where we left our horses and took passage with Capt. Wm. Lee in a small shallop to Presqu'isle. On our arrival there we found a number of men encamped in that quarter. The United States troops were erecting a fort. Gen. William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott, State Commissioners, were laying out the town of Erie, and had in their service about one hundred militia troops. We purchased and took certificates for four hundred acres of land each—made a short stay, and returned the way we came. The season was extremely dry and warm. We suffered much from heat, drought and mosquitoes. Shortly after my return I was taken with bilious fever, which reduced me very low."

The following March the Pennsylvania Population Company, in Philadelphia, refused Mr. Colt's offer of one dollar an acre for 30,000 acres of land in the Triangle, but contracted with him to come out and act as their

agent at a salary of $1,500 per year, and all expenses paid. Consequently he shortly afterwards, in April, laid in his necessary supplies and started for his agency. His goods were largely purchased in New York, shipped to Albany, thence over the portage by wagons, then by batteaux up the Mohawk River, and from there by Lake Ontario, Niagara Portage and Lake Erie to Presque Isle. Mr. Colt arrived at Erie June 22, 1796, and his boats of supplies came in on July 1st. His first office was his tent, or "Marquee", which he erected near the old French Fort, and near by the Marquee and cabins of Col. Seth Reed. This may be termed the second real estate office opened within Erie County, and Mr. Colt the second real estate agent or "Realtor" to transact business in the county. In his MSS. he says "During the season met with considerable opposition from adverse settlers. After arranging the affairs of the company for the winter, and leaving the agency in the care of Elisha and Enoch Marvin, we set out again for Philadelphia (by way of Canandaigua) on the 4th of November, and after about two weeks of hard labor, and running much danger of losing ourselves, we arrived with our boat at the mouth of Genesee River."

It was then reported that all of the white people west of the Genesee River were the garrison at Niagara Falls; two families at Lewiston; a British Indian interpreter, two Indian traders, and one family at Buffalo; a few settlers and a garrison at Presqu'isle; a party of New England surveyors with two families at Conneaut, Ohio; one family at Cleveland; a French trader at Sandusky, and beyond, the old settlement at Detroit.

The Acts of Assembly concerning the laying out of the tracts and the reservations at Erie, have been detailed at length in the chapter on The Triangle, and need not be repeated here. Eventually most of the troubles arising from conflicting legislation and deferred possession because of Indian troubles, having been cleared away, the land companies became active through their agencies established at Erie and elsewhere, and a brisk business was done in the sale of tracts and lots in Erie, and throughout the county.

The first land agent, and real estate office, of which we have record, was that in Erie, of Thomas Rees, who came on to Erie County in 1794, surveying lands for the Pennsylvania Population Company. But the next year, when safety had been assured, he returned to Presque Isle in the early spring, in the capacity of Deputy Surveyor for the state under appointment of May 16, 1792, with full power "to execute all warrants and surveys", and also as the General Agent for the Pennsylvania Population

Company. He promptly set up his tent near the mouth of Mill Creek on the beach, and commenced the duties of his two offices. In the spring of 1796 he resigned both positions, and was succeeded as Deputy Surveyor by John Cochran, and as agent for the company by Judah Colt. On March 31, 1797, he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace "for the township of Mead, in the county of Allegheny", said township then composed of the territory later making up the counties of Crawford and Erie.

From this it will be observed, that Thomas Rees was the first "Realtor" to do business in this county, and his tent on the beach of the bay was the first real estate office to be opened in it. To him also belongs the further distinction of having been the first Justice of the Peace in this county, a position which he held and executed with ability and credit to himself.

As stated under the title of The Triangle, numerous acts of assembly, led up to the final laying out of the town of Erie. When it finally came to be surveyed, it was laid out into squares, with its streets running through its territory at right angles with each other; those laid out east and west being practically parallel with the course of the south shore of the lake; and those running across them, at right angles to that course.

The town was laid out in three sections: State Street being the center of the first section, Liberty Street the center of the second section, while the third section extended from Cranberry Street west to West Street.

The streets east of State Street were named for nationalities, except Parade Street, which took its name from the old Parade Ground which was located at its northern extremity; those west of State Street were named for various trees. The east and west streets were numbered consecutively, the northern one being First, then Second and so forth to the south boundary of the town at Twelfth Street. Parade Street, Liberty Street and State Street are each 100 feet in width; the others are mostly 60 feet in width. The squares were 20 rods from street to street, excepting those on either side of State, and Liberty, which were half width. Parade Street was kept upon the site of the "Old French Road" with but little deviation. But attention must be directed to the old map made by John Adlum in July, 1798, which shows the "Road to Le Boeuf" as located wholly west of Mill Creek.

Shortly after Gen. Irvine and Ellicott arrived under the escort of militia commanded by Capt. John Grubb, Col. Seth Reed, wife Hannah, and sons Manning and Charles John, arrived in a sail boat from Buffalo,

owned and sailed by James Talmadge. Arriving in the evening of June 30, or July 1st, 1795, and not being familiar with conditions in the port, they dropped anchor by the peninsula, landed upon it, and encamped there for the night, believing that to be a safer place from Indian attack than the mainland. Here during the night, their fires betrayed them to the militia and others at the fort; and believing them to be Indians, a considerable excitement was created, until, in the morning, a deputation of brave men crossed the bay to the peninsula, and keeping well out of sight, shortly discovered a white family anxiously scanning the opposite shore and trying to discover whether it were wise to attempt to land there or not. They were shortly escorted to the mainland, and there Col. Seth Reed was assisted in constructing a shelter for his family. Later he erected a rude log structure of one-story which he covered with bark, and upon which he placed the sign "Presque Isle Hotel". This building was very near the mouth of the creek, and was the first house erected in Erie under American dominion. It is believed that Hannah Reed, wife of Col. Seth Reed, was the first white woman to locate in Erie, and in all probability, in Erie County.

It is to be observed, however, that early in June, and prior to the arrival of Col. Reed, Captain John Grubb had come to the town, and that he remained as a resident, citizen, and large land-owner. He is perhaps qualified to be called "The First American" to settle at Erie.

Two other sons of Col. Reed, Rufus S. and George W., came to Erie in September, 1795, and became permanent settlers. At the same time came also Mrs. Thomas Rees and Mrs. J. Fairbanks.

In 1796, Col. Reed erected a large two-story log building on the southwest corner of Parade and Second Streets. This was occupied by his son, Rufus S. Reed, as a tavern and store until 1799, when it was destroyed by fire. It was re-built the following year by Rufus, where he carried on business for many years, accumulating a tidy fortune. His father, Col. Seth Reed, shortly after establishing his son in the tavern, took up his residence on his farm at the present village of Kearsarge, on Walnut Creek, where he had taken up a large acreage. But he did not long survive, dying March 19, 1797, and his widow, Hannah, following him on Dec. 8, 1821.

Upon offering the lots at Erie for sale at Carlisle, Aug. 3 and 4, 1796, some of the prices paid for them by the Harrisburg & Presque Isle Land Co. are of interest.

In Lots.

No. 1403, on Seventh near State	$ 18.00
No. 1359, at the corner of German and Seventh	7.00
No. 3420, on Lake and corner of Liberty	106.00
No. 3277, at Second on the Road to the fort	260.00
No. 2838, on Third near the mouth of Cascade	21.00
No. 3292, corner German and Second	260.00
No. 1996, between German and Parade on Sixth	8.00
No. 2810, corner Liberty and Third	41.00
No. 2809, corner Liberty and Fourth	40.00

Out Lots.		Out Lots.	
No. 277, sold for	$ 38.00	No. 523, sold for	$ 57.00
No. 278, sold for	33.00	No. 565, sold for	69.00
No. 283, sold for	49.00	Lot No. 2045, sold for	152.00
No. 378, sold for	56.00	Lot No. 2046, sold for	21.00
No. 418, sold for	45.00	Lot No. 2047, sold for	70.00
No. 519, sold for	50.00	Lot No. 2048, sold for	112.00

The last four above being situated in the square bounded by State, Peach, North Park Row and Fifth Streets, and were sold at Carlisle in 1796. The Lot No. 2050, on which is now The Erie Club at the northwest corner of Peach and Sixth, brought the munificent sum of $34.00 at the Philadelphia sales in 1796, from Alexander Addison. The property where the Reed House now stands, and including that on which the old Ellsworth House used to be, being In Lots Nos. 2041, 2042, 2043 and 2044, was purchased on Sept. 1, 1801, for $54.00, $30.00, $10.00 and $21.00, respectively; Thomas Forster buying the two corner lots, and David McNair the two middle ones.

Thomas Hamilton purchased the lot whereon the First Presbyterian Church now stands, on Aug. 3, 1801, for $30.00.

Joseph Kratz bought the lots Nos. 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940, between State and Peach, Seventh and South Park Row, for $110.00 on Jan. 23, 1806, a price that the Erie Trust Company or the Park Presbyterian Church would not now consider for even a very small spot in the back of the lot. Andrew Willock bought the two lots, Nos. 1289 and 1290, on the east side of State Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets for $30.00 each. Joseph F. McCreary bought Lot No. 729 on the west side of State Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets for $20.00 on June 15, 1804, and

the site of the old Erie Academy, where now stands the Second National Bank, Lots Nos. 735 and 736, brought $20.00 each on Aug. 15, 1805, Samuel McKelvey being the purchaser. John Gray bought Lot No. 753, the site of the present St. Peter's Cathedral, on June 27, 1815, for $20.00. Thomas Hughes was the purchaser on April 1, 1801, of Lot No. 1402, on the west side of State Street, between Seventh and Eighth, lately the site of Hall's Cigar Store, for $30.00. The site of the present Fisher Hotel, Lot No. 1936, brought $25.00 from Abraham Smith on March 23, 1802.

The site of the present Union Depot, Out Lot No. 375, was sold to David McNair on March 1, 1801, for $20.00.

From the sale in 1796 at the three places of auction, Philadelphia, Carlisle and Pittsburg, of 169 In Lots and 33 Out Lots, was realized in principal and interest, the sum of but $4,165.20.

Further sales and prices may be obtained from the "Book of Original Sales of In- and Out-Lots at Erie", which is on file in the Recorder's Office at the Court House.

The first sale recorded by Judah Colt in his book was to Timothy Tuttle, Sept. 1, 1797, of 200 acres in Tract 399 of the 17th Allotment, for which he was to pay the sum of $88.78. The next one was to the same party, on the same date, for 200 acres in Tract No. 398 for the sum of $116.59. John Morris was the third buyer of a farm of 200 acres in Tract No. 397 for $100.00. The fifteenth purchaser from Judah Colt was Captain John Grubb, of 400 acres of Tract No. 337, for the sum of $320.00 on June 1, 1796. W. & E. Foot were next for 116 acres of Tract No. 341 for $52.04 on Dec. 16, 1811; while the next one was Robinson & Dumars for 150 acres of Tract No. 342 for $80.69, on April 8, 1809. These items are given as in the order found in his book of sales, not in the order of their dates.

From the report of Judah Colt to Mr. Robert Bowen, dated Erie, Jan. 4, 1814, we take the following extract: . . . "It will not, I fear, be in my power for some time to come, to furnish you with a statement of your Lands remaining unsold—as I hastely informed you the 1st Inst. that we were expecting to be visited very shortly by the enemy and that I had packed up my papers to be sent away for safe keeping—the enemy did not however advance westward but a few miles from Buffalo except some scouting parties, but it is nevertheless fully believed that when the Ice becomes sufficiently strong to venture on the Lake they will visit us in sleighs—it is all important for them to distroy the fleet in the harbour

of Presque-Isle, if it is practicable they will do it, & also burn the Town. The Militia who have been ordered out for our defence are now coming in, & expect our little village will be over run with them during the winter —& if they are not kept under better dissapline, than Militia generally are there will be little to choose between them, & being visited by the enemy."

On Jan. 27, 1815, he writes Mr. Robert Bowne again . . . "I received a letter from Hall of Litchfield bearing date the 10th of Oct. last agreeing to purchase the Tract in the name of E Hayard at the price proposed & to move on the insuing spring I consider he will be an acquisition to the country & hope he will not fail of coming.

"The land in that allt. however will sell without much delay, it will nevertheless be a work of time to sell all your lands in small parcels to scattering adventurers in pursuit of lands,—we continue to have a few disaffected people in the Country who make it a business to discourage strangers from purchasing—whenever the present proprietors of land in this Quarter become desirous to sell, I am persuaded it will be for their interest to take their lands to market, Sell them in small or larger sections at such prices as will make it an object to monied men to purchase—I have no doubt but this can be done it is the plan which Mr. Sacket and his associate agents have adopted to make sale of Messrs. Griffeth & Wallace land and they have succeeded. . . . The bills most common in circulation with us are on Banks in the state of Maryland, District of Columbia, on the several Banks in the State of Ohio & Treasury notes brought and sent here to pay of the demands of the army and navy stationed in this quarter—specie & eastern bill have disappeared."

His letter to Mr. Bowne dated Jan. 6, 1817, shows that there is still a disposition to antagonize settlers, and to construe the land laws in various ways, for he says . . . "The Lowries brought several ejectments at our last September term against settlers on the Lands of yours, Mr. Hannah & G. & Wallace. I employed Messrs. Thomas H. Sill & Patrick Farrely as counsel, who petitioned to have yourself Mrs. M. & G. & W. substituted as defendants, which petition was granted & the cause were removed into the Circuit Court of the U. States in consequence of which the suits were all withdrawn previous to our last December James & Andrew Lowry brought five other ejectments—four of which were against settlers on lands of your 9th Allotment, and one against a settler in the same Quarter on lands of G & Wallace. The same measures were

taken as in the former suit, & the causes were again removed to the Circuit Court. as the Counsel for the Lands were not present when the petition for removal was granted—no measures was taken to have the causes discontinued, as a matter of course I had to enter into Bonds of 500 Dol. in each suit that the causes should be entered for Trial in the Circuit Court of U. S." . . .

On Jan. 18, 1819, he writes his principals, Messrs. Robert H. & J. L. Bowne, amongst other things, ". . . I cannot see any way that the settlers are to raise money to pay for their Lands at present & you will have to exercise patience until a turn of times for the better, before you can calculate on receiving much money from this Quarter. . . ."

Mr. Colt's Record Book of Sales from which the foregoing are taken, shows an interesting draft of the lands and tracts in and about the present Boro of North East, as well as those tracts about Walnut Creek where Kearsarge now stands, showing the lands of C. J. Reed (Charles John Reed) to occupy practically all of the territory within the village of Kearsarge, and R. S. Reed's lands being the Tract No. 345 immediately adjoining No. 346 of C. J. Reed. Under the name of David McNair is shown Tracts Nos. 347, 348 and 349; while Tracts Nos. 344, 343, 342, part of 341, 373, are shown as owned by Thomas Miller, "Bow Bladen", James Dumars, Jonas Parker, Oliver Dunn, respectively. Immediately to the north of Messrs. C. J. Reed, R. S. Reed, Miller, Bladen and Parker is noted the 400-acre tract owned by John Grubb as in Tract No. 337.

After the coming in of these first settlers, Messrs. Reed, Talmage, Grubb, Rees, and others, came those of the following names: Capt. Daniel Dobbins in 1796; William Wallace in 1798; Jonas Duncan and John Teel in 1799. Mr. Duncan was among the very first carpenters to arrive, and Mr. Teel, his apprentice, made up the force of carpenters and joiners here for some time. After these it is believed that the following, amongst others no doubt, came into the growing town between 1799 and 1815:

Col. Thomas Forster, John Gillespie, Thomas Hughes, Isaac Austin, Robert Brotherton, Robert Brown, Jonathan Baird, George Buehler, William Bell, Richard Clemment, Judah Colt, David Cook, Hugh Cunningham, Willard Cotton, Robert L. Curtis, Marmaduke Curtis, Rufus Clough, John Dickson, James Duncan, Ezekiel Dunning, Amos Fisk, John Gray, George Gossett, Peter Grawotz, Peter S. V. Hamot, Basil Hoskinson, Samuel & Robert Hays, John Hay, Robert Irwin, Collender Irvine, Robert Knox, General John Kelso, Joseph Kratz, Captain William Lee, George Landon,

William Lamberton, George Leninger, Thomas Laird, John Lewis, Thomas Large, Robert Large, John E. Lapsley, William Lattimore, Barnabes McCue, Archibald McSparren, John McDonald, George Moore, David McNair, John Miller, James McConkey, Captain John Richards, Holmes Reed, B. Rice, Rev. Robert Reid, Mary O'Neill, Mrs. Silverthorn, George Schantz, James Sydnor, Jonathan Stratton, Thomas Stewart, Thomas H. Sill, Jacob Spong, Giles Sanford, W. W. Reed, Thomas Wilson, John Wilson, Stephen Woolverton, Thomas Wilkins, James Wilson, John Woodside, John C. Wallace, who became permanent settlers, and whose families in most cases either came with them, or came shortly afterwards. Some of these names are still well known to the people of this generation as pioneers at Erie who accomplished great things for the new town; while others are better known through what their descendants have accomplished in later years. We must not forget, too, that there must have been others who came during that period, and who built themselves homes as well as places of honor and trust in their communities, but whose names have not so well endured as some of these others who have managed to express their lives in terms of publicity and endurance.

We must not forget to note some of the early marine pioneers at Erie, to whose enterprise and vision the possibilities of our harbor appealed from the first. For it seems that Captain William Lee must have owned the first vessel which operated along the south shore of Lake Erie. He then lived at Chippewa, and made trips only when there were enough passengers "able and willing to man his boat", for he had no crew but himself. In this boat, the name of which has not been preserved for us, Colonel Seth Reed and family sailed for Erie, and Captain Lee later joined Rufus S. Reed in building the good ship "Good Intent" of thirty tons at the mouth of Millcreek, in 1799, which was, so far as we can ascertain, the second ship of any size built at Erie, the first one being the thirty-six ton sloop "Washington", built by Eliphalet Beebe at the mouth of the Four-mile Creek, and launched in September, 1798. It was built for the use of the Pennsylvania Population Company, and claimed this as its home port until November, 1801, when it was sold to Joshua Fairbanks, of Queenston, payment being made in land and salt. This sloop was taken over the ancient Niagara Portage to Lake Ontario, and on her first trip on Lake Ontario was lost.

Eliphalet Beebe built the "Harlequin" in 1800, but she was lost the same year, with all on board.

The 100-ton schooner "Mary" was built in 1805 by Thomas Wilson at Erie, and after owning her for three years, he sold a half interest in her to George Buehler and James Rough, and the other half interest to Porter, Barton & Co., she being sailed by Captain James Rough until the United States bought her during the war.

The 20-ton sloop "Erie Packet" was built in 1796 at Fort Erie by Captain William Lee, and brought to Erie for the trade out of this port.

A merchant sloop, the "Detroit", was at Detroit when General Wayne took that place, and was purchased by the government. She was a vessel of 50 tons, and was used to convey General Wayne to Erie from Detroit in his last illness. She was later wrecked near Erie.

Another vessel which played a part in the experiences of Erie men, was a schooner of 90 tons named the "Charlotte", which R. S. Reed and Daniel Dobbins bought at Moy, Canada, in 1809. They changed her name to the "Salina", and Captain Dobbins sailed her until the War of 1812, when, being at Mackinaw when the place was captured by the British, Captain Dobbins, with his crew, and Messrs. Rufus S. Reed and W. W. Reed, were all made prisoners, and the vessel confiscated. This vessel was afterwards used by the British until she was frozen up in the ice, and, having drifted out into the lake in the ice banks, was discovered by citizens of Erie opposite the town, and about $2,000 worth of cargo being removed from her, she was burned. One of her cargoes brought down by this vessel from the northwest was furs of the value of $120,000 as appraised at Mackinaw. They were stowed in the hold, and also upon the deck.

The first steamboat launched at Erie was of 200 tons, on May 18, 1826. She was the "William Penn", of 95 feet keel, 25 feet beam, and 80 feet hold. She was built by the Erie and Chautauqua Steamboat Company.

The first steamboat to sail the waters of Lake Erie, was the "Walk-in-the-Water", launched at Black Rock on May 28, 1818, of 300 tons, and commanded by Captain Job Fish. The Niagara rapids being too swift for her power, she was towed up the river by ten yoke of oxen to a point where she could travel under her own power. She was designed and built by Noah Brown, the same builder who directed the work for Commodore Perry at Erie, and who was a most notable American ship-builder. This vessel was, of course, considered a veritable curiosity by Indians and whites alike, and during her construction, at her launching, and after

she was ready to sail, was visited by crowds of people, some of whom had traveled a considerable way for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity.

From the Detroit Gazette of that day we extract the following:

"The Walk-in-the-Water left Buffalo at one and a half p. m. and arrived at Dunkirk thirty-five minutes past six on the same day. On the following morning she arrived at Erie—Captain Fish having reduced

THE NIAGARA

her steam in order not to pass the place, where he took in a supply of wood." . . . "At half past seven p. m. she left Erie and arrived at Cleveland at eleven o'clock Tuesday; at twenty minutes past six p. m. she sailed, and reached Sandusky Bay at one o'clock on Wednesday; lay at anchor during the night, and then proceeded to Venice for wood; left Venice at three p. m., and arrived at the mouth of Detroit River, where she anchored during the night.

"The whole time of this first voyage from Buffalo to Detroit occupied forty-four hours and ten minutes—the wind ahead during the whole pas-

sage. Not the slightest accident happened during this voyage, and her machinery worked admirably.

"Nothing could exceed the surprise of the 'sons of the forest' on seeing the "Walk-in-the-Water move majestically and rapidly against the wind and current, without sails or oars. Above Malden they lined the shores and expressed their astonishment by repeated shouts of 'Taiyoh niche!' (An expression of surprise.)

"A report had circulated among them that a 'big canoe' would soon come from the 'noisy waters', which, by order of the 'great father' of the 'Chemo-Komods' (Long Knives or Yankees), would be drawn through the lakes and rivers by a sturgeon. Of the truth of the report they were perfectly satisfied."

While at Erie, this vessel was visited by practically all of the inhabitants, the day being voluntarily declared a holiday, and was one of the most notable occasions experienced by the youthful city. She unfortunately grounded in the bay for a short time between State Street and French Street. This vessel on Nov. 1, 1821, went ashore on the Buffalo beach with a loss of $10,000 to $12,000.

Our most cherished and notable vessel, is, of course, the sloop-of-war, Niagara, which was built in our harbor, with other vessels, at the mouth of Cascade Run, on the beach where the Pittsburg Docks are now situated. She was constructed, as were the others, after the plans and designs of Noah Brown, a notable master builder from New York, and under the eye of Commodore Perry himself. Our townsman, Captain Daniel Dobbins, was also active in the work. The near-by forests furnished the timbers for her building, and she, with the fleet were ready for sea in about seventy days from laying their keels. It was a most extraordinary undertaking, wonderfully contrived and ably carried out. She, with her sister hero-ships, sailed into the western waters of the lake at four o'clock on the morning of Aug. 12, 1813, and on Sept. 10, 1813, participated in one of the most pivotal marine engagements of history She with the other vessels of the fleet returned to her home-harbor on the afternoon of October 22, to find Commodore Perry already arrived in the morning on the Ariel. She has occupied Erie Harbor as her home berth ever since, and is today the beloved relic of activities which stirred the town of Erie, and enlivened the harbor front, in the days when serious dangers from the enemy menaced the little settlement. It is the cherished hope of many Erie County people that she will speedily

be placed in some safe and convenient quarters where she may remain for generations, a monument to the pioneer heroism of our fore-fathers, and an inspiration to the patriotism of generations yet to come. Her presence here is an ocular reminder of what the good old manhood of former days stood for, and an incentive to rising generations to emulate their sturdy loyalty to law and order.

Next to the Niagara in veneration and sentiment amongst our citizens, is the old Steamer Michigan, later re-named the Wolverine, which is said to be the oldest iron vessel of the United States Navy. She was launched at Erie on Nov. 7, 1843, of 538 tons burthen, length over all 167 feet, extreme beam of 47 feet, depth of hold 14 feet, registered tonnage of 450, displacement of 685 tons, constructed at Pittsburg, transported in sections to Ceveland, shipped from there to Erie by steamer, and at Erie put together and launched as the first iron hull steamer ever floated on these lakes. Her size and armament, as well as the size of the crew, were regulated by treaty with Great Britain, which power was thereby authorized to place a similar vessel upon the lakes. Her crew has averaged 98 persons, including 11 officers. Erie has always been the recognized headquarters of this vessel. The Michigan, as we still like to call her, is a side-wheeler, and is built entirely of iron excepting her spar-deck, which is of three and a half-inch pine plank. She drew eight feet when under way on cruise duty, and was pierced for twelve 32-pounder guns, and had two 68-pounder Paixham guns, one on either of the forecastle and the quarter-decks, mounted on pivots. Her two engines were designed by Charles M. Copeland, and were of the inclined low-pressure type of the combined power of one hundred and seventy horse power. Her contractors were Messrs. Stackhouse and Tomlinson, of Pittsburg, and the naval constructor was Samuel T. Hart. Her first officers were: William Inman, Commander; James McKinistry, First Lieutenant; James McDougal, Second Lieutenant; Dr. P. Christie, Surgeon; William A. Bloodgood, Purser; Andrew Hibbard, Chief Engineer. Her later commanders were Stephen Champlin, Oscar Bullis, ——— McBlair, ——— Nicholas, Joseph Lanman, John C. Carter, Francis A. Roe, A. Breyson, James E. Jouett, ——— Brown, ——— Gillis, ——— Bigelow, ——— Wright, ——— Cushman, G. W. Hayward, Albert Kautz.

CHAPTER XV

PRESQUE ISLE, ERIE, ERIETOWN—HAMLET, BORO, CITY.

SETTLEMENT, EARLY SURVEYS, BUILDINGS, ORDINANCES—"ERIE STONE"—EPIDEMICS—FIRST COURTS AND JUDGES—FIRST JAIL AND PRISONERS—BORO ORGANIZED—FIRST ELECTION—FIRE PROTECTION—WATERWORKS—EARLY HOTELS AND KEEPERS—UNITED STATES BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA—NAMES OF ERIE LOCALITIES—ERIE BURGESSES—EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND ALDERMEN—EARLY WATER COMMISSIONERS—EARLY CHIEFS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—EARLY FIRE BOARDS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—EARLY STREET NAMES AND CHANGES—CITY INCORPORATED APRIL 14, 1851—ROLL OF CITY MAYORS—FIRST CITY COUNCILS—LAFAYETTE'S VISIT AND DINNER—POINTS OF INTEREST AT ERIE.

As heretofore stated when the first settlers located here, there were but a comparatively few acres of cleared ground around the site of the old fort. This cleared space was sufficient for all needs of building and town development for some time afterwards. Little by little, and by spots here and there, other openings in the great, surrounding forest were made. Second Street was opened up by Mr. McNair, he commencing the great work in 1802 by cutting out the trees and underbrush westwards from the fort-clearing at Parade Street. By 1811 the street had been opened through the woods as far as French Street. French Street itself had been opened for a distance south from the harbor by that date, and several buildings had been put upon it. One of these buildings was that of George Buehler, on the northeast corner of Third and French Streets. Here the first court in the county was organized a little later—in fact the county of Erie itself was organized and established in that house at that time. The Buehler house thus became the county building, as well as "The Buehler Hotel" of the time, one of the most celebrated public houses in this western country.

When the future town was laid out by Andrew Ellicott, it was of course necessary to have a well-known starting point for his measurements. This he established by careful calculations upon a spot where the old French Fort had stood, as being perhaps as convenient a place as any, which point was at the southeast corner of the present Front and Parade Streets. Here he set up a stone found near by, of slaty-shale, some three inches thick, four feet long, and perhaps sixteen inches wide. This was crudely inscribed with the following legend:

Erie, 1795
Lat. 42° 8′ 14″
N. Var. 43 E.

From this upended stone, the measurements for all of the streets, alleys, lanes, in-lots, out-lots and squares of the City of Erie were taken. This stone was called "The Erie Stone," and remained in its original location for many years; but eventually it was disturbed, rolled about, and accidentlly discovered by our townsman, Colonel John H. Bliss, who took charge of it, and later, when the Public Library Museum was opened, deposited it there, where it may now be seen carefully crated to preserve it from accident.

It was very close to "The Erie Stone" that Erie began its development. The second building put up in Erie was on the corner just south of it—the Presque Isle Hotel. This was Rufus S. Reed's venture. His father started the town by erecting a rude shack down on the beach. Then followed the government saw-mill built by the troops under Captain Bissell, and a second one built by Colonel Thomas Forster, both near the mouth of the creek, the latter being on the east side of it about where the old Fairmont Mills were located. Then Mr. Deming put up a tannery at Fifth and Holland, and Thomas Hughes opened a brick-yard down in the creek valley.

After Second Street had been worked into condition suitable for decent travel, it was occasionally used as a race course, where the horses of all degrees were entered to furnish entertainment and sport for the populace. The start was usually made at Rufus S. Reed's store at the corner of Second and Parade Streets, finishing at the house of Captain John Cummins on the southwest corner of French and Second Streets. These occasions seem to have afforded great entertainment for the people in those days, and many a plow horse and scrub trotter, exhibited unexpected ability.

The first court was organized in the Buehler House on April 2, 1803, at the northeast corner of Third and French Streets. This house also known as the "McConkey House," was kept by Thomas Rees, Jr., and lastly by James McConkey. When Commodore Perry was building his fleet he used it as his official headquarters, although it is believed that he had his private rooms at Second and French. Judge Jesse Moore held that first court in the Buehler House.

With the coming of the court, it necessarily followed that a jail must be provided. Accordingly a most pretentious structure was erected on the lot of Judah Colt on the southeast corner of Second and Holland Streets. It was built of hemlock logs, cut from the woods on the prop-

BUEHLER HOUSE

WHERE PERRY BOARDED

erty now occupied by the St. Joseph's Orphanage. Much difficulty was experienced in hauling the logs out of the woods because of the swampy condition of the ground. Oxen or horses were unable to do this work on account of getting mired. Therefore the logs were pulled out by human power. They were cut and hewed a foot square, and were built into the structure by Robert Irvine, the carpenter, and Mr. Graves, the mason. It seems that the building was really intended as one suitable for a residence, but used temporarily for the jail, until sold by Mr. Colt to the county commissioners, who continued it as a jail. It was built in 1804. Upon its acquisition by the county, a substantial stone floor was put in two feet thick, and the walls and ceilings were covered with stout oak planking two inches thick firmly held and re-inforced by stout cross-cleatings. This building was two-stories high, with two rooms in each story, the windows very small and high up, well protected with iron

gratings. The whole was surrounded by a stout picket enclosure of Hemlock 15 feet high and about 80 feet from the building. The debtors were confined in the upper portion, criminals in the lower, while the keeper's family were confined in the eastern portion of it. It seems to have been taken down about 1830, 1831 or 1832. The carpenter who built it was the first jailor. He came from Ireland to America in 1774, moving from Philadelphia to Carlisle with General Wayne's family, between which families arose a very strong attachment. Mr. Irvine came to Erie in 1802, building himself a home on Seventh Street near French. When General Wayne's remains were removed by Isaac Wayne in 1807, the General's effects were presented to Robert Irvine, the General's chair to Mrs. David Wasson, the mother of Mrs. Bernard Hubley, by whom it was sacredly cherished as a prized possession.

The first prisoner in this first jail was a colored servant girl in the family of William F. Codd, charged with having drowned a little child, whose body was found in the creek. The confinement brought on insanity and she became so violent that she had to be chained. After three months, no evidence being produced to connect her with the crime, she was released.

The first prisoner in it for debt, seems to have been one of the leading citizens of the growing town, and a man who assisted in founding it. He was Thomas Wilson, an army contractor and a ship-owner, who, failing in business was incarcerated until R. S. Reed and Robert Knox came to his relief, acting as his bondsmen, he was allowed to reside with the family of the jailor. He seems to have been a man of some ability, and to have possessed the confidence of the people in spite of his misfortunes; for in 1813-14 he represented this district in Congress.

Plenty of ambition to make of the village a thriving center was prevalent during those first few years of establishing the settlement down by the creek and between French and Parade Streets. Here were the first efforts at store keeping; the first civic center of the town. All about the little clearing which was dotted over with scattered buildings, was the dense forest which stretched away in every direction from the lake for miles and miles, with only here and there at great distances, small clearings with a rude cabin and a few sheds in each; and with primitive trails leading through the woods in a few directions only, which constituted the public roads of the day. But a most singular fact stands out in bold relief to the student of those early days, in the lack of

religious organization in the little settlement. It is clearly shown that the church-going people of Erie sought places for worship, not in their settlement, but at North East, Lowville, and "Fairview" (at the mouth of Walnut Creek). Strange that the thriving settlement on the magnificent harbor here should not have been the pioneer in religious organization and effort, as well as in commercial matters, in this county. Yet so we must record the fact. Other county communities had provided for the means of grace far in advance of Erie, notably Upper and Lower Greenfield (Lowville and North East), and Fairview.

At last came a more definite move in political organization for the hamlet by the bay. This was its incorporation as a borough under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of March 29, 1805 (P. L. 1805, p. 176). Under this act the borough acquired certain rights over the reserved lands for wharves and water-lots. Under the Act of March 16, 1807, the munificent sum of $2,000 was appropriated by the state to public buildings in Erie. A supplement to this act, in the Act of March 20, 1811, provided for the appraisal and sale of all the in-lots in squares, and the out-lots in the second extension of the town (5 Sm. L. 212). A provision in this latter act was that the land for twenty perches back from the water's edge and from the upper corner of the Garrison Tract down to Lot No. 38 owned by John Kelso, should be and remain a public landing for the use of the public, until otherwise disposed of.

The new borough extended from the bay south to Twelfth Street, and from Chestnut Street to Parade Street, being practically a mile square. Its population on incorporation was between 200 and 300 souls. It is said that its mile square of area was proportioned to the portion cleared and settled about as ten to one. Fifteen years later, 1820, the census gave it 635 inhabitants.

A curious feature of legislation is expressed in an Act of 1833 relating to Erie's Borough boundaries, "fixing" them by the east side of Parade Street, the south side of Twelfth Street, the west side of Chestnut Street, and the north side of the Water Lots in the Bay of Presque Isle, and that the first section of the town of Erie, in the county of Erie, "shall still continue and forever remain a borough under the name and title of 'The Borough of Erie'." What a handicap this town has since been laboring under to develop into a famous metropolis with such a legislative incubus. However, the fiat of the legislature, usually so effective, did not prevent the town eventually responding to the impetus

given it from the boosts and determination of its original settlers. It soon became a city in spite of the legislature; and, although for a time it was dubbed by jocularly-minded people as "The Sleepy Borough," the borough council kept on with improvements and development work, opening, clearing, and grading new streets; taking out trees and stumps, pushing their clearings farther back into the forest with which they were surrounded; constructing walks and bridges over the many, many, ravines and streams which cut down through the hill to the bay; originating and adopting legislation for the better government of the people, and otherwise laying the foundation work for the future growth of their town.

The town pushed westward, however, as towns seem to have the habit of doing, instead of toward Parade Street, and by 1811 it was French Street that had become the business section of the town. This must have been something of a disappointment to the plans of Rufus S. Reed who had built on Parade Street, but that family soon foresaw the trend of the future, and were foremost in keeping step with progress.

The first election of the little borough was held on May 5, 1806, a little more than a year after the act was passed for its incorporation. The officers chosen were, Burgess, Dr. John C. Wallace, Erie's first doctor; Councilmen, Judah Colt, Rufus S. Reed, George Buehler, George Shontz, and Robert Hays; Constable, Robert Irwin. On May 6, 1806, these gentlemen met and duly organized, appointing as Town Clerk, James E. Heron; Street Commissioners, Thomas Forster, James Baird, and William Wallace; Treasurer, William Bell. William Wallace was the first lawyer in the town, and was the counsel for the Pennsylvania Population Company; Dr. Wallace was an exceptionally well-fitted citizen, and later discharged the duties of Justice of the Peace, County Commissioner and a regimental colonel in the War of 1812; Thomas Forster was a Princeton College man, and an able civil engineer. Thus we see that the business of the little community was from the first entrusted to the management and guidance of men of affairs who were exceptionally well fitted and qualified for their several positions.

The first act of the Borough Council was taken at their first business meeting held on May 9, 1806, when they issued their "Instructions to Thomas Forster, James Baird, and William Wallace, Regulators for the Burough of Erie," in the following terms:

"Gentlemen: You will please proceed as soon as convenient to ex-

amine and regulate Second Street from the west side of Parade Street to the east side of French Street, and French Street, from the south side of Front Street to the north side of Sixth Street, marking by post or otherwise each corner where streets intersect the same, and also marking from the edges of the lots twelve feet for the purpose of footways. You will also procure implements for the purpose of regulating the streets of the borough, and when said business is finished you will make report to the burgess, who is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer of the borough for the amount of moneys due for said service, allowing each regulator one dollar per day while necessarily engaged in said business, as also the moneys expended in the purchase of the aforesaid implements.

"By order of the Burgess and Town Council.

"James E. Heron, Town Clerk."

By the foregoing it will be seen that Erie adopted the idea of "dollar-a-day men," perhaps setting the example for the later "dollar-a-year men," at a very eary date in the history of the country.

These regulators made their first report on May 17.

They also knew that "without Revenue, Representation is useless," and so they followed their first act by providing measures for acquiring "Sinews of War" upon the natural impediments to the village growth. And so they levied a "Tax of fifty-one-hundredths of a dollar on the valuation of property for the year 1806."

The first public improvement which called their attention, was provided for in their ordinance: "That the Burgess is authorized to receive proposals for taking the stumps out of French Street from the south side of Front Street to the north side of Sixth Street, viz.: between the lines made by the Street Commissioners for foot-ways."

The owners of property were required to take out and remove the stumps from the foot-walks in front of their respective properties.

James Savage got the job of "taking the stumps and roots out from the front side of the Burgess' house to the front side of Judge Bell's house" for $37. Then council provided that R. S. Reed was authorized to contract on the best terms obtainable to have the stumps and roots hauled away, and for leveling French Street, also for leveling Second Street "from the Gaol to French Street."

Later they appropriated the sums of $25 for repairing Second Street, $5 for improving Third Street, $10 for improving Fourth Street,

and the extensive improvements to be made in State Street were to be liquidated with $11.

The meetings of the borough council were held in the village inn, of which Mr. Buehler was the proprietor.

On May 16, 1807, councils made a start towards further improvements on State Street by adopting the following resolution, with the purpose of co-operating in an effort being made to open up and prepare for travel the later well known "Waterford Turnpike." It was as follows:

"Resolved, That $150 be specially appropriated for turnpiking State Street from Ninth to the south side of Twelfth Street and that John Hay be authorized to make the contract.

"Resolved, That the street regulators be instructed by the high constable to ascertain and mark without delay the center of State Street and make report to the council at the next meeting, the expense to be paid out of the above appropriation."

One will naturally wonder what about the north end of State Street, its location, condition and use, if the council is paying this attention to that part of it south of Ninth Street.

At this period it was French Street that was the town center, the cleared portion of the village, and west of that, and south of it, was still the great forest filled with forest plants, vines and brush. The parks of a later period were as nature made them, unblemished by the hand of man. Down through east Perry Park flowed a gurgling stream, deep seated in its fern lined banks, over which, at North Park Row, was shortly to be thrown a bridge built of the forest poles in the most approved rustic fashion. And we shall see that the north end of State Street had as yet not emerged from its primeval conditions, nor protruded itself into the attention of the authorities. The village life had as yet not spread away from French Street for the council explain to us in their resolution of July 30, 1810, adopted at their meeting held in George Buehler's Hotel that:

"Resolved, That the burgess be authorized to draw a warrant on the treasury of the borough of Erie in favor of any person or persons for the sum of $14 payable in county warrants, who shall clear State Street from the north side of Front Street to the center of the Public Square of all brush, logs, and wood of every description, lying or being in said street, to be approved by a majority of the council when the same shall be said to be completed.

"Resolved, That Samuel Hays and Arch McSparren be a committee to contract for taking out the stumps for 20 feet on each side of the center of State Street and filling in the holes from the south side of the public square to the north end of the bridge between Ninth and Tenth streets."

On August 4, 1807, the council had spread upon their records the following resolution, which is enlightening as to the conditions of forest, ravine, and other natural evidences existing where are now no hints of them.

"An ordinance prohibiting persons from throwing stumps, etc., in the water course that passes through the borough.

"Be it ordained and enacted by the town council of the Borough of Erie, That from and after the 12th day of January next, any person who shall throw stumps, logs, or any other substance subject to decay into the gully or water course that passes through the borough where the streets cross the same, or in the public square, shall pay a fine of $5 for the use of the borough, with costs of prosecution and the same shall be removed at the expense of the person throwing them in."

On May 6, 1807, the inhabitants of the borough were granted the liberty of planting trees in the streets.

On September 15, 1815, the borough voted $350 to buy a fire engine, but the following season it was a problem as to getting it in repair.

On Aug. 3, 1816, the financial problem was met by an expedient which has ever since been a favorite resort of our legislators as follows:

"That the Burgess and Town Council do issue small bills or notes (bearing interest) to an amount equal to four-fifths of the purchase money arising from the sale of water-lots; that said bills or notes be redeemable out of said purchase money, and that the Borough be authorized to send to Pittsburg and obtain a quantity of suitable paper for said bills."

By November 4, the borough was prepared to issue these bills or notes, and 24 bills were issued in denominations of 75 cents, 48 bills of 50 cents each, 72 bills of 37½ cents each, 192 of 25 cents each, and 240 of 12½ cents each, aggregating the grand total of $147, all of which, think of it, was to go for public improvements.

In 1816 the first fire-engine company was organized, and talk was heard of securing a water supply for the borough; but the subject languished, coming up spasmodically in 1822, May 4, 1838, and perhaps at

other occasions, until the little town was visited by its first serious fire in the destruction of "The Mansion House," the leading hotel of the place, on Jan. 24, 1840. June 25, 1841, R. S. Reed and Thomas G. Colt were appointed a committee with power to contract for bringing water into Erie in log pipes. This was then secured, and a Pump-log Water Works was constructed at the cost of $442.28, bringing the water from Ichabod's Run near Seventeenth and Peach streets to the village below the park.

We must not omit mention of the periodical frights the people were thrown into because of various plagues and scourges, such as small-pox, cholera, etc., which either visited the town, or strongly threatened it. It was in 1831 that Dr. Kellogg and Dr. Vosburg discovered a case of small-pox in the town, in the family of Mr. Martin. The family had been living in one of the old buildings left by the government when it abandoned the Navy Yard in 1826. The Council ordered the family removed to the old block house then still remaining on the peninsula. The following year the town was badly scared at the approach of cholera, which visited numerous towns in the country. We were mercifully spared its acquaintance. Such vigorous action was taken by the councils and the medical men in charge of affairs here, that by rigorous quarantine, travelers being denied entry to the town, steamboats prevented landing, all houses ordered cleaned, drunkards and vagrants locked up, and tippling rooms and groceries placed under the closest bans, no signs of this dread scourge was discovered here.

In 1849, pursuant to council mandate, a hospital was constructed, after several years of desultory debate. Its location, as well as its cost and general description, seem never to have been a matter of record; and neither can we find a record of its existence or experiences.

From time to time in after years, the small-pox made periodical visits to the town, until the Health Officers and Boards enforced compulsory vaccination here and elsewhere, since which only occasional cases have been noted, usually of mild forms.

One of Erie's first booms in real estate followed shortly after it became assured that the Pennsylvania Extension Canal would be built from Pittsburg to Erie. In anticipation of this event a number of enterprises were projected here, notably the building of the Erie Branch of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. There were three buildings in the group forming the Bank property, including the bank building

proper, and the cashier's residence. High up inside the porch of the old banking building, now generally known as "The Old Custom House" on lower State Street, will be found the inscription "William Kelly, Architect, 1838." The design of this building is one of the purest architectural types of Grecian construction to be found in America. At various times architects and builders of note have journeyed to Erie for the purpose of inspecting and studying its design and outlines. It was later used by the Postoffice, and subsequently by the U. S. Custom House, which title has remained with it to this day. The parent bank at Philadelphia having failed in 1840, the one at Erie also went into liquidation. The officers of the Erie branch were, Thomas H. Sill, President; Peter Benson, Cashier; Josiah Kellogg, Charles M. Reed, William Kelley, G. A. Eliot, Samuel Hays, William Feming, J. G. Williams, and H. J. Huidekoper, Directors. On the failure of the banks, Mr. W. C. Curry was selected to settle up the affairs of the Erie branch. In 1849 the bank building was sold to the United States Government and converted into a custom house, the price paid being $29,000; while the cashier's residence alongeside of it to the south brought but $4,000; about half of its original cost. The old banking house is now used by the Strong Vincent Post of the G. A. R., as a kind of club for the old Civil War Veterans.

An additional protection against fire in the little borough, was the installation of the town pumps. It seems there was one of these at Third and State Streets, at Captain Dobbin's; another at the American Hotel where the Erie Trust Company building is now; one on the public square; one on lower French Street; another on Fifth Street; one on Fifth and State Streets; and one at Sixth and French Streets. These town pumps were worked by hand, to raise the water from the wells, to be caught in buckets (leathern at first), and carried to the engine, poured into it, and thence pumped by the engine through a hose to the fire. The town had provided its limit of fire hose, something like 300 feet of it, which seemed adequate for all emergencies. At each town pump was placed a trough of generous proportions, for serving the thirsty horses, oxen, dogs and other domestic animals. These pumps must have been in existence, at latest, when the borough got its first fire engine which was bought in 1815, although the fire company had been organized two years before that. A little later reservoirs of ample size were located at the intersections of Fifth and French streets, and also at Seventh and State streets, into which the water was conveyed from the

pump-log water works extending to the supply furnished by Ichabod's Run above our Union Depot. From these reservoirs the water was drawn into the engines by a suction hose.

Another thing also had to be provided by the councils in order to keep up with the demands of the growing town, for when Mr. H. T. Dewey found he had a large tower clock to dispose of, the councils some how or other found it wise to afford the citizens a town time regulator. It probably cost the town about $400, as that was the appropriation, and was shortly installed in the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church. This was in August of 1845, and shortly afterwards means had to be provided, not only to keep it wound and timed, but to keep it in repair. Its payment seems to have required some little financing, for Moses Koch in May, 1848, demanded payment of the notes which he held, received for the town clock. About the same time, or in August, 1848, the officers of the church notified the borough to remove the clock, as the steeple was to be extensively repaired. We wonder where the remains of the old town clock are now reposing.

The streets were slightly rounded up by shoveling and dragging, and after rains, if not overlooked, the holes shown by the rainfall to require it, were filled up. It was supposed that the water would, by the law of nature, find its way from the roadway to the slightly indicated gutters, and thence flow away, or be evaporated in due time. The main difficulty encountered was the removal of the hundreds of stumps, logs, and roots, from the street sections. Prior to 1810, a custom in the borough required every man to spend each Saturday afternoon grubbing out the stumps from the streets. Until June of 1846 an ordinance required the imposition of a penalty, for every one who was convicted of drunkenness, of digging out three stumps from the highway.

By 1813 a very fine carriage-way was in use along the sandy beach of the bay from State Street to the present location of the Pittsburg Docks at the mouth of the Big Cascade Run. Here was the fashionable boulevard of the town, where on fine days could be found the best driving horses and rigs, as well as the elite, of the town, on exhibition.

Accommodations for the general public, and for the soap-box clubs, was fully cared for by the following hotels: one kept by Thomas Rees, Jr., at Third and French streets; the Globe Hotel, kept by James Duncan at Fifth and French streets (this latter was open so late as 1826); the American Hotel, built of stone by Robert Brown where the Erie Trust

Company building now stands on the southwest corner of State and South Park Row in 1811, opened in 1812, and operated until 1829 by Mr. Brown, when he was succeeded for a number of years by Mr. Joseph Y. Moorhead; a public house on the southeast corner of Second and French known as the Steamboat House, was kept by John Dickson, and where the celebrated dinner tendered to Lafayette was prepared; another on the southwest corner of Eighth and State streets, lately occupied by the Second National Bank, was built and conducted by Thomas Laird, who owned all of the property in that square, farming it as well as he could; the old Buehler Hotel on the northeast corner of Third and French streets, where the first court was organized, and in which Commodore Perry established his headquarters in 1813; the "Old Bell House" was also a notable hostelry on the corner of Sixth and French streets, erected by John Teel for William Bell the owner in 1805, used as a dwelling and store from 1806 until the winter of 1812-13 when he operated it as a hotel for a short time, until Fox & Bailey bought him out, and conducted a store in the building until 1819, when they sold out to William Hughes who reopened the place as a hotel and so used by various proprietors until 1871, when it gave place to the Becker Block. Mr. Hughes was an Irishman, formerly an actor, and the young people were organized into a dramatic society by him, which gave exhibitions in a building which stood between Third and Fourth streets on French. In this building (Bell House) was organized the first dancing class of the village, by a Mr. Jennings.

Another well known, and well-patronized hotel, was the "South Erie Hotel" built at Peach and Twenty-sixth streets by Nathan McCammons in the winter of 1817-1818. Captain John Justice bought it in April, 1821, James Parks in 1824, and by many others subsequently. In the boom days of 1837 this property sold for $17,500. Other hotels were also kept at this hill-top by other well known men of the times.

Probably the most pretentious residence in the town in those early days was that of Captain Daniel Dobbins on the northeast corner of Third and State streets. Although General LaFayette remained in Erie during his trip such a very short time, it was in this house that he was entertained while he was here, preparatory to the memorable dinner on the bridge in his honor.

On the north side of Eighth Street, about a hundred feet west from State once stood a dwelling which might be said to have been the seat

of the government of the United States for about a week, when President Taylor stopped in it while on a traveling tour. He was taken ill at Waterford, and obliged to remain at Erie until able to return to Washington, where he died the following year. His short stay in Erie was in August, 1849, and he was accompanied by Governor Johnston. The Surgeon of the U. S. Navy, Dr. W. M. Woods tenderly cared for him in his own home, where the President's life was for a time despaired of, and Vice-President Filmore came from Buffalo, and remained here until the President's illness passed its crisis. The remainder of the tour was abandoned. The president departed for Buffalo by water, and on leaving a salute was fired from the Michigan, during which a gun burst, killing seven of the crew. Their bodies were buried on the hill in Erie Cemetery.

PERRY SQUARE IN 1838

A famous old stopping place for travelers was the United States Hotel, which stood opposite the Dickson House on French Street. The boat landing in those days was at the foot of French Street, and lake travelers on disembarking found the two taverns just up the hill most convenient stopping places. The big ravine leading away from the landing place, led south past the eastern buildings of Hamot Hospital, under the west corner of the Reed House and diagonally across the parks about where the Soldiers and Sailors Monument stands, and across the lot on which stands the present City Hall. This ravine was utilized in those days for a driveway down to the boat landing. This landing place continued for years as a most thriving and busy section until more pretentious landing places were provided for the shipping farther west, when the old hostelries gradually lost their former glories.

ERIE HAMLETS.

Stumptown has long since been forgotten by most of our people. It came to be so called when the troops were here in January, 1814. They built some cabins from trees which they cut in the surrounding woods, and the section so cut over, extending from Peach Street to Lee's Run gully came to be called by this name for a time.

New Jerusalem was laid out and named by William Himrod, who, in 1828-9, purchased a tract of land west of Lee's Run and north of Sixth Street. But two families were said to have been living down there then, and as remarked by a lady of that time, the place was so named "because it was so hard to get to," the deep ravine of Lee's Run being crossed by only one or two very shaky bridges. This region came to be currently known as "over in Jerusalem" which has but lately dropped the local term. Mr. Himrod's sales were conditioned upon the purchaser building and occupying a house on the lot, and so shortly a considerable neighborhood sprang up there.

Jericho was the term applied by the same Mr. William Himrod to his home at Second and French streets, because, as he said, "it was on the side of a hill," and the road and path from there to his land project above-described, came to be known as "the road to Jerusalem," or "the road to Jericho," as the occasion demanded. His old home at Jericho, later came to be the Erie Bethel.

Cloughsburg was a designation arising from the south west corner of Sixth and Parade streets being the location of Mr. Rufus Clough's blacksmith shop, and later his grocery. Major Clough enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors to a sufficient extent to have had them dub his corners with his patronymic. His house later came to be the home of Colonel Charles M. Lynch.

Kingtown lay just southeast from the Soldiers' and Sailors Home. Here Mr. Alfred King had some out-lots which he exploited, and shortly a considerable settlement arose there which folks came to call Kingtown.

Marvintown was located at the junction of the Wattsburg Road and Parade Street, and quite early became a busy little center of its own. It was the home of Elisha Marvin who owned a great tract of land about

it. He employed Samuel Low, in 1852-3 to lay out some lots there which rapidly sold. Mr. Marvin finally sold his homestead there to Pardon Sennett, and it came to be known as "The Sennett Place."

Federal Hill, sometimes called **Eagle Village,** was named by George Moore, for the thriving hamlet on the summit of the ridge at Twenty-sixth and Peach streets. Even as early as 1812 a considerable settlement had grown up there. It was noted as having a large number of adherents to the Federal Party living there, called "Federals." Several stores and public houses were located there from its earliest days, amongst them being a hotel named the "American Eagle," which incited the name "Eagle Village." It was for years the voting place for Millcreek township, and many hot political contests occurred there, some of them in the memory of the writer, when the meetings and polls were held in "Schultze's Hall" on the northwest corner of the intersecting streets. In those days Federal Hill was as distinct, and far removed, from the Erie settlement as is now the village of Kearsarge or Belle Valley, and even more so; for the great forest stretched all the way between with not a break in it. Some of the early residents there were George Moore, Ira Glazier, Dr. P. Faulkner, Captain John Justice, Simeon Dunn, John Sweeney, and Dr. Plara Thayer.

South Erie gradually grew up, partly as the extension of Federal Hill, into a thriving settlement; and when the railroad was built, suddently found itself physically severed from the community north of that. It quickly developed a character and name of its own, which later ripened into a borough organization in 1866, and when the limits of the City of Erie were extended in 1870, became incorporated in the larger municipality.

Weigletown was laid out by George Weigle, Sr., in 1833, on the Ridge Road front of his fifty acre tract. Its original building up never increased, but the little village remained practically in statu quo for many years. Its claim to fame lies in the old road house of ancient days known as the Weigletown Hotel, which was far and well known in the old days of stage drivers. Here, the voters from the west district of Millcreek Township resorted for their hustings and elections after the township was divided.

ERIE BURGESSES.

1805- 7—John C. Wallace.
1807- 8—Thomas Wilson.
1808- 9—George Buehler.
1810-11—John C. Wallace
1812 —Samuel Hays.
1813 —Judah Colt.
1814-15—George Moore.
1816-17—Thomas H. Sill.
1818-19—George Moore.
1820-21—Judah Colt.
1822-24—John Morris.
1825-27—John C. Wallace.
1828 —Tabor Beebe.
1829 —Thos H. Sill.
1830 —William Jones.
1831 —George A. Eliot.
1832 —(elected) Thomas Forster.
(acting burgess, Tabor Beebe)
1833 —Thomas H. Sill.
1834- 5—Joseph M. Sterrett.
1836- 7—J. B. Langhead.
1838 —James L. White.
1839 —William Kelley.
1840 —Myron Goodwin.
1841 —Rufus S. Reed.
1842 —Thomas Stewart.
1843- 4—Thomas H. Sill.
1845 —Charles W. Kelso.
1846- 7—William Kelley.
1848 —Charles W. Kelso.
1849 —A. W. Brewster.
1850 —B. B. Vincent.
1851 —Thomas G. Colt.
who on April 14, 1851, became the first mayor of the new city.

On April 14, 1851, the little borough by the side of Presque Isle Bay, stepped from its childhood into full-fledged maturity, by taking unto itself a full-grown city charter. Thomas G. Colt, the Burgess who was in office at the time, became the first Mayor of the newly organized city, and until 1860 the mayors were elected to serve for one year; then the change in the law enlarged the term of mayor to three years, rendering him ineligible to succeed himself. Each branch of councils during the following period, selected its own presiding officers. No salary was paid the mayors up to 1888. Oct. 1, 1888, the councils ordained that the Mayor should hold a Mayor's Court, and fixed his salary.

The City Treasurers were elected by councils previous to 1880; since that date they have been elected by the people.

Erie's first water works was a system of log pipes laid under ground about 1840 or 1841, which brought excellent spring water down town from the springs on the Reed Farm south of Eighteenth and west of Parade Street, until other supplies were gradually introduced. The Reed House was the last taker of water from that old system.

In 1865, an act of the legislature incorporated John W. Shannon and

a few other men of the city under the style of "Erie Water and Gas Company," and organized with a capital of $100,000 under the provisions of the general corporation law of the state of March 11, 1857, and the Mayor and Councils of the city were duly authorized to contract with the company for water and gas. The Erie Gas Company took steps to compete for this water business by securing the passage of an act permitting them to insert the word "water" in their charter, wherever it formerly authorized them to introduce "gas".

The problem of selecting the source from which the water supply was to be taken, provoked much heated argument, and the holding of numerous public meetings until the election of Orange Noble for Mayor, in 1867, on a platform of immediate city improvements, when the Act of Assembly of April 4, 1867, was passed entitled "A further supplement to the charter of the city of Erie, to provide for the appointment of Water Commissioners, and to define their powers and duties." On June 29th, 1867, the first Board of Water Commissioners was organized under this act, the members having been William L. Scott, Henry Rawle, and William W. Reed, who had been appointed by the court under the provisions of the act. They appointed as their secretary, Mr. William Brewster, and Mr. Birkenbine was chosen as their engineer to plan and superintend the construction of the water works. The plan used at Detroit was finally adopted, but shortly after was changed to the one which was constructed. One of the features of the city perspective was the tall tower of the water stand-pipe which was a wrought iron tube five feet in diameter and two hundred and seventeen feet in height, surrounded by a brick tower. Between the tube and the wall of the tower was constructed a spiral stair case reaching to a balcony upon the top of the tower, from which a most wonderful view of the surrounding countryside could be obtained.

The manner of raising this great tube was conceived by Mr. George Selden, of the Erie City Iron Works, who suggested the raising of the top section a short distance from the ground, then attaching the next section to it, and then section by section in like manner, until the entire tube was standing in place. Nine windows pierced the walls of the tower. Subsequent additions to it reached the total height of 260 feet above the normal level of the bay, constituting this water stand-pipe tower the highest of its kind in the world. A reservoir was constructed on Twenty-sixth Street of an area of seven acres, the bottom of which is 210 feet above the surface of the bay, and holds 34,000,000 gallons of water. A

later reservoir was constructed upon the high ridge of land farther south, which affords better water pressure to the southern portions of the city.

But the great improvement made by the water department, and which has spared the City of Erie further ravages of typhoid fever, was the construction of a new intake pipe far out into the open lake. The water drawn through it is treated chemically and filtered at the new plant on the peninsula, from whence it is forced into and through the city. Since this improvement has been in operation, no cases of the dread disease have been traceable to the water served by this department.

Some of the more interesting places, buildings and institutions about the City of Erie are the following:

Old Teel House, still standing on the southwest corner of Ninth and Peach Streets, is amongst the oldest structures in the city. It has still the old lumber and character which it received at its building years ago. It stood along side of one of the roads leading south from the little settlement of Erie, and past it traveled many of the celebrities who made a call at Erie. It has later been known as the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Whitman, Mrs. Whitman being a direct descendant of John Teel, the pioneer who settled there and built it.

Reed House, the old hostelry of the Reed Family proprietorship, now occupies the same site as the one erected by the Reeds, and is not much changed in its outward appearance from what it was in those early days. It has suffered the ravages, and experienced the rejuvenation incident to several disastrous fires. In the southeast corner of it the present First National Bank had its banking house for some years, and occupied that room when the building was burned. The big hotel has always been a popular place, well known throughout the country.

The Old Dickson House, still standing at the southeast corner of French and Second streets, was erected about 1812, and is one of the very few oldest buildings still to be found about the city. Mr. Dickson had been, in his earlier life a British tar serving under Lord Nelson. Coming to Erie he had constructed the large frame building still standing, where he conducted a popular tavern to which resorted travelers and sailors for some years. The early boat landings being close below it at the foot of French Street, made this a very convenient stopping place for all. It is said that Commodore Perry occupied, for a time, the two

west rooms of the tavern, on the second floor. Mr. Newton McCreary, when almost an hundred years of age, related how his father took him as a little boy into the old tavern, showed him about it, and told him of having helped build Perry's fleet in the harbor, and of Perry living in the old Dickson House while here. Perry, however, had his official headquarters in the Buehler House, located at the northeast corner of Third and French streets—the house in which the County of Erie was later organized.

In view of its ancient character, its associations with the very early history of the settlement at the harbor, of its connection with Lafayette's visit and historic banquet, and of the tradition of Perry having made it his Erie homeplace, a sentiment developed which crystalized into the purchase of the old house and its appurtenant lot by the City of Erie, which has dedicated the whole to public purposes as a memorial to the historic occurrences which have been enacted in and about it. Its location is one of a commanding and interesting view of most of the sites where much of the history associated with Presque Isle has taken place. The city has commenced gathering momentoes of historic happenings, and the old house is expected shortly to become a repository of much that is curious and interesting concerning pioneer Erie.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tracks now run through, nearly, the site of the old French Fort, and the later English one, at the foot of Parade Street. The place has been vastly changed since the military occupied it; the railroad having taken toll of a part of the site, and a large brickyard later removing a great area of the old parade ground which gave name to the street running south from it. Some of the clay which was soaked with the life-blood of patriotic soldiers when the Pontiac Indians destroyed the place, are, in the form of bricks, to be found in the walls of many State Street building fronts. Upon the site of the old fort was placed the "Erie Stone" by the surveyors, as the beginning point for the surveys which defined the streets, blocks and lots of the City of Erie. The old stone itself is now preserved in the Erie Public Museum. Down at the foot of the hill at this spot, as the place then was, and upon the beach of the bay, was where the old French explorers and military landed on their way to the "La Belle Riviere"; where Chevalier Le Mercier landed in April, 1753, on his discovery of Presque Isle Bay; where the French landed their canoes, their bateaux, and their great cargoes destined for the Ohio River posts; from there they went the tortuous way to Fort

LeBoeuf, bearing their canoes, their bateaux, and their burdens of munitions and other supplies; there the soldiers beheld the Indians emerge from the forest into the little clearing around the post and begin their attack in Pontiac's time; there General Israel Putnam, and many another celebrated personage walked out to the brink of the hill and looked earnestly and with interest out over the blue waters of the harbor, which the French declared was the finest spot in nature; there came the first American pioneers and settlers; to that hallowed spot came Perry and his heroes; and there was builded the first white folks structures in this county. These and many more hallowed and historical associations cluster around and upon the place which saw the birth of our county-seat, and the beginnings of American occupation. It should be a revered shrine for every thoughtful citizen; and its place in our county's history should be more stressed than it is, in the schools, and in our reflections of what we owe to the exertions of the forefathers.

Second Street, midway between State and French streets, was crossed by a very formidable gully, with a small streamlet gurgling along northward at its bottom. This chasm was crossed in the early days by a substantial foot bridge of ample width for travelers along Second Street. On the occasion of Lafayette's visit to Erie on June 3, 1825, no suitable banquet hall could be found in the town to do justice to the occasion. But John Dickson, proprietor of the Dickson House near by was equal to the occasion. He it was who conceived the idea of utilizing the Second Street bridge, one hundred and seventy-feet in length, for a temporary hall. Here he set the long tables and spread above them the sails taken from the British ships of Commodore Perry and his men in the Battle of Lake Erie. Flowers and evergreens in profusion decked the place and the tables, which presented a scene of indescribable attractiveness.

General Lafayette was making a trip from New Orleans to New York, and arrived at Waferford by boat from Pittsburg on June 2, 1825. Here he was entertained and feted, staying that night in Waterford. The next morning he was met at Waterford by an escort of honor composed of leading Erie citizens, and the party accompanied him over the road now known as the Waterford Pike; not over the "Old French Road" now known most of its way as the "Perry Highway." They came on down through the settlement around Seth Reed's homestead now known as Kearsarge, over the present Edinboro Road down Nicholson Hill to

Federal Hill (Eagle Village, or Twenty-sixth and Peach streets), and here they were met by an escort of the military. Thence down through the dense woods of that time substantially over what is now Peach Street, Turnpike Street and State Street to its foot, where a salute was fired from the Navy Yard at the foot of Peach Street (where the gas works now are located), being at the mouth of Lee's Run, where Perry had built the Porcupine, the Tigress, and Scorpion of his fleet. Repairing to Captain Daniel Dobbin's home on the northeast corner of Third and State streets, one of the most pretentious homes in the town at that time, an address of welcome was delivered whereupon the party was conducted to the home of Mr. Thomas G. Colt to meet the ladies of the town. He proved a most popular person with them.

The dinner on the great bridge being now prepared, all resorted thither and were seated under the canvas canopy around the sumptuous banqueting tables on the bridge in full view of the sparkling waters of Presque Isle Bay, and all about them the bunting, the flags of the new country the General had assisted so materially in creating, and the flowers, plants and evergreens in great profusion, made it a dinner such as the town had never witnessed, and it is doubtful if it has since witnessed one of more interest and exquisite beauty. As the little town did not then have more than some thousand people in it, the affair was one of considerable ambition for its people, and one long to be remembered by the people as well as by the General and his son, who accompanied him. The weather was perfect, the guests in exceptionally happy mood, and General Lafayette's toast was most heartily received and applauded. His toast on that accosion was: "Erie: A name that has a great share in American glory; may this town ever enjoy a proportionate share in American prosperity and happiness."

It has been said that General Lafayette spent a night here in the home of Captain Daniel Dobbins; but it is believed that he proceeded on to Buffalo that same afternoon, leaving at about three o'clock by carriage, and accompanied by an escort of Erie citizens to Portland, New York, where his party went aboard the steamboat Superior, and sailed to Buffalo.

Some of the toasts proposed at this memorable banquet were "The President of the United States," "Ex-presidents," "Bolivar, the Liberator," "General George Washington," "The Surviving Heroes of the Revolution," "The Greeks," and lastly, "General Lafayette—In youth a hero, in

maturity a sage, in advanced life an example to the present and future generations."

Foot of French Street, the place where used to be the regular boat landings; where early travelers were wont to land, and pass on up the hill to the little town. Entertainment was found at the Dickson House, on the southeast corner of Second and French streets; the Buehler House on the northeast corner of Third and French streets; and other lesser places of public entertainment. Presque Isle Tavern had, in the very early days, almost a monopoly of the public trade. It was east of the landing of French Street, but right at the original landing by the old fort. The old tavern later erected by Colonel Seth Reed for his son Rufus S., at the southwest corner of Second and Parade streets, accommodated guests also for many years. The Bell House at Sixth and French streets, built by William Bell in 1805, on the site of the present Becker Block; The American Hotel, where the Erie Trust Company Building now stands; The Dobbins House on the northeast corner of Third and State streets; The Farmer's Hotel, at Fifth and French streets, built in 1820, by James Duncan; the Laird House, built on the southwest corner of Eighth and State streets by Thomas Laird in 1829, and removed in 1867; the Park House, built by John Morris in 1829 on the corner of Park Row and Central (or Perry) Square, the present site of the City Hall. Later places of entertainment were provided by the Lafayette House on the west side of French Street near Fifth Street; the Erie House, on the west side of French Street at Front Street, kept by John Zimmerly and later used by the Bethel Association; the United States Hotel, was a large brick hostelry on the northeast corner of French and Second streets, kept by George W. Reed and others; the Canal House, was located on the canal at Fourth Street; while at Fifth Street on the Canal was the Cronenberger House; the Franklin House was at Second and State Streets, and near Second on the east side of French was the Sunbury House; the Western Hotel on Eighth Street at the canal; and the Eagle Hotel on the northeast corner of Park Row and State Street, later becoming Brown's Hotel when Hiram L. Brown re-constructed it after the fire of April 1, 1851, had consumed it, and in 1869 changed to the Ellsworth House when it was acquired by Colonel Ellsworth. It occupied the present vacant corner west of the Reed House, and was a most pretentious hotel of five stories in heighth. The site is now the property of the William L. Scott estate.

The Garrison Grounds situated back of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and overlooking the entrance of the harbor as well as the open lake, was fortified by a detail of soldiers from General Anthony Wayne's army. This detail was in command of Captain Russell Bissell who arrived here in July, 1795, and immediately commenced the work of constructing military works upon the commanding lake bank north of the Soldiers' Home. The harbor entrance in those days came in close to this bank, and then swept northwestardly towards Misery Bay into the harbor. This point was therefore the logical and most practical

OLD BLOCKHOUSE, ERIE, PA.

point for the location of a system of harbor defenses. The timber was first cut down, and the place cleared for the military works, in order that full observation could be had of any approach to the works from the south. An earthen breastwork was constructed along the brink of the bank, and the space behind it, for a considerable space, was enclosed with a substantial stockade, within which they built two—possibly three—log houses, one of which being a two-story block house having the second story projecting out over the first story far enough to enable those within to look down upon, and to fire at, any persons who had gained that place for hostile purposes. They ultimately, that season, managed to clear a ten acre tract about the fortifications, to enable them to cultivate the ground for their own sustenance, and to push the forest screen back so much the farther in case of an attack from that quarter. However, this

fortification was never called into duty for battle purposes, as the Indians had been fully and finally subdued, and peace upon the Great Lakes has been maintained ever since the Battle of Lake Erie. This military position was in full sight of the one across the creek where the Old French Fort had been years ago. The channel from the harbor into the lake then flowed close under the bank, through the flats now pastured and gardened below the hill, as will be seen from the early map of Presque Isle Bay published elsewhere in this work. It is said that the sole remaining relic of Captain Bissell's original works here, is the old well near the block-house, which is still used by the veterans around the Home.

Here also occurred the death of General Anthony Wayne, in the fall of 1796, when he came into the harbor on his return from his Indian campaigns in the western country seeking treatment for a serious attack of gout. He was so ill when he landed from the small vessel which brought him from Detroit, that he was confined to his bed in the second story of the blockhouse, the best accommodation available here at the time; for be it remembered that then there were but very few pioneer families scattered in the woods hereabouts. One of his army surgeons who served with him in his Maumee campaign against the Indians was then stationed at Fort LaFayette, and was immediately sent for to attend him. But the surgeon, Dr. J. C. Wallace, although making all haste, learned at Franklin that his distinguished patient was dead. General Wayne died in the log blockhouse on the garrison grounds on Dec. 15, 1796. He directed that in case of his death, his body be buried at the foot of the flagstaff, in the basement of the blockhouse, and his wishes were faithfully carried out. The present blockhouse stands over the place of his burial, the writer having seen the crossed timbers which formed the anchorage of the old flagstaff, in the bottom of the excavation which later revealed the place; and the present blockhouse stands as a memorial upon the spot where the gallant fighter fought his last fight. When his son later came to remove his body to the home burial lot, the body was found in a remarkable state of preservation. The flesh was removed from the bones, and buried in the old sepulcher at the foot of the flagstaff; but the bones were removed to his old home in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. General Wayne has, therefore, the distinction of occupying two sepulchers, far removed from each other; but ours is the honor of having with us the original place of his burial with military honors, within a military post, wherein he had expired. Here, too, is a spot of

hallowed memory, and one which forms a shrine for our patriotic observances. Here we citizens of the county of which he had so gallantly fought the Indians, should in all reverence resort from time to time, and pay our obeisance and reverence to his gallant memory; and this spot should be consecrated and reconsecrated by our patriotic and sympathetic respects and care.

Buehler House.—The site of the old Buehler House, later the Rees House, and still later the McConkey House, on the northeast corner of Third and French Streets, being associated with Commodore Perry's Headquarters while his fleet was being built in our harbor, is entitled to our thoughtful appreciation; but still more is it an honored spot as being the site of the organization of the County of Erie on April 2, 1803, and the formation and holding of the first court in the Buehler House which then occupied the corner, surrounded by a post and rail fence of pioneer days. Here Judge Jesse Moore held that first court, and here, and in the house of Conrad Brown opposite the Buehler House, and in a log building on the corner of Holland and Second Streets, which latter was sometimes used as a jail, the courts continued to be held until the erection of a court house in the public park. Here, and at the two houses mentioned, as well as at the first court house in the park, the opening of the court was announced by the blowing of a horn by the court-crier. This site on the street corner calls for our reverent respect and due appreciation.

Perry's Fleet.—The sites of the building of Perry's Fleet, the one at the mouth of Lee's Run between Peach and Sassafras Streets, where the Porcupine, the Tigress and the Scorpion were built; and the mouth of Cascade Creek, at the present site of the Pittsburg Railroad Coal Docks, where the Lawrence, the Niagara and pilot boat Ariel had been built, constitute two historical spots dear to the hearts of all true citizens of this county. The Historical Society have erected markers near to these two places, reciting their importance in our historical life.

Perry Square is associated with a number of events and things which make it one of Erie's cherished places of resort. About where the present Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument stands, was built Erie County's first Court House, about 1807. On March 23, 1823, this building, with all of its public records and other contents, was destroyed by fire. This was a most appalling loss to the county and its citizens. This court house

was immediately succeeded by another building, erected upon the foundations of the first one, two stories in height, which served the county until 1853. In this second court house was held not alone the courts of the county, but meetings of the citizens, lectures and other public forms of entertainment. Political meetings were convoked here, the famous "Railroad War" meetings were perhaps about the last public gatherings held in it; while practically every church organization was formed within its walls, and many of their first meetings held in it.

Just north of this building was the old County Poor House; while to the south of it was conducted for many years a commodious Market House with a columned veranda running entirely around it. In this second court house was held the trials of many famous cases, amongst them that of the murderer, Henry Francisco, sentenced by Judge Henry Shippen on Nov. 11, 1837, and hung by Sheriff Andrew Scott on March 9, 1838, in the jail-yard on the site of the present court house. The second execution for murder was that of Edwin Dewitt Heidler on Aug. 8, 1899, after his sentence by Judge Walling in 1897, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Levi H. Kreider on May 1, 1896.

Niagara, the rehabilitated battleship and only survivor to this day of Perry's famous fleet, lies at her dock in the west canal basin alongside of State Street pretty well down to the end. She represents faithfully the primitive vessels which were then used on these lakes, and is a most interesting object to those who are at all interested in historical matters.

Wolverine, the modern name for the good old ship, "The Michigan", is usually at one of the wharves at the foot of State Street. She is the first iron boat built by the United States, and is probably the most ancient vessel owned by the government which is still in service. She is used as a patrol boat, and somewhat as a training school for the navy.

Massasauga Point is of interest as being the last village of the Indians in this county, so far as known. Here was a small village of Senecas as late as the early spring of 1795; likewise another upon Millcreek near its mouth; another a little south and east of Waterford, and still another at Cranesville. They were small villages of some 20 to 30 families, but General Wayne's defeat of their forces on the Maumee effectually quieted the red men, and very shortly, during the summer of 1795, they seem to have removed themselves from this county, excepting for an occasional straggler passing through.

Presque Isle Bay is, of course, one of the show places, and points of practical interest, in and about the city. Nearly every tourist and traveler who stops at all in the city, makes a point of going to the foot of State Street for a look across the harbor from which Fighting Perry sailed with his gallant crews.

The Hammermill Paper Company's mills in the northeastern corner of the city are known the world over for the writing paper they make from spruce pulp-wood brought in by lake boats.

CAPT. CHARLES V. GRIDLEY

Presque Isle Peninsula has long been a wilderness into which only the hardy dared venture. It is now being converted into one of the most picturesque parks in the land, with ponds, drives, boulevards, and shrubbery in profusion. Here picnickers will delight to come for a summer outing; and here will the tourists and summer visitors delight to ride and stroll by the shores of the lake, or along the equally delightful margin of the harbor.

Captain Charles V. Gridley's sepulcher in the extreme northwestern corner of Lakeside Cemetery close by the bank of the lake he loved so well, is within the sacred Gridley Circle, where his only son, John P. Vin-

cent Gridley, who had become a Captain of Marines, and was killed by an explosion on the Missouri, lies by his side. The father was in command of the Olympia in the squadron under Admiral Dewey, whose flagship she was. Although sick almost unto death Captain Gridley maneuvered his ship from its conning tower, into its assigned place before the Spanish defenses of Cavite. His Admiral called to him from the deck, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley", and the storm of shot from our fleet at once spoke the doom of the ancient fortress. At the close of the battle, when the Spanish had surrendered, the captain came from the tower in an almost dying condition due to the fearful suffering he endured from the terrific concussions all about him. Although all haste was made in forwarding him to his home, he never again saw it, for he died at Kobe, Japan, from where his body was forwarded to Erie, and given a soldier's burial with the blue jackets and marines from the old ship Michigan, and the veterans from the Strong Vincent Post of the G. A. R. and the Soldiers' Home about him. He was buried in the beautiful evening of July 13, 1898; and just as the last note of taps was sounded, the glorious sun dipped behind the horizon in a wondrous glory.

His grave is surrounded by four of the ancient guns taken from the Navy Yard at Cavite, and sent here for the purpose by the government he had served, and each with its name and date of manufacture handsomely engraved upon it. They are the Trajano, 1777, at Barcelona; Yerraska at Barcelona in 1788; the Manahem at Seville in 1792; and the Hypocrates at Seville in 1798.

The Land Lighthouse site with its old tower minus the lantern, is just east of the harbor entrance, up on the high lake bank. The first lighthouse built here cost $3,000. In 1858 a new tower was built; but its foundations proving defective, a further expenditure of some $33,000 was required in making them safe. This tower was 67 feet from its water-table to the focal plans of the lens, and 127 feet above the lake level. The lens for this structure was manufactured in Paris and cost $7,000 delivered in New York. It had a fixed white light which could be seen for 17 nautical miles. The site was used for a lighthouse from 1818 until 1880, when in spite of great protest it was discontinued, but soon re-established and operated until 1885, when it was finally discontinued, and its lantern shortly after taken away.

The keepers were, Captain John Bone, 1818; Robert Kincaide, 1833; Griffith Henton, 1841; Eli Webster, 1841; James W. Miles, 1849; John

Graham, 1854; Gen. James Fleming, 1858; A. C. Landon, 1858; John Goalding, 1861; George Demond, 1864; A. J. Fargo, 1871; George W. Miller, 1885, who served until the light was discontinued.

The Beacon Light was erected on the north pier head of the channel entrance in 1830, and the keepers of its light have been: William T. Downs, Benjamin Fleming, John Hess, Leonard Vaughan, George W. Bone, Richard P. Burke, Frank Henry in 1869; Charles D. Coyle, 1884; Robert Hunter, 1889; Thomas L. Wilkins, 1898.

The Flash Light, or Presque Isle Light, is a well-known light on the north shore of the peninsula, and was built in 1873.

LIGHTHOUSE BUILT IN 1866

The U. S. Weather Office, located in the upper story of the Commerce Building at Twelfth and State Streets, is a place of interest which should be more appreciated and oftener visited by the people.

The Court House, on Sixth Street just west of Perry Square, is a notable example of pure Corinthian architecture, built after the plans of Mr. Porter, a Philadelphia architect. Preparations were made for its construction in 1852, and were proceeded with until a commodious building, composed entirely of stone, brick and lumber produced within our own county, had been completed upon the place where had formerly stood the county jail. Its cost was $60,000, and at the beginning the building was disfigured by a tower upon the south end of its roof, built to accommodate the bell and a large town clock. These were later removed, and the symmetry of the building restored to classical lines. The

cut stone as well as the floor flagging were produced from the Howard Quarries in Franklin township.

The county offices were placed within this court house building, instead of in a separate building as in its predecessor in the park. Owing to the lesson learned by the recent fire, and the complete loss of the public records, every effort was made to have this building a fire-proof one. In 1889-90 a substantial wing to the east of the main building was erected, and already the need for still further extensions is apparent in order to provide room for the growing mass of public records, and for the use of public officers and the courts.

COURTHOUSE BUILT IN 1824

The County Jail is located just in the rear of the Court House, and in close connection with it. It was erected in 1850, and in 1869 was thoroughly remodeled at an expense of $39,671. It is the third jail building of this county, just as the court house is the third court house in the county. The first jail was a little log building on the southwest corner of Second and Holland Streets. The second was of brick on the site of the present court house, and was built in 1830. The present jail has in it accommodations for the sheriff's residence, and fronts upon Fifth Street, where the entrance is. Its total cost has been approximately $60,000 besides repairs.

The first jailor was Robert Irvin, followed by John Gray, James Gray, William Judd, Robert Kincaid, Cornelius Foy, and others.

The Federal Building, which houses the Post Office, the United States Courts, and the Customs and other Revenue Offices, is a most substantial building at the south side of Perry Square and on the east side of State Street. It was built from April, 1885, to 1887, inclusive, by Henry Shenk for the government. It is located upon the site of the mansion built by Rufus S. Reed, which had later been occupied by Dr. William Faulkner. The Reed mansion was standing upon the lot when it was bought by the government, which paid the sum of $36,000 for the property, and spent $250,000 in the construction of the building. It is said that this building was erected and equipped wholly within the appropriation made for it by Congress. Congressman Watson, in 1882, secured the first appropriation of $150,000 for it, and Congressman Samuel M. Brainerd later secured an additional $100,000 for the purpose.

Some of the Erie postmasters have been James Wilson from Jan. 1, 1801; John Hay, July 1, 1804; John Gray, Jan. 1, 1809; Robert Knox, Oct. 14, 1811; James Hughes, May 21, 1828; Robert Cochran, Feb. 26, 1833; Smith Jackson, June 20, 1840; Andrew Scott, Sept. 13, 1841; Robert Cochran, July 23, 1845; Thomas H. Sill, April 17, 1849; B. F. Sloan, May 13, 1853; Joseph M. Sterrett, March 27, 1861; Isaac B. Gara, April 8, 1869; Thomas M. Walker, July 10, 1876; Isaac Moorhead, Sept. 15, 1879 (who died in office June 4, 1881); E. W. Reed, July 1, 1881; Henry C. Shannon, April 9, 1885; John C. Hilton, May 28, 1889; Charles S. Clarke, May 10, 1894; Isadore Sobel, March 29, 1898; John T. Brew, 1914; Samuel L. Gilson, June, 1917; Turner W. Shacklett, Jan. 1, 1918; Joseph A. Hanley, Feb. 1, 1919.

Erie City Hall, fronting 124 feet on Peach Street and 64 feet on Seventh Street, and thence through to South Park Row, finally gathered the various city departments under one roof—with the exception of the water department, which occupied offices in it for a time, but later secured a fine lot on the southeast corner of Seventh and French Streets. Up to this time councils had been without a permanent place, occupying first one place of meeting and then another; and the other officers had quarters apart from each other. Upon Philip A. Becker taking office as Mayor, he bent his energies towards accomplishing a suitable city building in which the city administration could find a home. He succeeded in having the corner stone of the new building laid July 31, 1884, after the plans of David K. Dean, a local architect. It now houses the Police Department, Department of Health, City Treasurer, City Controller, Mayor,

City Electrician, City Engineer, Headquarters for the Erie Fire Department, and the Select and Common Councils with their clerks.

The Home of General Charles M. Reed was one of the notable homes in the city during his lifetime. He was the son of Rufus S. Reed, and grandson of Colonel Seth Reed, a pioneer in the city. After the death of his widow, Harriet, the property became the home of the Erie Club.

The Water-Works is a spot of peculiar interest to all, for several reasons. One of them is that it is located upon the water front, and affords a most charming outlook over the harbor. Then, too, the swimming pool in the summer, and the State Fish Hatchery in the spring, are added attractions to the sightseer. Water-Works Park on the peninsula is a place of much resort in the summer.

ERIE ACADEMY

The Steel Pier which continues State Street out into the waters of the bay, is a two-story steel structure of permanent construction. It is a public steamboat landing, and affords a most interesting place to while away some leisure time. Close by will be found the Steamer Michigan (now Wolverine) and the old Niagara. Its construction was completed in 1909, and its dedication occurred in June of that year. Its cost is said to have been $150,000 appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania.

PUBLIC DOCK, ERIE, PA.

Some Erie City Justices of the Peace and Aldermen Since 1823.

Names.	Commissioned.
George Moore	March 26, 1823
Giles Sanford	Dec. 13, 1823
E. D. Gunnison	March 15, 1825
Wm. Kelley	Aug. 1, 1828
Richard O. Hulbert	July 1, 1832
James McConkey	Nov. 27, 1835
Jos. M. Sterrett	Jan. 15, 1836
A. W. Brewster	Oct. 26, 1837
Gideon J. Ball	March 8, 1838
A. B. Foster	March 3, 1838
Christian Heck	April 14, 1840
Geo. Kellogg	April 14, 1840
Halsey Pelton	April 11, 1843
S. Merwin Smith	April 10, 1849
John A. Tracy	April 10, 1849
John Sweeney	June 25, 1850
Wilson Laird	May 10, 1852
A. A. Craig	April 16, 1853
Henry Gingrich	April 13, 1853
Wm. Thornton	June 21, 1855
J. F. Downing	April 14, 1857
E. Camphausen	April 13, 1859
Frederick Curtze	April 10, 1860

Gustav Jarecki _____May 24, 1862
F. W. Koehler _____April 14, 1863
Geo. W. Gunnison ___April 12, 1864
Samuel Cummins ____April 11, 1865
E. P. Bennett _____April 12, 1866
P. B. Honecker_____April 14, 1868
Geo. P. Griffith _____Nov. 6, 1869
Geo. D. Buckley _____April 20, 1871
M. Detzel _____April 20, 1871
G. A. Ebisch _____April 20, 1871
F. P. Liebel _____April 25, 1871
James Skinner _____April 20, 1871
Louis Rosenzweig ___April 9, 1872
P. Diefenbach _____April 15, 1873
Wilson King _____March 14, 1874
M. M. Moore _____March 14, 1874
Thos. Crowley _____March 13, 1875
F. Schlaudecker ____March 13, 1875
John Ferrier _____April 11, 1876
C. Swalley _____April 11, 1876
Sam Woods _____April 11, 1876
James R. Burns ____March 17, 1877
Adam Acheson _____April 18, 1878
Jos. W. Kelso _____July 6, 1878
A. A. Freeman _____April 9, 1881
Daniel McMahon _____Dec. 3, 1883
Reinhard Zimmer ___April 6, 1883
Julius Koenig _____Sept. 21, 1885
Clark M. Cole _____April 8, 1886
H. H. Stricker _____April 5, 1888
Jos. P. Hollen _____May 18, 1892
Jacob E. Swap _____April 16, 1894
Albert J. Doerr _____April 16, 1895

Boards of Early Fire Commissioners.

Feb. 22, 1826—Active Fire Company
1837—Red Jacket Fire Company
1839—Perry Fire Company
1839—Eagle Fire Company
1844—Mechanics, No. 3
1848—Vulcan
1852—Phoenix Hook and Ladder
1861—Parade Street Company
Up to April 7, 1884—Mayor and Councils

Early Erie Water Commissioners.

1867 to 1868—Wm. L. Scott
1867 to 1872—Henry Rawle
1867 to 1879—Wm. W. Reed
1868 to 1872—John C. Selden
1876 to 1877—Matthew R. Barr
1872 to 1878—John Gensheimer
1877 to 1881—M. Liebel
1878 to 1881—J. M. Bryant
1879 to 1885—G. W. F. Sherwin
1881 to 1887—Benjamin Whitman
1885 to 1890—George W. Starr
1886 to 1891—C. Kessler
1887 to —C. J. Brown
1891 to —Wm. Hardwick
1892 to —T. W. Shacklett

Early Street Names in Erie.

Buffalo Street, later changed to Eighteenth Street.
Greene Street, later changed to Nineteenth Street.

Monroe Street, later changed to Twentieth Street.
Simpson Street, later changed to Twenty-first Street.
Brown Street, later changed to Twenty-second Street.
Washington Street, later changed to Twenty-third Street.
Franklin Street, later changed to Twenty-fourth Street.
Eagle Street, later changed to Twenty-fifth Street.
South Street, later changed to Twenty-sixth Street.
Water Street, later changed to Twenty-eighth Street (formerly Arbuckle Road).
Beech Lane, later changed to Wayne Street.
Ash Lane, later changed to Ash Street.
Hickory Lane, later changed to Fifth Street.
Birch Lane, later changed to Sixth Street.
Maple Lane, later changed to Seventh Street.
Ironwood Lane, later changed to Eighth Street.
Dogwood Lane, later changed to Ninth Street.
Elm Lane, later changed to Tenth Street.
Locust Lane, later changed to Eleventh Street.
Pear Lane, later changed to Twelfth Street.
State Lane, later changed to State Street—Twelfth to Twenty-sixth Streets.
French Lane, later changed to French Street—Twelfth to Twenty-sixth Streets.
Holland Lane, later changed to Holland Street—Twelfth to Twenty-sixth Streets.
German Lane, later changed to German Street—Twelfth to Twenty-sixth Streets.

Erie Streets as They Existed in 1837.

East Avenue, Beech Lane, Ash Lane, Parade Street, French Road, Russell Road (now Wattsburg Road), German, Holland, French, State, Turnpike, Peach, Sassafras, Myrtle, Chestnut, Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, Liberty, Plum, Cascade, Raspberry, Cranberry, a road from mouth of Millcreek north across the sand beach, Millcreek Street, "Road to the Lighthouse" along the bluff south of Bluff Street from Parade to Lighthouse, Bluff Street, Commercial Street, Water Street, Front Street, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, Short Street.

Some Early County Commissioners.

1803-4, John Vincent, Abiather Crane, James Weston.
1804-5, William Clark; 1804-6, James Lowry; 1804-7, John Phillips.
1805-8, John Hay; 1806-9, John McCreary; 1807-10, John Boyd.
1808-11, Francis Brawley; 1809-12, Thomas Forster; 1810-13, John Salsbury.
1811-14, Henry Taylor; 1812-15, Thomas Wilson; 1813-16, Thomas Forster.
1813-15, John Grubb; 1814-17, Henry Taylor; 1815-18, Robert McClelland.
1816-19, Thomas Forster; 1817-20, Robert Brown; 1818-21, George Moore.
1819-22, Stephen Woolverton; 1820-23, George Nicholson; 1821-24, Thomas Forster.
1822-25, Henry Colt; 1823-26, Alex. McCloskey; 1824-27, John Morris.
1825-28, John Salsbury; 1826-28, William Benson; 1827-30, James M. Moorhead.
1828-29, Myron Hutchinson; 1828-31, Albert Thayer; 1829-31, Joseph M. Sterrett.
1830-33, James Pollock; 1831-34, Thomas R. Miller; 1832-35, John McCord.
1833-36, James Love; 1834-37, Stephen Skinner; 1835-38, James Miles.
1836-39, Samuel Low; 1837-39, Thomas Sterrett; 1838-41, William E. McNair.

Chiefs of Erie Fire Department.

Department organized in 1851.

1851 —S. T. Nelson.
1852 —A. P. Durlin.
1853 —G. A. Bennett.
1854 —James Kennedy.
1855 —J. B. Gunnison.
1856 —Thomas Magill.
1857-58—G. A. Bennett.
1859-61—William Murray.
1862-64—G. A. Bennett.
1865-66—J. S. Stafford.
1867 —Frederick Gingenbach.
1868 —William Murray.
1869-70—G. A. Bennett.
1871-76—James S. Irwin.
1877-93—J. S. Moser.
1894 —John J. McMahon.
—M. J. Duerner.

Roll of Erie City Mayors.

Erie chartered as a city April 14, 1851.

1851 —Thomas G. Colt.
1852 —Murray Whallon.
1853-54—Alfred King.
1855-56—Wilson Laird.

1857 —James Hoskinson.
1858 —Wilson Laird.
1859-61—Sherburn Smith.
1862-64—Prescott Metcalf.
1865 —F. F. Farrar.
1866 —W. L. Scott.
1867-70—Orange Noble.
1871 —W. L. Scott.
1872-73—Charles M. Reed.
1874-75—Henry Rawle.
1876 —John W. Hammond.
1877 —Selden Marvin.
1878-80—D. T. Jones.
1881-82—Joseph McCarter.
1883-84—P. A. Becker.
1885 —F. F. Adams (Resigned).
1886 —F. A. Mizener (Elected by Council).
1887-88—John C. Brady.
1889-93—Charles S. Clarke.
1893-95—Walter Scott.
1896-98—Robert J. Saltsman.
1899-01—John Depinet.
1902-04—Wm. Hardwick.
1905-06—Robert J. Saltsman.
1906-12—M. Liebel, Jr.
1912-16—Wm. J. Stern.
1916-24—Miles Kitts.
1924- —Jos. C. Williams.

Members of the First Erie City Councils.

1851—Thomas G. Colt, Mayor, presiding.

Select Council—Jonas Gunnison, Clerk; C. McSparren, William M. Gallagher, F. Schneider, John Zimmerly, S. M. Carpenter, A. W. Brewster.

Common Council—James D. Dunlap, President; William P. Trimball, Clerk; Wilson King, James Skinner, Thomas Dillon, Samuel W. Keefer, Daniel G. Landon, Adam Acheson, L. Momeyer, O. D. Spafford, A. A. Craig, Prescott Metcalf, Josiah Kellogg.

1852—Murray Whallon, Mayor, presiding.

Select Council—W. H. Sherman, Clerk; F. Schneider, D. G. Landon, P. Sennett, John Zimmerly, J. B. Smyth, A. P. Durlin.

Common Council—William S. Lane, President; William Thornton, Clerk; S. W. Keefer, W. B. Hayes, J. H. Riblet, G. J. Morton, J. W. Duggan, C. Siegel, F. Mutterer, D. D. Walker, J. B. Gunnison, H. P. Mehaffey, John Graham.

CHAPTER XVI

FIRST MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

EARLY MILLS AND SHOPS IN ERIE—EARLY COUNTY MILLS.

Undoubtedly the first enterprise in the county of a manufacturing character, unless the French had done something in a desultory way, was the saw-mill constructed at the mouth of Millcreek, in the present city of Erie, by Captain Russell Bissell, of the United States Army, in 1796-97. He, with his soldiers, had been sent from Pittsburg a year or so before to protect settlers and engineers seeking to open this county for settlement, but had been held at Waterford for some time on account of the active resentment of the Indians to having a settlement made on the shores of our bay. He had brought with him "the irons for a mill", and used the little mill for sawing out lumber and timbers for the erection of dwellings, barracks, etc., on Garrison Hill for the use of the soldiers. This little mill no doubt gave name to the stream by the side of which it was built. It appears to have been operated until destroyed by fire in 1820. The dam which supplied it with power was on the creek above just about where Fourth Street would cross it.

Another mill was built on its site in 1831 by George W. Reed and William Himrod, timbers of which were still standing in 1860.

The second saw-mill was built by John Cochran on the same stream, but much farther south, in 1800, where the old Densmore, or Eliot, mills stood later. In 1801 a grist-mill was added to it, the whole being built of logs. John Teel reconstructed this mill by a regular frame in 1816, and it was operated thereafter by John Gray, his son James, Jonathan Baird, and John McClure. On the death of John Cochran in May, 1836, his son, Robert Cochran, succeeded to its ownership, but sold it in 1845 to General

Charles M. Reed, who, in turn, sold it to George A. Eliot. In 1850, Mr. Eliot turned it over to his son, John Eliot. Henry Shotwell bought it in March, 1871, who subsequently disposed of it to William Densmore.

A third saw-mill in Erie, was built by Robert Brotherton, in 1806, on Mill Creek still farther up, where the later "Hopedale Mills" and the still later "Gingrich Mills" were situated, above the present Twenty-sixth Street. John Gingrich soon after purchased the farm and the mills upon it, but, timber becoming scarce, the saw-mill was shut down. An oil mill was built there by C. Siegel, and when John Gingrich died, his son Henry came into the inheritance of it, and built the "Hopedale Flouring Mills" about 1850. Oliver & Bacon operated it for a time, but in 1865 Henry Gingrich resumed its operation. It has for some years been out of business.

In 1807, a fourth mill on this stream was put up by William Wallace and Thomas Forster, about 1807 or 1808, where the present Eighth Street crosses the old channel of the creek. About 1810 Rufus S. Reed bought it and added a grist-mill below it. About 1822, a carding and fulling-mill was added to these mills by George Moore, who had bought them. Along about 1834 or 1835, E. D. Gunnison bought these mills, and with his associate, Abraham Johnson, operated them under the name of "The Fairmount Mills", a name which is still well remembered by many of the present time. Some time later, Gunnison disposed of his interest in the business to John H. Walker, who turned the old carding and fulling-mill into a plaster mill, built a number of dwellings for his workmen, and then put up a large tannery opposite the mills. The old vats of this tannery were uncovered but a few years since south of Eighth Street. The tannery was later burned. Messrs. Liddell, Kepler & Co. became owners of the mill, who, in the spring of 1859, disposed of it to Phineas and O. E. Crouch who operated the grist-mills for many years. It has been used for other purposes now for some years.

A fifth mill was built by Rufus S. Reed on Parade Street between Fourth and Fifth Streets, in 1815. Its dam was just north of Sixth Street. He later added a distillery, and both were operated until his death. The old mill remained until well into the '70s.

Robert Large, in 1815, constructed a sixth mill for grinding purposes, near the corner of Eleventh and French Streets, deriving its power from a dam built in Mill Creek above Twelfth Street. The grist-mill not proving a success, he sold it to Alvah Flint, who turned it into a cloth

mill, with carding and fulling facilities. This mill operated until 1840, when the water-rights and mill site were purchased by Vincent, Himrod & Co., who established a foundry there, which later became known as The Erie City Iron Works. The place was disposed of when the iron company removed to the eastern part of the city, and became the site of the Ball Engine Works and Althof's Planing Mill. Both of these have long since been removed, and mercantile businesses have become established in their places.

Another grist-mill was built by the McNairs on State Street just south of the New York Central tracks in 1827. Its power was derived from the dependable waters of Ichabod Run, which came down into Mill Creek from the flats and bogs along the present Seventeenth Street. This mill soon quit business.

The Erie City Mill was built by McSparren & Dumars in 1849 near the same site, using the same water power; but was later moved to a point some distance south.

The Canal Mills, built by William Kelly between Fifth and Sixth Streets on the east side of Myrtle Street, were bought by Oliver & Bacon in 1865, which used for its power the surplus waters from the canal. It was operated by them for years, until converted into a factory for the manufacture of bicycles, which persisted for a short time, and went out of business entirely. The site of these mills is now built over with fine homes, and the old canal has long been a thing of the past.

The first tannery in Erie was put up near the beginning of the century by Ezekiel Dunning on Holland Street between Fifth and Sixth, and was afterwards long known as Sterrett's tannery, operating until 1852.

The second tannery was built in 1805 by Samuel and Robert Hays on the corner of Ninth and French Streets, and was operated there for years.

William Arbuckle, who had learned the tanning business from the Hays people, opened a tannery on his own account on Eighth Street just west of Myrtle Street in 1820, which continued for about ten years.

John Glover started a fulling-mill in 1830 on the northwest corner of Tenth and Myrtle Streets, which also ran for about ten years.

In 1814 Thomas Miller erected a small mill on the stream which flows down into the lake along the western limits of Glenruahd, for the making of linseed oil. When ready to operate, it was discovered that no one within convenient reach was raising flax in sufficient quantities to supply

his needs, and he converted it into a grist-mill. Its ruins were still to be seen some years since.

The Erie County Mills were built three miles south of the then Erie, using Mill Creek's waters for their power. They were built by Robert McCullough about 1802 for both sawing and grinding. This mill was just south of the present Glenwood Park, where a busy little settlement found a place for itself at the bend of the Waterford Plank Road. A brickyard was later established near by for making brick from the shale rock which abounds there.

Mills Outside the City of Erie.

But we must not overlook the pioneer enterprise of the settlers in other parts of the county. Mills sprang up in what we may now think were very strange places. But at the time they were erected to supply a very real need.

1797 saw two saw-mills put up in the county, the one at the mouth of Walnut Creek by Thomas Forster, and the other on LeBoeuf Creek close to where the present station of the P. & E. R. R. is now, by Robert Brotherton. Mr. Brotherton soon after, in 1802, added a grist-mill to his plant. These are considered the second and third saw-mills to be built in the county.

The fourth saw-mill in the county was built by Thomas Rees near the mouth of the Four-mile Creek in Harborcreek Township. It was for the use of the Pennsylvania Population Company in the better developing their lands.

A fifth saw-mill was built in Greenfield township on the waters of French Creek in 1799 by Leverett Bissell.

Other mills of various kinds erected throughout the county, after those first ones, included the following:

A grist-mill at the mouth of Walnut Creek by Thomas Forster in 1798; it is believed to have been the first grist-mill put up in the county;

1799, a mill on Spring Run, Girard Township, by Mr. Silverthorn;

1800, a saw- and grist-mill at Union City, by William Miles; this became known as Church's Mills, helping later to give name to the place, which first was known as Union Mills;

1800, a small grist-mill at the mouth of the Six-mile Creek by James Foulk;

1801, a saw-mill at the outlet of Conneauttee Lake by William Culbertson;

1802, a grist-mill near by the latter, by the same party, which was later the Taylor and Reeder Mill;

1801, a saw-mill at the mouth of Crooked Creek, Springfield Township, by Captain Holliday, to which he added, in

1803, a grist-mill at the same place;

1802-03, a saw-mill on the Four-mile Creek by John Riblet, Sr., a half mile south of the present Wesleyville;

1802, Mr. Lattimore, and also Mr. Boyd, built saw-mills in Waterford Township;

1803, a combination saw and grist-mill, about a half mile up from the mouth of the Twelve-mile Creek, by Captain Daniel Dobbins and James Foulk; Mr. Neely later secured it, and it went by the name of "Neeley's Mill"; from this mill was shipped from the mouth of the creek the first boatload of flour that went through the Erie Canal;

1803 to '06, a fulling mill at the mouth of Walnut Creek by "Fuller Sam McCreary";

1807, a grist-mill on the Sixteen-mile Creek in Northeast Township, by Colonel Tuttle, which later became known as the "Scouller Mill";

1814, a grist and saw-mill on Elk Creek by Peter Woolverton, known as the West Girard Mills;

1814, a saw-mill on Crooked Creek in Springfield Township, where later was the Line's Mills, by Amos Remington and Oliver Cross;

1815, a saw-mill at the north end of the Four-mile Creek gully in Harborcreek Township, south of Wesleyville, by William Saltsman;

1816, a saw-mill on Walnut Creek opposite the "Love School House", by James Love;

1816, a saw-mill on Mill Creek by Messrs. Foote and Parker;

1820, the grist-mill on Crooked Creek by Andrew Cochran, which was later known as "The Strong Mill";

1822, the mills at Lowville by Samuel Low;

1822, the mills at Wattsburg by William Miles, called after his father-in-law, the Wattsburg Mills;

1823, the mills on Bear's Creek, in Fairview Township, by Daniel Bear; these were later known as the Nason Mills;

The mills on Conneaut Creek in Springfield Township by Comfort Hay, later known as the Porter Mills;

A mill in Amity Township near Milltown by Captain James Donaldson, and another whose builder's name has been forgotten;

A grist-mill at Wesleyville by John Shattuck;

1824, a saw-mill in southern Greenfield Township by John Whiteside;

1825, a saw-mill at Wesleyville, by John Shattuck;

The mills at Wellsburg by Samuel Wells;

1826, the mills on Four-mile Creek by William Saltsman, later known as the Cooper Mills;

1830, a grist-mill on French Creek in Le Boeuf Township by George Burger;

1832, a grist-mill in Springfield Township by a Mr. Case known as the Line Grist-mill;

1839, the mills at Sterrettania by David S. Sterrett, on Elk Creek;

1840, a saw-mill in Le Boeuf Township by Mr. Moore;

1850, a mill in McKean Township at Branchville.

Some of the earliest mills we are unable to ascertain the dates of their construction, and yet are known as amongst the first of them; some of them are:

The Weigel Mills on the Ridge Road at Walnut Creek which were built by S. F. Gudtner;

The Elgin Mills on Beaver Dam Run by Joseph Hall;

A grist-mill on Le Boeuf Creek in Greene Township, by Jacob Brown;

The Backus Mill in Harborcreek Township on the Six-mile Creek;

A saw-mill was built by Michael Jackson, and a grist-mill by Amos King at Albion;

A carding and woolen mill was operating in 1810 in Harborcreek Township, where Mr. Cass later had a factory, south of Harborcreek village.

Iron Works, Etc.

A foundry for iron goods was built by Philetus Glas on the east side of the mouth of the Sixteen-mile Creek in 1824;

1830, a small factory for manufacturing castings for plows, saw-mill machinery, and low-priced stoves. This concern was the parent of several later concerns, and was located near the corner of Eleventh and State Streets in Erie. Its foreman was John Hubbard, an Englishman, and for a time after he had taken charge of the furnace, it is related of him that he would summon the townspeople, when his iron was melted and ready

to run off, by blowing a bugle, announcing the important event so that they could see the operation. This blast furnace only run a few years, and in 1840 an iron foundry, machine shop, and boiler shop were established near Twelfth and State Streets, out of which grew the Erie City Iron Works, one of the largest manufactories of engines and boilers in the world.

Various persons became associated with the firm operating that Eleventh Street furnace, and its successors, amongst them being Hinkley, Jarvis & Co., its founders; W. H. Johnson, James Sennett, Pardon Sennett, E. A. Lester, Walter Chester; Sennett & Co.; Sennett, Barr & Co.; Barr & Johnson; Barr, Johnson & Co.; Johnson, Black & Co.; Black & Germer; William Himrod, David Himrod, B. B. Vincent; Liddell, Hershey & Co. (composed of Walter J. F. Hershey, Liddell, Benjamin Hershey and John Fairbairn); George Selden and John H. Bliss.

This original enterprise became styled "The Old Furnace", operating until 1840, when W. H. Johnson, withdrawing from the firm of Johnson, Sennett & Co., persuaded William Himrod, David Himrod and B. B. Vincent to associate themselves with him, and they established "The New Furnace Company" between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets on State Street, the business being conducted under various names, Johnson, Himrod & Co.; Vincent, Himrod & Co.; Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead, and, lastly, the Chicago and Erie Stove Company, which later closed its career in the large stove works on the northwest corner of Twelfth and Sassafras Streets.

It was, however, in 1864, when Messrs. George Selden and John H. Bliss bought the interest of Mr. Joseph McCarter in the older furnace enterprise, that a new concern was inaugurated, under the name of "The Erie City Iron Works", which shortly became well known in the manufacturing world for the quality and capacity of its engines and boilers. It was one of the engines made by this company which drilled the first oil well near Titusville for Colonel E. L. Drake; they erected the iron work and the stills for the first oil refinery, which was established at Corry; and the tall standpipe of the Erie Water Works Commissioners at the foot of Chestnut Street, was undertaken and successfully completed by this company. Its engines and boilers are in use in practically every country on the face of the earth; and through them the name "Erie" has been well advertised.

CHAPTER XVII

EARLY ROADS.

FIRST SURVEY OF ERIETOWN IN 1789—FRENCH ROAD—FREEPORT ROAD—COUNTY ROADS—TOLL ROADS—PLANK ROADS—MAIL ROUTES—COACH LINES—SALT TRADE—CATTLE, SHEEP AND TURKEY DRIVING—PUBLIC ROAD HOUSES AND DROVE-YARDS.

Undoubtedly the first roads in this county were the old Indian Trails which had become more or less marked and defined in the years preceding the advent of the white man.

We find on the first official map of the City of Erie, surveyed in July of 1789 by John Adlum, Deputy State Engineer, the trail from the old French Fort (the northern terminus of the trail leading to the lake) to Lake LeBoeuf of sufficient character and importance to be laid down on that map as a "Road to LeBoeuf"; and leading westward from that trail from a point very nearly where the Erie Market House on State Street now stands, is another which is marked "Trail", no doubt an Indian way to points in the west. No doubt other trails were then to be found, and in common use by the Indians, from point to point in the great wilderness of forest which covered this county, for the Indians did a great deal of traveling, going from one Indian Nation or tribe to another, and from one hunting grounds or fishing resort to another quite frequently. Their war parties, too, were accustomed to follow well-known ways through the woods, which were ofttimes discernible only to the eyes of the Indians, or to those who were well skilled in woodcraft.

The first road in the county which we can credit to the construction of the white man, was that built by the French under the supervision of the French engineer, the Chevalier Le Mercier, in the early summer of

1753. Whether this one traversed the route west or east of Mill Creek out of Erie, we are not now prepared to say; for it is known that after a time this road became so well nigh impassable that a new one was cut, sometimes said to have been immediately adjoining the first one, but which might well have been over an entirely new route. Be that as it may, it was not long until there was used a road up the east side of Mill Creek, and another up the west side of that stream, extending to LeBoeuf, and thence to other places.

The legislature took a hand in the road problems of the county, by expressing the legislative wish to establish a thoroughfare from Erie to Philadelphia. To this end laws were passed in 1791 to open a road from Presque Isle to French Creek; and in 1795 another for a road from LeBoeuf to the Juniata River in Mifflin County. In 1796 Andrew Ellicott located the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike from LeBoeuf to Curwensville, in Clearfield County, traversing the route through Meadville and Franklin.

The first road opened by the Americans after the peace with England, was by Judah Colt for the Pennsylvania Population Company. This was in 1797 from Freeport, at the mouth of the Sixteen-mile Creek south to Colt's Station near Greenfield. This was continued from there to the forks of French Creek the following year, ending where Wattsburg now stands.

Another road, east of the preceding one to Wattsburg, was opened about 1800, from North East to Wattsburg through Greenfield.

About 1802, a road from Edinboro to Waterford, and from Waterford to Cranesville was opened.

In 1804, the road from North East, through Phillipsville, to Waterford was opened up.

In 1802 or 1803, the State opened up a road from the Delaware River through the northern tier of counties to Ohio.

In 1805, James McMahon surveyed the route for a road from Erie to Buffalo, known as The Buffalo Road. It seems to have been in use in the latter part of that year. But it was not opened as far as Peach Street that year, traffic using it to Wesleyville, where it diverged to the Lake Road, that being then the more direct way to the little settlement at the mouth of Mill Creek. It was not until 1812 that it was continued on to Peach Street over its present route, by the order of court. As it did not quite coincide with Eighteenth Street, and that being thought

the more desirable route, a very abrupt bend was made to swing the road down to that street. This road forms the principal street in the villages and boroughs along the route to Buffalo.

In 1805, the Ridge Road was opened in practically a direct line from Peach Street at Twenty-sixth Street westward to Cleveland. While it forms a practical continuation of the Buffalo Road, yet its terminus at Peach Street is eight squares further south than that of the Buffalo

HIGHWAY BRIDGE BETWEEN NORTH EAST AND STATE LINE

Road. It also forms the principal thoroughfare of the villages and boroughs through which it passes.

In 1806, the Lake Road was opened, its route extending within an eighth of a mile at some points, and at others some mile or more from the shore of the lake. It extends through the entire length of the county, and swings south into the Ridge Road just before it reaches Conneaut.

In 1805, a company was formed to construct a toll road between Erie and Waterford. Colonel Thomas Forster was the moving spirit in

this enterprise, to provide a better road than the route which was then being used over the French Road site. It became a link in the cross-state highway to Philadelphia. A toll-house was placed near where the city line crossed Peach Street prior to the last extension of the city limits, which was kept by Robert Brown. Another was kept by Martin Strong this side of Waterford on the summit of the route. This toll road commenced at the Ridge Road and Peach Street, and ended in Waterford. The enterprise was a good one for the stockholders for a few years, but by 1845 it returned them no money, and they abandoned it, although for a time the toll keepers continued to demand toll from the travelers who had occasion to use it. This road was known as the Waterford Turnpike, and passed south as a continuation of Peach Street, over Nicholson Hill, through Kearsarge, and up the hill after crossing Walnut Creek.

In 1850, another road company was incorporated as the Erie & Edinboro Plank Road Company. It adopted the route of the older Waterford Pike from Twenty-sixth Street and Peach to a point just south of Walnut Creek, where it turned more to the westward, through McKean, Branchville, and Compton's Corners, to Edinboro. The present Northwestern Railway now follows its route, and the state is completing its much-needed pavement.

The company graded the roadbed, and covered it with heavy planks. This constituted a fine roadway while it was kept in good repair; but it did not prove to be a profitable investment and the company made less and less repairs until abandoned in about 1869. The travel had been large, but the repairs required consumed the income, and this road became at last perhaps the worst road in the county. It was used during the oil days by freighters carrying great loads of oil to Erie, and as the road became worse and worse, additional teams were hitched to the wagons, until at last it was practically impossible to traverse the road at all.

As a verbal cartoon upon the condition of this road towards the last, it was related that a party of neighbors walking along the side of it to church one morning, beheld a man frantically working in the mud, who, on inquiry, said he was trying to save his team which was entirely hidden in the mud. Another story had it that the man was endeavoring to save his hat, but on inquiry stated it was the hat of his friend who had sunken in the mire. The friend being at last rescued, it was found that he had been riding a horse which had been under him when he himself

had been rescued. Thus had this road been derided before it finally became a charge upon the township.

In 1850 the Erie and Waterford Plank Road was commenced, and finished in 1851. This road was laid out over an entirely new route, southward from upper State Street, following the valleys of Millcreek, Walnut Creek and LeBoeuf Creek until it reached Waterford. This road had three toll gates on it, and although the road was well patronized, it never paid its investors, and it was abandoned to the townships after about 18 years of service.

At about the same time that these plank roads were being projected, the plank road was built from Waterford to Drake's Mills in Crawford County. It was built to prevent the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road from absorbing the traffic from the Erie and Waterford Plank Road. But it met the fate of the others.

In 1813 a road was constructed from Wesleyville eastward to Colt's Station, and thence to Mayville, New York. It was known, and still is, as the "Colt's Station Road".

The "Shunpike" was a road extending north from near Waterford to its intersection with the French Road, and was constructed by the Stage Company as an answer to a controversy over tolls by the toll roads. It was built about 1828.

In 1809 was built the Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road through Phillipsville, although not planked until a company known as the Erie & Wattsburg Plank Road Company was organized in 1851. Four toll gates were operated on this road. No toll has been collected since the spring of 1865, when a party of farmers, enraged at the condition of the road, started in and wrecked every toll gate on the road. They were threatened with dire consequences, but never tried.

In 1821-22 another road was opened up from Erie to a point near the Martin Hayes farm in Greene Township, known as the Lake Pleasant Road; and in 1826-27 the county continued it on past Lake Pleasant to French Creek, intersecting there the road from Wattsburg to Union.

The "Grubb Road" is a name which has received many erroneous interpretations by writers and speakers. Its name did not arise from the fact that many stumps had to be "grubbed" out of it, as that applied to all of our early roads. Neither did it supposedly arise from some imaginary relation of Captain John Grubb, who lived on Nicholson Hill south of the town. But it did arise from the fact that Thomas Grubb

had his big farm and his home upon the road which led north from McKean Corners to its intersection with the road from The Half-way House on the Ridge Road to Sterrettania. This road has always been known as "The Grubb Road" from this fact; although Mr. Grubb long since sold his farm there to the Pfeffer family, and removed to Mercer County.

As travel increased, individuals and companies were organized as transportation agencies, utilizing busses and stage coaches for the purpose. Mail was transported in the earlier days on foot, then on horseback, and finally by stage coach.

In 1826 stages were carrying mail and passengers between Erie and Pittsburg three times a week, until finally increased to a daily service.

In 1806 a mail route was started between Erie and Buffalo, carrying the mail once a week. In December of 1820, a line of stages, making weekly trips, began operating between Erie and Buffalo. The stage left Buffalo every Saturday at noon and reached Erie the next Monday at 6 p. m. The return trip left Erie at 6 a. m. every Tuesday and arrived at Buffalo at noon on Thursday. On Feb. 10, 1825, a daily mail coach commenced its trips between Erie and Buffalo, and shortly another started a daily service between Erie and Cleveland.

In 1827 a four-horse coach line was installed between Erie and Buffalo by a company headed by Rufus S. Reed. It carried the mail and made the trip in eighteen hours. It caused a great sensation at the time because of its phenomenal speed.

Along these main thoroughfares, and especially along the Ridge and Buffalo Roads, the custom prevailed of taking the cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and poultry, to market by driving them along the highways. This gave rise to the business of drovers who made a business of this driving. Great herds of cattle and other animals were always to be seen passing along the leading highroads, and when night overtook them, the taverns and droveyards along the way afforded accommodation "for man and beast," as their signs usually read. West of Erie there were taverns every mile or two for a long way, and they all seemed to thrive. On Federal Hill were several. At Weigeltown, Warrentown, the Half-way House, Willis' House, Old Kentucky Home, another just west of Asbury, Swanville had two or more, and on up the road at short intervals. The Half-way House is almost the sole survivor of those drovers' days. On arrival at the stopping place, the herd was usually driven into the drove-

yard and the drivers put up at the tavern, sometimes three or more in one bed, and usually all the beds in one or two upper rooms. Little of privacy could be had in those days. In the case of a drove of turkeys going along the road (and any such droves were thus taken to the markets), care was taken to reach a tavern before dusk; as just before sunset the birds began to look for a place to roost, and when they were ready to roost, they could not be driven another rod; for they would all fly up into some tree and refuse to come down until daylight.

One of the great industries of those pioneer times was the salt trade. The salt was made at Salina, N. Y., hauled by teams to Buffalo, shipped in small boats to Erie, hauled overland to Waterford, and reshipped in scows and flatboats down the river to Pittsburg. Two days was estimated to make the trip from Erie to Waterford, using an ox-team of four head. Salt was prized as much, or more so, as any article of commerce. Many other commodities were priced at so many pounds or barrels of salt. In those days there were a number of warehouses on the shore at the mouth of Millcreek, where this salt was unloaded and stored until it could be sent across to Waterford. At Waterford other warehouses were located down by the outlet of the lake for a like purpose. The trip from Salina to Pittsburg required from four to six months; and out of each 100 barrels sent from Salina, 75 were taken out for various charges along the way, leaving but 25 for final delivery. The charges were: freight, Buffalo to Erie, 87½c; storage at Erie, 12½c; hauling, Erie to Waterford, $1.50; freight, Waterford to Pittsburg, $1.00.

The first public house in this county was undoubtedly that of Colonel Seth Reed, when he hung his sign, "Presque Isle Tavern", on the front of the hastily contrived bark shack on the beach of the bay at the mouth of Millcreek in July of 1795, boasting accommodations "for man or beast."

In 1795, also, was opened a public house in Waterford by Lieutenant Martin; in 1796 a two-story log building on the southwest corner of Second and Parade Streets, in Erie, built by Colonel Seth Reed, and operated by his son, Rufus S. Reed, as a tavern and store for many years.

In 1800 a third tavern at the northeast corner of Third and French Streets, in Erie, was built by George Buehler, later known as the "Duncan House", and still later as the "McConkey House", where the county was organized, and which came to be Perry's headquarters in 1813.

In 1805 at the mouth of Walnut Creek, or as then and later called

"Manchester", by Captain Richard Swan, a log tavern was built where later the first church services were held by Rev. Johnston Eaton, of the Fairview congregation.

In 1806 at North East, or "Burgettstown" as then called, another by Henry Burgett; in 1808 in the same neighborhood the tavern where later stood the "Haynes House", by Lemuel Brown; in 1809, on the Buffalo Road between Erie and Wesleyville a road tavern and drove-yard by John Ryan; in 1810 a tavern which was very well known, in Waterford, by George W. Reed; and the same year another at Phillipsville by John and David Phillips.

The tavern keepers of those early days were usually the men who had first settled in the community, and were people of more than usual standing in the county, occupying leading positions amongst their fellows. Very many such taverns were opened in the days when the highways were being located, to accommodate the great movements of people who were traveling about seeking locations and investments in the new country; and for those whose business it was to traffic in the things produced in the western country and bartered for the products of the eastern settlements. The numbers of these taverns along the Buffalo Road and Ridge Road in this county would seem to most readers almost incredible. It is said that their numbers really rivalled the numbers of the present-day stopping places along those roads for motor tourists.

Some of those whose names have survived to our times are: The "Doty House" and "Keith House" at East Springfield; the "Martin House" at Girard; the "Fairview House" at Fairview; "Swan's Hotel" (still standing) at Swanville; the "Half-way House" (still standing) west of the old Alms House; the "Old Kentucky Home" at Westminster; the "Weigelville House" at Weigelville; the "Ryan" or "Taggart House" east of Erie; "Fuller's Tavern" at Wesleyville; the "Brawley House" at North East; "Martin Strong's" at the high point on the Waterford Turnpike; the "Eagle Hotel" (still standing) in Waterford; the "Robinson House" at Edinboro; the "Sherman House" at Albion; the "Wattsburg House" at Wattsburg; the "Lockport House" at Lockport, or Platea.

In Erie were the "Bell House" built in 1805 at Sixth and French Streets on the site of Becker's store; the "American Hotel" at the southwest corner of State and South Park Row, west; "Dickson's Hotel", built just before the war of 1812 by John Dickson, on the southeast corner of

Second and French, now owned by the city; the "Dobbins House", where Lafayette was entertained at Third and State; the "Farmers' Hotel" at Fifth and French in 1820, by James Duncan; the "Laird House" in 1829 by Thomas Laird at the southwest corner of Eighth and State Streets; the "Park House" in 1829 by John Morris, where the present City Hall stands.

CHAPTER XVIII

GENERAL ("MAD") ANTHONY WAYNE.

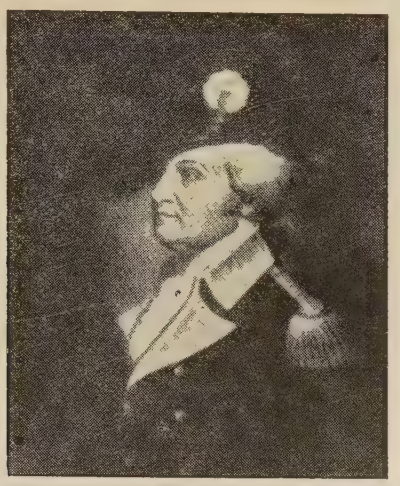
BIRTH—EDUCATION—SURVEYOR—MEMBER ASSEMBLY—MEMBER COMMITEE OF SAFETY — COLONEL — BRIGADIER-GENERAL — WITH WASHINGTON — COURT-MARTIALED—CAPTURED STONY POINT—DEFEATED INDIANS AT THE MAUMEE IN AUGUST, 1794—ARRIVES AT ERIE—SICKNESS—DIES IN BLOCKHOUSE —BURIED—GRAVE DISCOVERED—BONES REMOVED—SITE OF GRAVE MONUMENTED.

Erie County is very rich in historical sites, personages, and passages of early experiences. And none of them perhaps more notable than the pathetic ending of the life of General Anthony Wayne in the lonely log block-house within the stockade on the hill at the Garrison Grounds.

He was born in Eastown Township, Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745. He obtained a good education, became a surveyor, a member of the Assembly in 1774, of the Provincial Assembly the same year, and one of the Committee of Safety in 1775. He resigned his civil office, studied and practiced military science, and raised a regiment of which he was commissioned colonel. In 1776, with General Sullivan, he participated in the Battle of Three Rivers, Canada, and afterwards was given command of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence. In February, 1777, he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and served with Washington in the New Jersey and Delaware Valley campaigns. While in command of a detachment of 1,500 men at Paoli, some tories betrayed his position, his force was surprised, and a great slaughter occurred. He insisted on a court martial, which Washington granted, and was held entirely blameless; it deciding that he had done everything that an active, brave and gallant officer could have done under the orders he then had. He led the

right wing of the Germantown attack, and received high commendation from Washington for his ability at Monmouth. His foresight and ability surprised the post, and secured the capture of Stony Point, the strong British position on the Hudson. He had charge of the campaign in Georgia which cleared the south of the British. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention in 1789, and strenuously urged the adoption of the United States Constitution.

In 1792 President Washington commissioned him a major-general, and he was sent to the northwestern frontiers against the Indians. In August, 1794, he gained such a signal and complete victory over them



GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE

on the Maumee, that they were forced to lay down their arms, and thus brought to the frontiers, Erie County included, peace and quiet to the settlers, and to those who desired to make settlements. Up to that time even the troops under Bissell had been deterred from approaching the lake shore regions, under apprehension of Indian hostilities.

General Wayne was noted for his skill, his promptness, and his dash, in battle; and these qualities had much to do with the subsequent attitude of the Indians, who achieved a great respect and fear for the man who had fought them at the Maumee. These qualities also obtained for him his sobriquet of "Mad Anthony Wayne," which has been attached to his name, and to his memory, ever since. After the battle on the Maumee, he was commissioned to effect a treaty of peace with the Indians, which he did at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795.

In the fall of 1796, he left the western country in a small vessell at Detroit, intending to make his way as soon as possible to his home in Chester County. But during his passage down the lake he was attacked with a severe case of the gout, to which he was somewhat addicted, and arriving at Presque Isle was unable to proceed farther. No remedies being available, either on the ship, or at the fort, he grew rapidly worse. Dr. J. C. Wallace, who had served with him as a surgeon in the Indian campaign, was immediately sent for, he being at Fort Fayette, near Pittsburg, and the most convenient medical man obtainable. Although the doctor set forward post haste, he learned at Franklin of the death of his distinguished friend, on Dec. 15, 1796. General Wayne had been given quarters in the second story of the blockhouse, which had been fitted up as sleeping quarters, and was given every care which was obtainable. He had directed how and where he was to be buried in case of his death, and his wishes were faithfully carried out. Two days after his death his remains were placed in a plain board casket, with his uniform and boots on, and buried at the foot of the flagstaff of that same blockhouse, with the stars and stripes which he had served and loved so well, flying overhead. Upon the top of the coffin was inscribed, "A. W., O. B., December 15, 1796," with round-headed brass tacks driven into its wood. He was the ranking officer of the United States Army at the time of his death.

His body rested in this frontier grave until the spring of 1809, when the son of the general, Colonel Isaac Wayne, came to Erie on horseback, to have the remains taken home and re-buried in the old family lot in Chester County. On arrival he engaged Dr. J. C. Wallace, who had served with the general in the west, to manage the entire matter of disinterment, preparation of the remains for transportation, and other matters which were incident to it, stating that he did not wish to be present, or to witness the work, preferring to remember his father as he had seen him when in life.

Upon opening the grave, Dr. Wallace and those helping him, were astonished to find the body in a most remarkable state of preservation, excepting one foot and leg which had suffered the usual process. Most of the clothing and the one boot had almost disappeared. Dr. Wallace then, casting about for means to meet the unexpected situation, endeavored to secure the bones—which were all that had been expected to be found and removed—but found it very hard to secure them alone;

and as to the remains as found were altogether too bulky for the means of transportation then available, the doctor cast about for a method to make the errand of the son possible, without taking him into consultation. He, surgeon like, then separated the body into convenient sections, and heating the flesh in a large iron kettle, was able to separate the flesh from the bones, and place them in a casket of a size which enabled the son to convey them to the home burial place; the flesh was placed again in the grave.

Colonel Wayne said afterwards, "I always regretted it; had I known the state the remains were in before separated, I think I should certainly have had them again deposited there and let them rest, and had a monument erected to his memory."

The old blockhouse later went into disuse, and not being looked after sank more and more into dilapidation, until one night some boys from Kingtown set it on fire and it was consumed. Even its location was soon almost obliterated. But the story of General Wayne was well known to none better than to Dr. Edward W. Germer, who was Erie's Health Officer, and had charge of the old building at the foot of Ash Street which was used to segregate contagious cases; and its caretaker was a Mr. Katzmeier and his son. Dr. Germer at length set the Katzmeiers to the task of finding the general's grave. Their search was at length rewarded, and digging down they uncovered a piece of board studded with tacks and covered with leather. The brass-headed tack inscription on the piece of old board verified their undertaking. They had found the grave of the hero of Stony Point and the Maumee, and established the site of the ancient block-house. At the bottom the grave was also found the old crossed timbers which had anchored the foot of the flag-staff. But there were found no bones, only some knives and other small implements which testified to the truth of the old story that when the doctor had completed his work, the flesh was replaced in the coffin, which had not been displaced, and the knives and other implements used in the task, were placed in the coffin also, and the grave covered up.

The doctor agitated a movement to properly monument the spot, which resulted in the construction of a replica, perhaps on a reduced scale, of the old block-house where the general had died, upon the very spot of his burial. It stands today as the marker of one of the sacred and revered spots in this county. This new blockhouse is cared for by the veterans at the Soldiers' Home, and contains many relics and mementoes of General Wayne. The old grave was preserved by being bricked up.

CHAPTER XIX

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY AND THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

DECLARATION OF WAR—PEOPLE TAKEN BY SURPRISE—ERIE MEN CAPTURED—NOAH BROWN ARRIVES WITH SHIP CARPENTERS—PERRY ARRIVES MARCH 27, 1813—MILITIA ARRIVE—RENDEVOUX AT WATERFORD—BUILDING THE SHIPS—FLEET SAILS—BRITISH DEFEATED—DEAD BURIED—PERRY AND BARCLAY ARRIVE AT ERIE—RECEPTION—DISPOSITION OF THE SHIPS—QUEEN CHARLOTTE BELL—FIRST THANKSGIVING DAY—DUEL.

Various controversies between the United States and Great Britain culminated by a second declaration of war against the mother country on June 18, 1812. It seemed an almost foolhardy thing to expect to accomplish anything of note or worth along the frontier of the lakes; for the British had accomplished much in the way of settlement and development on the Canadian shores; were in occupation of numerous military posts, all along the frontier as far as the Sault Ste. Marie; and above all, they were cruising the lake with their own battle fleet, having captured the sole American vessel, the Adams, leaving us without a boat to pit against their Provincial Navy. Then, too, the declaration came so unexpectedly that many well informed people were caught napping; even our own Captain Daniel Dobbins, Rufus S. Reed and W. W. Reed, who had sailed for Mackinaw in a trading vessel, were captured when the British captured the island. They were shortly released, and Captain Dobbins, on his arrival home was sent to Washington to apprise the government of the situation here, and to plead for assistance. He came back with a Sailing Master's commission, and under orders of the government to proceed to Erie and to forthwith commence the building of gunboats. He could only find one ship carpenter to assist him, and so engaged a lot of house carpenters and common laborers to help in building the ships.

No lumber was at hand; no iron available suitable for his purpose, and only to be found in sundry pieces of many descriptions, at various places, and when brought together beaten into rods, bolts, spikes and other irons required in the work.

On March 10, 1813, Noah Brown, a distinguished master ship builder from New York, arrived with twenty-five carpenters, finding that Captain Dobbins had already prepared much of the timber, and had the keels for two sloops all ready.

On March 27, 1813, Lieutenant Oliver Hazard Perry arrived at Erie, and established his headquarters on the northeast corner of Third

COMMODORE PERRY

and French streets, in the "Duncan Hotel" later "The McConkey House," with living rooms at the near-by Dickson House in the southeast corner of Second and French streets. He was but twenty-seven years of age, but was entrusted with the command of Lake Erie, upon which floated a powerful and hostile fleet. The post at Erie was under the command of General Mead, who shortly assisted Perry in gathering a thousand state militia at Erie. The old blockhouse on the Garrison Grounds was hastily put into repair and occupied as a lookout point, and harbor defense. Earthen redoubts were at once thrown up along the edge of the lake bank, and at several other points where they were deemed useful.

Governor Snyder had promptly organized the state militia into two divisions—one for the east and one for the west. The western division

was under the command of Major General Adamson Tannehill, of Pittsburg, and the brigade in which the Erie County militia found itself a part, was under the command of Brigadier General John Kelso; while the Erie County regiment was commanded by Dr. J. C. Wallace. Some of the officers of the Erie Regiment were Captains, Andrew Cockran, Zelotus Lee, James Barr, William Dickson, Robert Davison, Warren Foote, John Morris, ——— Smith, and ——— Donaldson. Captain Barr, with his men, was sent to Sandusky where they spent the winter of 1812-13. Captain Cochran and his Springfield company kept guard along the lake for some months, and were frequently on duty later in the war. Captain Foote and his company was assigned to duty to "keep sentry at the head of the peninsula.

The rendezvous of the troops was on the flats at Waterford station, where upwards of 2,000 troops were collected from the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer and other counties.

The summer of 1812 brought almost unmitigated disaster to the Americans in the loss of Detroit, Niagara, and the capture of the Adams.

Perry and Dobbins wrought early and late in the construction and equipment of their little fleet. The "Lawrence," "the Niagara," and the pilot boat "Ariel" were built on the beach at the mouth of Cascade Run; while the "Tigress," and the "Porcupine," were laid down and built on the point of beach which jutted out from the mouth of Lee's Run, between Peach and Sassafras Streets. The brig "Caledonia," the sloop "Trippe," and the three schooners "Ohio," "Amelia," and "Somers," arrived from Buffalo on June 17, 1813, although the crews were in constant fear of being sighted by the enemy fleet. Perry named his flagship the "Lawrence" in memory of the gallant Captain James Lawrence who was killed in the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, and whose last words became the slogan on the battle flag of Perry's squadron: "Don't give up the ship."

While our fleet was building, the enemy would often appear at the harbor entrance, desiring, evidently, to observe the work; and would no doubt have entered and destroyed the building vessels had there been water in the channel deep enough to enter.

When all was ready, Perry and his men attacked the work of getting the vessels out of the harbor and into the open lake. The channel proving very shallow, lighters had to be employed, which they called "camels," and after two days and nights of the hardest labor, they were

moved into the open lake, where they were finally fitted out and made ready for the search of the enemy vessels. On the 9th of August they were joined by Lieutenant Elliott from the Lake Ontario district, and on the 12th of August, sailed up the lakes. Before leaving the townspeople tendered Perry a farewell dinner when he avowed his purpose either to come back a victor, or in his shroud. Arriving at Sandusky, Captain Dobbins was ordered back to Erie with his ship the "Ohio," to procure provisions, etc., and he was therefore very unwillingly absent when the battle took place.

As the sun arose over the lake on the 10th of September, the enemy were discovered, and shortly before dinner time the first shots were fired, and one of the most furious, as well as most momentous naval battles of history was commenced. As we are dealing with Erie County history, and as the details of that battle have been so well told in other works, we may be excused from narrating the occurrence of that fight. But we are proud to record that Perry, who went into the fight a very sick man, acquitted himself with credit and renown, returning a hero to friend and foe alike. When the firing had ceased Perry sat down and reported the battle to General Harrison on the back of an old letter: "Dear General: We have met the enemy and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop. Yours with great respect and esteem, O. H. Perry." For a long time after this battle there were many new born boys christened with more or less of the name of the revered naval hero.

The dead of both forces were buried at Put-in-Bay, and the badly wounded were placed aboard the "Lawrence" and brought to Erie, where they were received by the people and given every care.

It is worthy of note that the reputation of Perry amongst the British officers and men who were taken prisoner, rose by leaps and bounds, in consequence of his civil and considerate treatment of them; and that when he died off the coast of South America, and near a British Port, the garrison, which contained some men who had taken part in the Battle of Lake Erie, vied with each other in doing honor to the chivalrous victor who had treated all with so much kindness and courtesy; and a voluntary contribution afforded funds to pay for an exquisite monument which stands today where his body lay for a time in English soil.

The following is a list of some of the officers and men from Erie County who participated in the War of 1812:

Quartermaster General, Wilson Smith; Major General, John Phil-

lips, Sixteenth Division; Brigadier General, John Kelso, First Brigade, Sixteenth Division; Henry Hurst; Paymaster, John Phillips; Major and Lieutenant Colonel, Dr. John C. Wallace; Commissaries, Rufus S. Reed, Stephen Woolverton; Sergeant Major, Henry Colt. The members of Captain Thomas Forster's company of "Erie Light Infantry" who spent the winter of 1812 at Buffalo were: First Lieutenant, Thomas Rees; Ensign, Thomas Stewart; First Sergeant, Thomas Wilkins; Second Sergeant, John Hay; Drummer, Ira Glazier; Fifer, Rufus Clough; Privates—Archibald McSparren, George Kelly, John Sloan, William Murray, Jonas Duncan, John Clough, John Woodside, William Duncan, John Eakens, George S. Russell, John E. Lapsley, Peter Grawosz, Jacob Carmack, William Henderson, Robert Irwin, Ebenezer Dwinnell, Samuel Hays, Thomas Laird, John W. Bell, Robert McDonald, Thomas Hughes, Robert Brown, John Morris, George Buehler, William Lattimore, James E. Herron, Simeon Dunn, Adam Arbuckle, Stephen Wolverton, Francis Scott, Thomas Vance.

A pathetic event occurred the following spring in the execution on board the "Niagara" lying at anchor in Misery Bay, of James Bird, John Rankin, and John Davis, who had been tried and convicted by a court-martial of the military offense of desertion. Their bodies were buried on the sand beach east of the mouth of Mill Creek.

Although the happy termination of the Battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10, 1813, cleared Lake Erie of all armed opposition to the American forces, the British army which had concentrated opposite Detroit was as yet undisposed of. General Harrison, having largely increased his army by recent enlistments, moved against the British army stationed at Malden, opposite Detroit. The British retreated up the Detroit River, and were closely followed by General Harrison. Perry, who had been promoted to a naval commander when he was about to sail against Barclay's fleet, volunteered with Harrison as an aide. Closely pursuing the British a battle was forced at the Thames, followed by the defeat of Proctor and the death of the Indian, Tecumseh. This disposed of British armed power in upper Canada, which was now entirely in the power of the Americans.

Perry now prepared to return; and inviting General Harrison to accompany him, they left on the Ariel for Erie; and when passing Put-in-Bay invited Barclay to join them, which he did, all arriving at Erie on Oct. 22, 1813. As the vessel rounded the peninsula the garrison fired

the national salute. On landing, Perry and his party proceeded to "Duncan's Hotel," where he was given such an ovation as falls to the lot of few men. That evening the little town was ablaze with lights, bonfires and torch-light processions; and while Perry had requested that quiet should be maintained near the hotel where the distinguished sick British officers were being cared for, and that request had been scrupulously regarded, yet elsewhere the town was in a ferment of uproar during nearly the whole night. The Niagara arrived in the afternoon of the same day as the Ariel did.

Perry's ships were disposed of as follows:

The Ariel and Chippewa, sailing for Buffalo, were driven ashore and went to pieces; the Trippe and "Little Belt" went to Black Rock where they were burned by the British; the Lawrence and Niagara, in April, 1814, were put in commission and sent to Lake Huron, where they were repulsed when they made their attack, and returned to Lake Erie; the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were sent from Put-in-Bay to Erie, and assisted in the Lake Huron attack, and returned to Erie with the others; the Scorpion and the Tigress were surprised and captured by the British at the lower end of Lake Huron by boarding them at night; the Somers and Ohio went to Fort Erie, where they were captured at night by the British and destroyed; the Navy Department in 1815 sent orders, and the Lawrence, the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were sunk in Misery Bay for their better preservation; the Caledonia and the Lady Prevost were sold and converted into merchant vessels; the Porcupine was transferred to the revenue service, while the Niagara was kept for a time as a receiving ship, when she was floated over into Misery Bay and sunk near its eastern shore.

When the naval station was abandoned, on June 12, 1826, an auction of government property included the Lawrence, the Detroit, the Niagara, and the Queen Charlotte, which were sold to a Mr. Brown of Rochester, who again sold them in 1830 to Captain George Miles and associates. These men tried to raise the vessels and fit them for the merchant service, but the Lawrence had been so badly shattered in the battle, that they allowed her to sink back into the water; the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were repaired, and after serving for a few years the Detroit was sent adrift in Niagara River to go over the falls as an event; in 1857 Captain Miles disposed of his interest in the Lawrence and Niagara to Leander Dobbins, who disposed of them in 1875 to John Dunlap and

Thomas J. Viers, who, in the spring of 1876 raised the Lawrence, cut her in two, and took her to the Philadelphia Centennial to show, but as a sensation she was a failure, the people believing she was a fraud because of her insignificant size as compared with the more modern vessels. The Niagara was raised and rehabilitated for the centennial anniversary of the battle, has been one of the cherished historical relics of the county, and is still afloat on the waters of the harbor which saw her birth.

Mr. Rufus S. Reed bought the bell from the Queen Charlotte at the public auction of government property, and later presented it to the borough of Erie. It hung in the court house in the west park (the second court house building) until that building was removed; it was later used in various ways including a fire alarm. On one occasion its alarm was so intense that it was cracked. In 1893 it came to the city, and is now hanging in the corridor of the city hall.

The first Thanksgiving Day to be observed in this county by public proclamation, was the one proclaimed by Governor Findlay, the last Thursday in November, 1819. The first Thanksgiving Day set apart by national proclamation, was that designated by President Washington, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1789, before this county had any one in it to observe it.

Captain Elliott was given command of the Niagara during the Battle of Lake Erie, and his conduct in the handling of his vessel gave rise to much heated criticism, although Commander Perry strove earnestly to suppress any adverse comments upon the matter. During the following winter the officers and men continued the controversy until Midshipman Senat, who commanded the Porcupine during that memorable fight, and Acting Master McDonald, became sufficiently involved to fight a duel over it near the corner of Third and Sassafras streets, which resulted in the killing of young Senat. He was engaged at the time to a young lady of our town.

CHAPTER XX

ERIE EXTENSION CANAL.

PROJECTS DISCUSSED—TERMINUS ADVOCATED—APPROPRIATIONS FOR IT—STATE BEGINS THE WORK—TERMINAL ACCOMMODATIONS—LOCKS—ABANDONED.

Very early in the commercial development of this county, projects were discussed from time to time for the connection of the Ohio River at Pittsburgh with Lake Erie at Presque Isle. In 1762 it was even suggested that it would be practicable to connect the Delaware River with Lake Erie, but it was not until 1823, the year our court house burned, that any of these proposals took on anything like definite shape. In that year the legislature passed an act providing for a commission to examine the feasibility of such a project, and members from forty-six counties, with Giles Sanford from this county, reported favorably a route from the Susquehanna River to the Allegheny, and thence to Lake Erie. The state promptly embarked in the enterprise, but the primitive methods of canal construction involved the state so deeply for the progress of the work, that it was October of 1834 before the first boat cargo from the east arrived in Pittsburg.

By this time other interests, and other engineers, became convinced of a much better route for the great ditch by way of the Ohio, the Beaver and the Shenango Rivers. This became known as "The Western Route," while the one formerly contemplated up the Allegheny, French Creek, and thence to Erie, was distinguished as "The Eastern Route." The "Western Route" was shortly afterwards determined upon by practical engineers, as affording the best engineering and construction features. Then the lake terminus became a heated controversy, some interests advocating the mouth of Elk Creek, and others the harbor at

Erie. The latter was determined upon, largely through the sagacity and efforts of Elijah Babbit, who was then a member of the legislature. The state was persuaded, through the influence and labors of John H. Walker, an Erie resident, to cede the Third Section of the Erie Reservation lands, consisting of some 2,000 acres, to the Borough of Erie, for the purpose of constructing a canal basin at the Erie water front for the harborage of the canal boats, and where they could be conveniently loaded and unloaded.

On July 4, 1838, work was commenced with considerable ceremony and a civic program, Captain Daniel Dobbins being given the honor of throwing the first shovelful of soil from the route. By 1843 the state had expended over $4,000,000 on the work, and but $211,000 more was estimated as necessary to complete it.

During the session of the legislature of 1842-3 an act was passed incorporating the Erie Canal Company, and ceding to the company the entire project which had cost the state so much good money, providing that the company would undertake to finish and operate the undertaking. Rufus S. Reed of Erie was at the head of the new company, and Charles M. Reed, also of Erie was its treasurer. The company speedily completed the canal and had the boats running, the first ones to arrive in Erie being the "Queen of the West," a passenger packet which was loaded with passengers, and the R. S. Reed, a freighter loaded with Mercer County coal, on Dec. 5, 1844.

This canal came through Erie County very nearly on the line of the Bessemer Railroad to Elkcreek, thence practically where the N. Y., C., & St. L. R. R. now runs, to about the present Chemical Works on West Eighteenth Street, and thence diagonally down through Erie to the foot of Sassafras Street through the valley of Lee's Run. Numerous locks were placed in it in Erie to let the boats down from the upper levels to the level of the harbor waters. The canal boats were of an average capacity of about sixty-five tons, and were drawn along by one or more teams of horses, usually walking along a path at the side of the canal called the tow-path, drawing the boat with a long, stout rope known as the tow-rope. A number of packet boats operated on it, for the conveyance of passengers and package freight. The greater part of its business, however, was in transporting coal, iron ore, and merchandise. This canal was the great avenue for traffic and travel in western Pennsylvania and for the immigrants seeking the Ohio Valley regions, who would

come by way of Buffalo, and thence to Erie by steamer. It had no competitor, and its trade was extensive, until the construction of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, which created opposition and competition sufficient to put the canal out of business. General C. M. Reed, who controlled the largest block of its stock, was urged to join in a project to enlarge the canal, but while negotiations for this were being conducted, he disposed of his holding to the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad Company, which operated the canal for a time in a very unsatisfactory manner, until the great aqueduct which carried it across Elk Creek gorge, south of Girard, collapsed in 1871, which offered a sufficient cause for the abandonment of the whole enterprise. Its bridges, locks and other equipment were, from time to time, disposed of, and its ditches gradually became refilled, until its very site has been mostly forgotten.

This canal had extensive slack-water feeders up-country, which were wonderful spawning grounds for fish of several varieties, which found their way in large numbers into the channel of the canal proper, and made fine sport for the young people. This sport was extensively carried on in the City of Erie, and nearly every fine day would find numbers of men and boys fishing in the canal where it crossed Eighth Street close west of Chestnut Street, where a high bridge carried traffic on Eighth Street over the canal. A big lock just north of Seventh Street formed an extensive slack-water up to the next lock some distance above Eighth Street. Built across the canal at this Seventh Street lock was a great frame building of some three stories, under and through which the canal traffic passed to the lock. This was known as the weigh-lock. Just east of it on Seventh Street was the big gas works which had a slip of its own, into which canal boats loaded with coal were floated, and the coal used in making the gas which supplied the city.

Bridges across the canal were those at Eighth Street, Sixth Street, and at Fourth Street. The crossings at the canal in Third, Fifth and Seventh Streets were not provided with bridges. Another slip was provided to Burton's Coal-yard, which was located just east of where the Burton undertaking establishment is now; and the slip from the canal brought in the coal-loaded boats for this yard. North of the coal yard and on the south side of Seventh Street was Alfred King's malt-house, which was burned in the early summer of 1865.

That old section of the canal between Ninth Street and Seventh Street, known as the "Weigh-lock Basin" was several times as wide as

the regular channel of the canal, and was the end of the trip for most of the boats. This basin was at times terribly congested with boats waiting their turn at the scales, or to pass to their slips, or wharves, or on down through the locks to the harbor basin. The passenger packets landed their passengers at this basin, and went no further down.

An old warehouse of the canal days still stands as the double frame dwelling on the east side of Chestnut north of Eighth. At sixth Street was a cooperage shop, just east of it on Sixth Street was a coal yard, on the north side of Sixth, between the canal and Myrtle Street, was the coal yard of E. W. Reed; a lock between Fifth and Sixth Street formed a fine water-power with its waste water for the Canal Mills which were for many years operated by Oliver & Bacon on the east side of Myrtle Street nearly mid-way of the block; the Constable Planing Mill was established on the Canal farther north, and is still in operation by the Constable Brothers Company; below this the grade necessitated very short locks, and along them were yards and shops for the building and repair of canal boats, the most important one being that of Messrs Bates & Foster.

Near Ninth Street was a lock where stood a grocery store known as "Glover's Grocery," which was a sort of community center to which resorted the canal-boatmen of that day, and by certain classes of Erie people. It formed a great place for loungers, for canal bargaining, and other matters, sayings and doings appropriate to water-front usages. The canal extended south from Eighth and Chestnut to Ninth at about Walnut; it crossed Tenth Street at Cherry, and thence to Twelfth and Poplar, on the northwest corner of which stood, until a few years since, another old canal house. Thence it passed more to the westward, and under where the railroad tracks are now just beyond Liberty, and on through the old forge properties to where the Bessemer Railroad joins the Nickel Plate.

CHAPTER XXI

THE RAILROADS.

IMPROVED TRAVEL FACILITIES REQUIRED—FIRST RAILROAD COMPANY INCORPORATED—NEW YORK STATE COMPANIES—DIFFERENCES IN THE GAUGE—PEOPLE RESENT CHANGE OF GAUGE—RIOTING—CIVIL WAR DIVERTED PEOPLE—ERIE & NORTH EAST RAILROAD COMPANY—DUNKIRK & STATE LINE RAILROAD—THE FRANKLIN CANAL COMPANY—ERIE & PITTSBURG RAILROAD—SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD—LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—NICKEL PLATE RAILROAD—THE BESSEMER RAILROAD.

The increasing traffic from Buffalo westward along the lake shore, stimulated the popular desire for a better means of transportation than that of the stage-coach, or even the steamboats of the day. Accordingly in 1831 a gathering of interested citizens at Fredonia, New York, discussed the matter, with General C. M. Reed, P. S. V. Hamot and Thomas H. Sill from Erie in attendance.

On April 12, 1842, Charles M. Reed, John A. Tracy and John H. Walker obtained a charter for the first railroad company in the county called The Erie and North East Railroad Company, and books for the popular subscription to its stock were opened on Oct. 19, 1846. Its stock was taken up largely in Erie. By the spring of 1849 the route was surveyed under the supervision of Milton Courtright, who had been on the force of engineers on the old canal, and contracts for the construction of the new railroad were let on July 26, 1849, the road extending from Erie to the New York State Line at Northville, the present State Line.

Two companies in New York State had been projecting lines in that state up to the Pennsylvania line, and the Erie and North East Railroad Company contracted with the Dunkirk and State Line Railroad for a

connection at the state line, both of which roads were planned with a six foot gauge, which would have made Erie the terminus of the railroad from Buffalo, for the gauge of roads from Ohio to Erie carried the Ohio standard guage of four feet eight and a half inches, which necessitated a reloading of cars at Erie. The road west from Erie had been built by The Franklin Canal Company, which had been originally chartered to repair the Franklin division of the old canal, and by an amendment of their charter were authorized to build a railroad on the route of the canal from Franklin to Meadville, and thence north to Erie and south to Pittsburg. By a liberal construction of their charter powers, they assumed the right to construct their road from Erie to the Ohio State Line; but it was of the narrow width gauge.

The railroad companies found the change of gauge at Erie a most serious impediment to travel, and efforts were initiated to change the roads to make them of a uniform guage. The first train over the Franklin Canal Company's road west of Erie, left Erie for Ashtabula on the morning of Nov. 23, 1852.

On Nov. 17, 1853, the Erie and North East Company and the Buffalo and State Line Company entered into a contract to change their guages to four feet ten inches, thus planning to make a practically uniform guage from Buffalo to Cleveland. On Dec. 7, 1853, work was commenced to carry this agreement into effect, and was completed Feb. 1, 1854, when the first train arrived in Erie from the east over the newly changed guage. The people of Erie resented the plan, for they had hoped to make Erie the lake terminus of the New York lines, and saw in the installation of the new and uniform guage the death knell to their hopes. They were filled with indignation, and resolved to prevent the change if possible.

The railroad situation became the general topic of conversation, on the street, at social and business gatherings, and in all public and private functions. At last the city councils were moved to the following:

"Whereas, The joint resolution granting to the Franklin Canal Company the right to cross the streets of the city with their railroad where the same is now located, is not sufficiently guarded and restricted to protect the rights of the city; and whereas, the city council will at all times be ready to grant all the facilities in their power to railroads terminating here, when the same will promote the interests of this city, when the

policy of such railroad companies shall become settled and fixed with regard to width of track, etc., therefore,

"Resolved, etc., That the joint resolution granting the use of the streets of the city to the Franklin Canal Company, passed Nov. 12, 1852, and also the resolutions passed March 14, 1850, granting the Erie & North East Railroad Company the use of State Street from the depot to the lake on conditions therein named, for railroad purposes, be and the same are hereby repealed."

And here is the reason that the New York Central Railroad Company today is not operating a railroad up and down the main street of Erie.

However, the railroads stood pat on their determination to effect the proposed change of grade, and many of the cool-headed citizens who were opposed to the change, believed that counsel would still win the day, held the more violent in check; even succeeding in obtaining council's passage of the following in hopes of peaceably effecting their purpose:

"Resolved, That the city councils will give all the aid in their power to the Erie & North East Railroad Company in procuring ground in the canal basin for depots, etc., in case they will run their road to the dock."

More or less conferences, discussions, and meetings continued to be held until Mayor King called a public meeting at 9 o'clock in the morning of July 19, 1853, which was marked by the most intense excitement and fervid oratory. That evening councils adopted a lengthy resolution prohibiting the railroads, entering Erie from the east, from using any other guage than six feet; and prohibiting the Franklin Canal Company from using any other guage on their road leading west from Erie, than four feet and ten inches, and providing for police action and penalties in case of violations. In the meantime the citizens were on the alert, noting any and every sign which would seem to indicate an attempt to alter the guage. Many exciting meetings took place, not all of them inspired by the prudence and good sense which should have prevailed, and many resolutions of councils were adopted bearing on various angles of the situation, until Saturday afternoon, Nov. 26, 1853, when councils were suddenly convened on the report that the railroad company had spotted the ties all along the way, and would effect the change that night. A resolution was adopted after a half day of earnest discussion, as follows:

"Resolved, That the mayor be instructed to call out the police force of the city to remove the bridges from the streets of the city, now used

by the Erie & North East Railroad Company at any time that he, the mayor may deem necessary, in order to preserve the present railroad guage, and to preserve the peace of the city, in accordance with the ordinance of July 19, 1853. Also any bridge or obstruction crossing any street used by the Western Railroad Company within the limits of the city."

This was adopted in their regular place of meeting in "Wright's Block," then located on the northeast corner of Fifth and State streets, where the excitement usually centered. On Nov. 28, 1853, councils passed another ordinance directing the mayor to remove from the streets of the city all bridges, tracks, embankments, ditches, timbers and other construction or obstructions placed in them by both of the railroad companies, and on Dec. 7, 1853, the mayor having sworn in 150 special police constables, mounted a large horse and rode at the head of his police, and followed by a determined crowd of his fellow citizens, went up State Street to the railroad bridge, where the city engineer carefully marked the location of the street lines upon the railroad structure, and men with saws carefully cut the bridge in two upon those lines. All was done systematically and according to law and the ordinance. Ira W. Hart, a railroad man, and J. F. Tracy, another, tried to order them away; but they, being fiercely attacked, were glad to beat a hasty retreat. For a long time passengers and freight had to be carted from east of town to the west side of it, the bridges being wholly destroyed across the streets. Much upbraiding of our city was indulged in by the traveling public, who suffered great inconvenience. Through the traveling public the incident was widely advertised, and Erie received much adverse notoriety through this trouble. The matter was carried to the Pittsburg courts, the railroad men in Erie were ostracised and abused, the newspaper which advocated the railroad side of the trouble was attacked, the press demolished, the type scattered about the street in front of where the Park View Hotel now stands, its publisher was assaulted, and even the building which housed the paper was destroyed.

Near Harborcreek the farmers tore up the tracks on two separate occasions, and the U. S. Marshal was sent here from Pittsburg to serve an injunction to restrain the determined people from interfering with the road; he found the rioters busy along the tracks, and had difficulty in getting the attention of the people, until Archie Kilpatrick demanded his business when the marshal informed them he had "An injunction

under the seal of the United States Court," when Kilpatrick took it, and throwing it upon the ground most irreverently declared "Now it has the seal of Harborcreek," he he stamped it into the mud with his heel. He and John Jacks, Ira Sherwin and John Kilpatrick were arrested for this and taken to jail in Pittsburg, ultimately being released.

This strife engendered the most bitter feeling between the two factions in the city and neighborhood, which was never really allayed in that generation. The Civil War coming on a little later, helped greatly in dissipating the keenness of the rancour; but to this day there are those in the city who resent every reference to it, terming it one of the "most disgraceful things" that ever happened in Erie.

However, this struggle created conditions which served to make possible the construction of the great railroad from Philadelphia to Erie, shortly afterwards. Interest had been aroused, and that seemed to be a way to obtain railroad facilities for the sure development of the harbor at Erie, which the other railroads seemed to despise. It also served to stimulate the building of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad. Both of those projected railroads benefitted in the settlement made by which the Erie & North East Railroad Company contributed $400,000 to the construction of the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, while the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad Company (being the successor of the Franklin Canal Company) contributed $500,000 to the building of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad (now the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad).

The guage of the railroads became standard, and the various lines are today known as the New York Central (succeeding the former Erie and North East Railroad Company and the Franklin Canal Company); while the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad is a division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as is likewise the Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, one of the great railway systems of the country.

The passenger depot of the P. & E. R. R. was situated on the east side of the State Street Bridge over the railroad below Hamot Hospital, where the freight business of that road in Erie continued to be carried on for some years after 1864, when the passenger traffic was handled at the Union Station.

The Nickel Plate Railroad was an enterprise projected to run from Buffalo to Chicago by way of Erie, Cleveland, Fostoria and Fort Wayne. Its road bed was graded, and the rails in place in very little over a year. The company was organized in 1880, grading commenced in June, 1881,

and the first train over its entire length was run in August, 1882. Experiencing some difficulty in obtaining terms for its franchise through the City of Erie, a gang of men was set to laying ties and rails in the early morning of Sunday, April 2, 1882, and before dark the line was completed through the city for the running of a train. This was done to avoid delays which would have been occasioned had the work been done on a week day when civil process would have been served to arrest the work. Regular trains started to run over this line on Oct. 23, 1882.

From time to time interest was shown in the construction of another railroad from Erie to Pittsburg, to be built on the route of the old canal, the site of which was owned by W. W. Reed, and later was the property of his sister, Miss Sarah Reed of Erie. Several promising prospects for such an enterprise fell through. At last Messrs. Huidekoper and Dick, heading a syndicate from Meadville, arranged for the old canal bed, the road was laid into Erie in November, 1891, and the following spring was opened for business. From the start it had a large ore trade through the harbor at Conneaut, Ohio, from where a line joined the main road at Cranesville. It had a connection with Conneaut Lake, and also with Meadville. It has always done a thriving business, chiefly in ore and coal, making its passenger business of secondary importance. It was understood at the beginning that this road, which was known as the Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad, and later more familiarily called "The Bessemer," would have extended dock facilities at the harbor, and a fine, large passenger depot up town. Neither of these expectations have been realized. It originally terminated at Butler, but sought and obtained a Pittsburg connection over the Pittsburg & Western, and is now enjoying running rights with the Baltimore & Ohio.

Several railroad enterprises towards the south and east from Erie, have never advanced beyond the promotion stage; some others have even secured charters, and a few have done some grading.

CHAPTER XXII

STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

HORSE CARS—BUS LINE COMPETITION—ERIE PASSENGER RAILWAY—ELECTRIFICATION—CONNEAUT & ERIE—BUFFALO & LAKE ERIE—CAMBRIDGE LINES.

A horse-drawn street railway system had been in operation on the streets of Erie since 1867, superseding the picturesque bus line operated by William Loesch from Perry Square up State Street, Turnpike Street and Peach Street to Federal Hill. The driver of the bus sat on his high, outside seat, equipped with a strong-voiced tin horn upon which he performed with vigor and enthusiasm. The boys called this outfit "Bill Loesch's Band." Loesch operated under an ordinance requiring him to make regular daily trips between the termini.

In 1868 a company had been organized and commenced running its horse cars on the main line on State, Turnpike and Peach Streets from the Hamot Hospital site to its stables and car barns where the present South Erie Turn-hall stands, just south of Twenty-sixth Street. This company was called the Erie Passenger Railway Company, and its stockholders and officers comprised practically all of the well known business men of the town.

Strife between the car company and the bus line soon developed, but one morning Mr. Loesch found all of his horses lying dead in the stables, and being obliged to defer service for a day or so to get others, he was called on to forfeit his franchise. He always maintained that the animals had been poisoned to remove him from the competition.

W. W. Reed at length became active in its management, and he advocated its electrification; and in the early spring of 1885 the first electric passenger car in this county came up State Street on its trial trip, with

Jacob Pfetsch, the General Manager in charge. Other cars were speedily fitted for electricity, and shortly all of the rolling stock of the company were under electric power excepting a small bob-car running semi-occasionally up and down Turnpike Street, upon which a passenger was a startling curiosity. Mr. Casement of Painesville becoming interested in the company, it was re-organized on Oct. 1, 1888, as the Erie Electric Motor Company, which continued the operation of the lines until April 13, 1906, when a new organization called the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company took over all of the lines, and in August of that year acquired the suburban and inter-urban lines east on the Buffalo Road to Westfield from the promoters' receiver who had been operating for some time. A power station had been constructed by the builders of the road, at Six Mile Creek, which was later abandoned when better power facilities were secured. The inter-urban line to Buffalo is now being operated by the Buffalo & Erie Railways Company, which has bought the property from the receiver of the former company.

In January, 1901, John R. McDonald, H. E. Fish, Charles E. Shenk, J. Spencer VanCleve and John S. Rilling organized the Conneaut & Erie Traction Company, which was built along the Ridge Road to Conneaut, Ohio; later it was extended, and connecting companies joined their links of railway to it, until cars run over the rails from Erie to Cleveland, and the company finally became the Cleveland & Erie Railway Company, which later went into the hands of a receiver, who operated it for a time until he made a sale of the road and its road bed, iron, trolley, and cars were scrapped.

Another inter-urban line, that has apparently been making money for its owners, is operated by a company that is the final successor of the Erie Transit Company, chartered April 22, 1891, through the efforts of Hon. Perry A. Gibson, an Edinboro boy who had been living in Erie for some time. Its route was from Cambridge Springs to Edinboro, thence over the Edinboro Plank Road through McLane, McKean, Kearsarge to Erie. Construction on its line down Myrtle Street was halted at Nineteenth Street by the Nickel Plate Railroad, and never went any farther. It now enters the city over the Peach Street tracks of the local street car company. A branch was built from the line into Meadville, which later became the main line, with the branch leading from it to Cambridge Springs. Connections have since been made which extend the service to other points south and west of Meadville, and the line is being well patronized under modern, practical management.

CHAPTER XXIII

CHURCHES AND RELIGION.

FRENCH SERVICES—FIRST CHAPELS—SERVICES AT COLT'S STATION—FIRST CHURCH BUILT—FIRST SACRAMENT OF LORD'S SUPPER—MIDDLEBROOK—FAIRVIEW—REV. JOHNSTON EATON—LATER CHURCHES AND CONGREGATIONS.

Undoubtedly the first religious services held in this county were those conducted by Friar Gabriel Anheuser, a Recollect priest who signed himself "Chaplain of the detachment," and who is officially recorded as being in attendance on the dying Jean Baptiste Texier in the fort at Presque Isle, and who died July 11, 1753, no doubt having his burial service conducted by that same friar.

It is of record that when the Chevalier Le Mercier brought the French forces under Chevalier Pierre Marin from Marcelona to Presque Isle harbor, that "finest in nature" which he had discovered a few days previously, in April of 1753, a log fort with its palisaded enclosure was forthwith constructed west of the mouth of Millcreek; and that a small log chapel was erected at the same time, presumably within the walls of that frontier outpost. Here were observed the rites of worship as approved by the Roman Catholic church while the French remained.

The second place of public worship would have been another small chapel which was erected of logs within the fortifications at Fort Le Boeuf within a few weeks thereafter. These were probably maintained until the French were driven from the county. A third is believed to have been constructd by them, perhaps of more ample size, just east of Millcreek, but not far from its mouth, in a village of French and Indians which is credited with being located there.

No record of any other services of a religious character have been

found until the memorable one held on Sunday, July 2, 1797, in a clearing in Greenfield Township, at what is now called "Colt's Station." About thirty persons assembled and attentively listened to the reading by Judah Colt of a sermon from a collection of Dr. Blair's sermons. The subject chosen for the reading that day, was no doubt inspired by the prevalent unsettled and tumultuous conditions in the county owing to the troubles prevailing over land titles; for we read from Judah Colt's manuscript "Life": "This season was one of much business, and, owing to the opposition of adverse settlers, one of much trouble and perplexity. We were compelled to keep from forty to eighty or one hundred men in the service of the company (Population Land Company) to defend the settlers and property. More than once, mobs of men, from twenty to thirty, would assemble for the purpose of destroying houses, and other mischief, some of whom I had indicted, and bills were found against them by the grand jury of the then Allegheny County, the courts being held in the borough of Pittsburg." The subject chosen from the book of sermons was therefore most appropriate under the circumstances: "Let all things be done decently and in order," 1st Corinthians, chapter xiv, verse lv.

It is likely that other neighborhood services were held from time to time throughout the county, when two or more families would get together and read a sermon, sing a psalm or two, and have prayer; but we have no record of these, nor of other public services excepting the general statements that such was the fact, and that occasional missionaries and itinerent preachers came through the county holding irregular seasons of worship, usually in the open air, in taverns, or other places which were made ready for them.

The next public service which has been recorded for us, was that held in the villages of Erie, Waterford and North East in 1799, when Revs. Stockton and McCurdy, two missionaries sent out here by the Ohio and Redstone Presbyteries, visited the county and preached to the people gathered to hear them. But there were no church buildings for their accommodation.

In August, 1801, Mr. McCurdy and Rev. Satterfield came to Venango Township from the presbyteries above named, and, gathering a large concourse of people in a chopped place in the woods by a large spring which gushed from under the trees at the foot of the hill below where is now the graveyard of the old Middlebrook Church, about a mile and a

half north of Lowville, held a service in the open air which was so well received that at its close Mr. James Hunter arose in his place and invited "the boys" (as he called them), together and asked them to meet him at a certain place the next Thursday, with their axes and dinners. They well knew what was wanted of them, and the following Thursday all were at the spot, and Mr. Hunter said: "The Lord has been mindful of us in this wilderness, and has sent us the gospel by the mouth of one of his servants, and we had no house to meet in, but heard it as you know, under the beech trees in the open air. Now, if we wish to prosper while we build houses for ourselves, we must build one for God." He had selected this spot as it was the center of the township. But as the large hemlock tree which marked the center of the township stood in a wet place, young Mr. Warren suggested going a little north to higher ground, where he would give the church a deed for two acres of land upon which was a fine spring of water. This met with hearty approval, and they went to work, and so heartily did they labor that by night they had completed the first log church, or church of any sort, which Americans had ever put up in this county. This was the old Middlebrook Presbyterian Church, on the site of which may still be seen the God's Acre filled with the dust of pioneer heroes who prepared this county for our own comfort. After a short while a larger log building was built on the site of the first, which endured until the Wattsburg Church had absorbed its members. Wood from the original timbers of this pioneer church was selected and made into a replica of the Middlebrook Church, which Miss Spencer bequeathed to the Erie Public Museum, where it is reverently preserved.

After organizing a congregation of eighteen members at Middlebrook, Messrs. McCurdy and Satterfield went to Colt's Station and North East, where they were joined by Revs. Tate and Boyd, also of the same presbyteries. At North East the four held a public service on Sept. 27, 1801, at the homestead of William Dundass, which was just west of the present residence of Mr. R. J. Moorhead, on Main Street in North East, at which were some three hundred persons. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by them here, which was the first according to Protestant forms ever administered in this county. A congregation was organized then and there by the name of "The Churches of Upper and Lower Greenfield."

On Oct. 2, 1801, the Erie Presbytery was established, covering the territory between the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and Lake Erie, extend-

ing into Ohio. Its first meeting was at Mt. Pleasant, Beaver County, April 13, 1802, with seven ministers in attendance. They received requests for religious services from the Congregations of Upper and Lower Greenfield, and from Middlebrook; also a request from Presque Isle. Revs. McCurdy Satterfield and McPherrin were designated as missionaries to serve in this county.

The first regular preacher in the county was Rev. Robert Patterson, who was received into the Erie Presbytery on Sept. 30, 1802, and accepted the call of "The Churches of Upper and Lower Greenfield," entering upon his work here Dec. 31, 1802. He seems to have lived at North East. In 1804 a small log church was built on the west side of the Sixteen Mile Creek, in what is now the cemetery of North East. In the same year a church was built in Springfield township, on the site of the East Springfield cemetery, Mr. Patterson preaching at Springfield, North East and Middlebrook for a time.

In October, 1805, Rev. Johnston Eaton, a young minister, who had been licensed by the Ohio Presbytery on Aug. 22, 1805, to preach the gospel, came to Erie County. His early education had been completed in the theological seminary of Dr. John McMillan conducted in a log house at Canonsburg, Pa. He remained here but a short time, and left to put in the following year in southern Ohio, traveling for his health. In 1806 he returned to Erie County, preaching mostly in the bar room of a small log tavern near the mouth of Walnut Creek which was then kept by Captain Richard Swan. No doubt some sort of congregational organization was formed during this season, although we have no sure record of it, excepting from the fragment of his old journal which states "Preached three months in the congregations of Fairview, Springfield, and Millcreek, beginning July, 1806, at ninety dollars per quarter."

In 1807 he was married to Miss Eliza Canon, of Fayette County, Penn., a niece of Colonel John Canon, the founder of Canonsburg, Pa., returning with her, on horseback, they settled on a tract on the west banks of Walnut Creek, their little log cabin being built a few rods north of the top of Walnut Creek hill on the Ridge Road. Here it was that the bear climbed the bank of the creek one morning and took away one of the minister's pigs before the startled eyes of his wife.

Rev. Johnson Eaton was the first minister of any denomination to be ordained in this county, the ceremony taking place in the barn of William Sturgeon which then stood in the southeast corner of Church

and South streets, Fairview borough now, on June 30, 1808. Prior to this time he had organized a congregation called the Fairview Congregation, having for its first elders Andrew Caughey, George Reed and William Arbuckle, and with but twenty-five members. In 1810 this congregation built a log church structure on the high bank opposite, and across the road from the place where was later built the Mayside Hotel, near the mouth of Walnut Creek. In 1806, Rev. Eaton also organized a congregation of the Presbyterian faith at Springfield out of the attendants upon the meetings held there in 1804 by Rev. Robert Patterson. The first elders of this congregation were Isaac Miller, James Blair and James Bruce, the congregation having thirty members.

Rev. Eaton seems to have, for a time at least, served the religious needs of nearly the whole county, preaching sometimes at Erietown, North East, Middlebrook, Waterford, and other places. During the War of 1812, he acted as chaplain to the troops at Erie, and on Feb. 14, 1815, the Erie Presbytery granted to Erie one-third of the services of Rev. Eaton for one year; and on Feb. 24, 1815, Judah Colt, Joseph Arbuckle and Samuel Hays were elected trustees. On May 13, 1815, at the home of Robert Brown, Samuel Hays was appointed Treasurer, Thomas Stewart was directed to make collections for the borough of Erie, and William Saltsman for the county. At this time arrangements were also made to use the house of Colonel Miller, on Peach Street, north of Fifth, known as "The Barracks." It was during the month of February, 1815, that this congregation was regularly organized by Rev. Eaton, who continued as its stated supply until 1823. For two years his time was equally divided between Fairview, North East and Erie; later between Fairview and Erie, and a little later practically confined to Fairview. Afterwards, the old barracks becoming unsuitable to hold services in them, services were held for a time in the court house in West Perry Square, until the authorities withdrew their consent, when Judah Colt built a building for them on the west side of Sassafras Street between Sixth and Seventh streets, becoming known as "The Old Yellow Meeting House." Around this building the bodies of its members were buried, and in it the Rev. David McKinney preached his first sermon on Oct. 24, 1824, and was ordained in it on April 13, 1825, being the first regular pastor of this congregation, which was later to be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Erie. So it seems that Erie had a Presbyterian congregational organization with official heads in 1815; but as early as 1808, Erie Presbytery

granted supplies to "Upper Greenfield, Middlebrook, Waterford and Erietown," and in 1809 received a report that none of these posts could support a pastor. By inference then, we must conclude that, although the congregational record does not enlighten us, a congregation existed at Erietown prior to 1808 which developed into the First Presbyterian Church of Erie.

It is well also for us to correct an earlier error as to another organization. The historical narrative of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Erie, claims a congregation from 1808 to the present time, and at the laying of the cornerstone of the present edifice, Ascension Day, 1861, a history of the congregation from 1808 to 1861 was placed within it. The first baptisms are said to have taken place Aug. 18, 19, 1808. The congregational life of this organization seems to have been continuous from that time to the present, when the congregation worships in a most handsome brick temple on upper Sassafras Street, the Rev. Gustave A. Benze being the present capable pastor, with some 1,200 communicants.

In 1809, a Presbyterian congregation was organized at Waterford; in 1811, another at Union; in 1820, there were congregations at Springfield, North East, Middlebrook, Waterford, Union, Fairview and Erie, according to the minutes of Erie Presbytery.

The Church of Union was organized in April, 1811, with eight members and one elder, Matthew Gray, its church building being erected in 1831.

The Sturgeonville (Fairview borough) Presbyterian Church was a colony from the original Fairview Church, organized in 1845 with seven original members.

The Springfield Presbyterian Church was organized as a preaching station in 1804, by Rev. Robert Patterson, as a church in 1806, by Rev. Johnston Eaton, with 30 members, and three elders, Isaac Miller, James Blair and James Bruce.

The Girard Presbyterian Church was a colony from Springfield, organized May 16, 1835, with Robert Porter and Philip Bristol as first elders.

The Lower Greenfield (North East) Presbyterian Church was organized in 1801, in the woods where the borough now is, and worshipped for a time in the forest, with Rev. Robert Patterson as its first pastor.

Upper Greenfield (Middlebrook, and later Wattsburg) Presbyterian Church was organized in August, 1801.

Fairview (later Westminster) Presbyterian Church was organized as a preaching point by Rev. Johnston Eaton in 1806, with preaching in 1805, and as a regular congregation sometime in 1806: with 13 members received on certificates from other churches, and 12 persons on examination; three elders were elected and ordained, Andrew Caughey, William Arbuckle, and George Reed. The names of those first members are: Andrew Caughey, Elizabeth Caughey, Jane Caughey, John Pherrin, Mary McCreary, Agnes McCreary, another Mary McCreary, Jennie Nicholson, Ann Sterrett, Elizabeth Eaton, Ann McCreary, Robert Sterrett, and Catherine Swan, on certificates; and William Arbuckle, Charity Arbuckle, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Jane Sturgeon, William Sturgeon, Jennie Sturgeon, George Nicholson, Jane Nicholson, Patrick Vance, Margaret Vance, John McCreary and Elizabeth McCreary, on examination.

Its first services were in the tavern of Colonel Richard Swan at the mouth of Walnut Creek, there being thereabouts a little settlement, which gave promise of a thriving neighborhood. In 1809 it was resolved to build a meeting house. Captain Richard Swan and Colonel Thomas Forster each gave an acre of his land, and the congregation bought three other acres on the high bank back from the lake and near the mouth of Walnut Creek, west of the road leading down to the creek. It was built of hewn logs, many of them drawn by an ox team driven by John J. Swan, the eldest son of Captain Richard Swan, then a lad of 15 years of age. Everybody helped. It had slabs laid on blocks of wood for seats; Johnny Pherrin built its pulpit, a box-like affair in front, with five or six steps leading up to it, which made convenient seats for the minister's children, whose mother sat in the pew alongside. A brick hearth in the middle of the floor made a place where charcoal was sometimes burned in extreme weather to obtain a little warmth, but its fumes sometimes overcame the worshippers, and a big ten-plate stove was later secured for heating. In 1810, 12 persons were added to its membership; in 1811-12, seven persons; 1813 to 1816, the period of the war, three persons; 1817-1819, 14 persons; and an average of four each year for the next ten years; 1831, 25 were added on examination. In 1834, with a reported membership of 100, a large frame edifice was built on the lot at Swanville where the public school now stands, and back of it were buried many

of the pioneers of those early days, whose bodies were later removed to other places of rest.

The old log church became a school house in 1834, and later was rented to a family named Coller who used it as a residence. Becoming vacant, fire originated in an unknown manner, and it was consumed. In 1851, the frame building was removed to Westminster, where it remained the place of worship until 1895, when their present new brick structure was dedicated.

In 1809 or 1810, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Waterford, Rev. John Matthews, its first pastor being ordained and installed in connection with Gravel Run, Oct. 17, 1810, released April 2, 1817. Its church edifice was built in 1835.

Presbyterian churches were organized as follows:

The Washington Presbyterian Church (Edinboro) was organized in 1829; Belle Valley Presbyterian, 1841; Beaver Dam (Wayne Township), about 1820; Corry, 1864; Fairview Borough (Sturgeonville), 1845; First Church, Erie, 1815; Girard Borough, 1835; Central of Erie, 1871; Chestnut Street, Erie, 1873; East Springfield, 1804; Harborcreek, 1832; Mill Village, 1870; North East Borough, 1801; Park Presbyterian, Erie, 1855; Union City, 1811; Waterford Borough, 1809; Wattsburg, 1833; Westminster, Millcreek Township, 1806; Wales, Greene Township, 1849; Eastminister, 1894; McKean, 1837; First U. P. Church, Erie, 1811; Brown Avenue U. P., 1900; First U. P. of Waterford, 1812; Springfield, 1806.

Methodist churches were organized as follows:

Lexington, in Conneaut Township, 1801; first Methodist church building in the county erected one mile south of West Springfield in 1804; first class organized near Lexington, 1801; first quarterly meeting held south of West Springfield in July, 1810; revival meetings first held in Erie by Methodists, 1810-11, in a log tavern where the Erie Public Library now stands; first class organized in Erie, 1826; a class held meetings in a log school house in Erie on the east side of French Street between Second and Third Streets, in 1826; meetings were held in the Court House in West Perry Square in 1833; meetings were held in a small one-story frame building on East Fourth Street in Erie, between French and Holland Streets, 1833 and later; Erie made a Station by Conference in 1834; Erie Conference organized in July, 1836; "Wesley Chapel" dedicated Jan. 1, 1839, situated midway between Peach and Sassafras Streets, on the north side of Seventh Street, in Erie; three new

classes formed in 1840; two more classes in 1842; ninth annual session of Erie Conference held in Erie in July, 1844; in 1852 a committee of First Church of Erie located the site of Simpson M. E. at the southeast corner of Twenty-first and Sassafras Streets, as now called; Nov. 14, 1860, the new $14,000 brick building of the First M. E. of Erie was dedicated; Simpson's new brick structure was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, June 19, 1859. Organization dates of the Methodist churches in this county are: Albion, before 1850; Ash's Corners, Washington Township, 1867; Asbury, in Millcreek, 1846; Asbury, Union Township, 1840; Beaver Dam, 1838; Carter Hill, 1835; Cascade Street, Erie, 1902; Cherry Hill, 1858; Concord, 1879; Corry, 1862; Cranesville, 1830; Crane Road, Franklin Township, 1867; East Springfield, 1825; Edenville, LeBoeuf Township, 1839; Edinboro, 1829; Elgin, 1854; Eureka, 1867; Fair Haven, 1815; Fairplane, 1840; Fairview, 1817; First of Erie, 1826; Franklin, 1866; Girard, 1815; Gospel Hill, 1816; Hamlin, Summit Township, 1837; Harborcreek, 1834; Hatch Hollow, 1835; Keepville, 1867; Kingsley, Erie, 1907; Lockport, 1843; Lowville, 1875; McLane, 1863; Miles Grove, 1867; Mill Village, 1810; Middleboro, 1819; North Corry, 1870; North East, 1812; Northville, 1820; Phillipsville, 1840; South Harborcreek, 1830; Simpson, Erie, 1858; Sterrettania, 1842; South Hill, McKean Township, 1860; Sharp's Corners, Waterford Township, 1838; Sherrod Hill and Tower School House, in Venango Township, not ascertained; Tenth Street, Erie, 1867; Union City, 1817; Waterford Borough, 1814; Wattsburg, 1827; Wales, Greene Township, 1850; Wellsburg, 1833; Wayne Street, Erie, 1889; Wesleyville, 1825; West Greene, 1827; West Springfield, 1801.

The Pennsylvania German pioneers into this county were of the Protestant faith, and comprised the Riblets, Wagners, Ebersoles, Browns, Stoughs, Langs, Zimmermans, and Kreiders, from 1801 to 1805; later were the Warfels, Mohrs, Weigels, Metzlers, Bergers, Brennemans, Geists, Zucks, and others. Most of these clung to the Evangelical Lutheran faith, and brought their German Bibles with them. Soon after they settled, they besought the Lutheran Synod of Eastern Pennsylvania for aid in establishing the gospel in their neighborhoods, deploring their situation "to do without sermon, baptism, catechetical instruction and the Lord's Supper", and desiring a minister to be sent to them occasionally, at least.

The first record book of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Erie was begun Sept. 1, 1811, showing there was even then some sort

of congregational organization of that church in existence in this county, and evidencing that services had been held prior to that time. At the laying of the corner stone of that church, on Ascension Day, 1861, it is stated that a history of the congregation from 1808 to 1861 was placed in the corner stone. It is believed that Rev. Mr. Muckenhaupt was one of the first traveling missionaries of the sect who labored in this county, inquiries concerning him being instituted in 1811, he being understood to be preaching in Crawford (embraced Erie) County at the time. They may be said to have comprised Rev. Muckenhaupt, 1808; Rev. Mr. Scriba, 1811; Rev. Mr. Sackman, 1813; Rev. Mr. Rupert, 1814; Rev. Carl W. Colsen, 1815, who resided at Meadville, and served Erie, too. Father C. F. Heyer came in 1817, where he labored for a year. Rev. Rupert returned in 1819, and Rev. Mr. Heilig was here about 1832, and is believed to have been the first resident Lutheran minister in the county.

St. John's, of Erie, probably lays claim justly to being the first Lutheran congregation in the county. Its first building was erected and dedicated Aug. 8, 1842; the second, a brick structure, on Sept. 14, 1862, where they now worship. St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized about 1850; Luther Memorial, the first English Lutheran church in Erie, in 1861; others, some of whose dates we are not able to ascertain, were Zion's, 1890; Bethany, Trinity, Grace, 1893; St. Stephen's, 1898; St. Matthew's, 1905; St. Luke's, St. Paul's at Drake's Mills, the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's at Girard, the East Greene, St. Peter's in Millcreek, Trinity at McKean, and St. Peter's at North East.

Lutheranism at Erie is vitally identified with a most benevolent undertaking in the establishment and operation of the Lutheran Home for the Aged, which was opened on March 1, 1906, at 2201 Sassafras Street. The building contains 50 rooms, and houses many aged persons whose circumstances require home, care and maintenance.

Other Protestant organizations and the times of their various organizations as we have been able to secure them are: The Baptist congregation at Lowry's Corners, in Harborcreek Township, believed to have been the first one in the county, in 1822; it originated in the Hoag school house until their building could be provided, but it has not survived. Another Baptist congregation was organized in Springfield Township in 1826, building its church edifice in 1833 on the Ridge Road, about two and a half miles west of East Springfield; at Erie in 1831; in the eastern part of North East Township at an early date, succeeded by another built

on the Buffalo Road a little way east of North East village in 1832; at McLane, in 1838; West Greene, in 1848; at Wattsburg in 1850; the Elk Creek Baptist in Franklin Township, in 1867; Wesleyville, ____; a Free-Will Baptist Church in Waterford Township in 1832; the Emanuel Baptist of Erie, ____; Wayne Park Baptist, Erie, ____; First German Baptist, of Erie, ____; Second Baptist, Erie, ____; Swedish Baptist, Erie, ____.

The Christian denomination organized a congregation at Springfield in 1826, with Rev. Asa C. Morrison as its organizer, and Rev. Josiah Marsh as its settled pastor. Another was organized in Fairview in 1835, and one at Erie in 1888.

The United Brethren entered the county more recently than some of the others, the first church being, as we believe, organized in Elk Creek, a mile north of Cranesville, in 1853. Another at Fairview in 1857; at Branchville, 1865; at Beaverdam, 1870; on the State Road in Girard Township near the Elk Creek line, in 1870; and at New Ireland in LeBoeuf Township, in 1876.

The Universalists established churches in Springfield, Girard, Elk Creek, and Erie, the earlier being in the early forties. They now use the name of Unitarian.

The Disciples became established at Albion in 1880, and at Lockport in 1877.

The Congregational Church had a congregation in Corry in 1874.

The Evangelical Association founded congregations at Emanuel in Summit Township in 1838; Salem, in Fairview Township, 1833; Salem, in Erie, 1833; Mt. Nabo, Fairview Borough, 1833; North East Borough, 1870, and a congregation at Sterrettania in ____.

The first Sunday School in the county is believed to have been established in the Moorheadville School House by Rev. Mr. Morton and Colonel James Moorhead in 1817. Mrs. Judah Colt, assisted by Mrs. Rufus S. Reed and a Mrs. Carr, organized a girls' class in 1818, at Erie, which met in the homes of the organizers. On March 25, 1821, a public meeting was held in the Court House to consider organizing "a Sunday School and Moral Society". This school opened in May with 64 in attendance, having in 1830-31 as one of its members Horace Greeley, who was then an employee on the Erie Gazette. The ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal congregation opened a second school in September, 1830, which met in the Court House until they had a building of their own.

The Roman Catholics had their first organization in this county in

1833, when they established a church in the northern part of McKean Township, using the building then erected until one was built in Middleboro. St. Mary's, of Erie, was established in 1837; St. Patrick's in 1837; the corner stone of their St. Peter's Cathedral on the northwest corner of Tenth and Sassafras Streets was laid Aug. 1, 1875, and the edifice was dedicated Aug. 2, 1893, taking 18 years to build. Other Catholic congregations in the county embrace, Albion; St. Thomas' at Corry; Concord; St. Elizabeth's at Corry; Elgin; St. John's at Girard; St. Boniface at Hamot; St. Matthew's at Jackson Station; St. Francis Xavier's at Middleboro; Mill Village; St. Gregory's at North East; St. Teresa's at Union City; St. Cyprian's at Waterford; St. Joseph's in Erie, 1855; St. John's, Erie, 1869; St. Andrew's, Erie, 1871; St. Stanislaus', Erie, 1883; St. Michael's at Erie, 1883; St. Paul's, Erie, is an Italian congregation, 1891; St. Joachim's, Erie, 1894; St. Ann's, Erie, 1894; Sacred Heart, Erie, ____; Polish Catholic, Erie; St. Peter and St. Paul Greek Catholic, Erie; St. Steven's Hungarian Catholic, Erie; Church of the Holy Family, Erie, 1908.

The Hebrew people formed themselves into a congregation on Aug. 12, 1853, with some eight or ten persons attending. They met for services for a time at Fifth and French, in Erie, their first Rabbi being Mr. Weil, who came to them in 1861. Their places of worship have included one on Holland Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets; another in the Metcalf Block on State Street, and one in Becker's Block at Sixth and French Streets. They secured a lot on West Eighth Street in 1882, where a handsome synagogue was erected for $13,000. Rabbi Max E. Currick is the present Rabbi. It is called the Anshe Chesed synagogue.

The Brith Sholom synagogue was organized in 1896, and holds its services at 721 French Street, and is termed the orthodox congregation, as distinguished from the Anshe Chesed which is denominated the reform church.

The First Christian Church was organized Nov. 19, 1888, building its house of worship on a lot which it secured at the southwest corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets in Erie.

A "Christian Science" Church was organized in Erie in 1889, which has erected a fine temple on Sassafras Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized at a meeting held Aug. 20, 1860, in Park Hall, presided over by E. L. Pelton. A. McDowell Lyon was its first president, who was succeeded by A. H. Caughey.

The basements and lecture rooms of various churches furnished places for its earlier meetings, till rooms were procured for its meetings in the Beatty Block on North Park Row. A reading room with small library was provided, and later the Irving Library was secured, and then the Barr homestead, at Tenth and Peach Streets, was purchased in September, 1878, which was improved from time to time, adding lecture room, gymnasium, and other facilities, until popular subscriptions in a campaign for the purpose provided funds for the erection of a magnificent modern block on the site of its former home, equipped in the most modern manner for the objects of the organization, costing more than $200,000, in 1912.

Its activities have included co-operating with the government commission during the Civil War in welfare work for the soldiers and sailors; welfare work in the county jail, conducted by Mr. N. C. Outwait, and later by Mr. W. Mallery; promoting mission Sunday Schools; museum work; starting an industrial school in 1868; open air services about the city beginning in 1870; relief work during panics and hard times; organized temperance work; promotion of cottage prayer meetings; boys' work; educational work in night classes for men; welfare work in the Spanish-American War; evangelistic work; and welfare work during the World War of 1917-18.

OLD "TEN-PLATE" STOVE

CHAPTER XXIV

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARINE HOSPITAL—OLD GRAVE YARDS—PRESIDENTIAL VISITORS—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—EDINBORO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT—FIRST SHOWS AND CIRCUSES—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—STORMS.

Old Cemeteries.—Undoubtedly the first burial in this county of a white man, was that of Jean Baptiste Texier, who died July 11, 1753, in the French Fort at Presque Isle, and was buried just west of the fort, in the edge of the woods. Other burials were made in that first graveyard for some time during the French stay in the county.

Another old graveyard was of somewhat indefinite boundaries and extent, when hundreds of the French soldiers and laborers were overcome by fatigue and disease in the woods along the portage road from Presque Isle to LeBoeuf, and were buried by the portage road, in shallow graves amongst the trees, literally by the hundreds.

The first recorded burial ground in American times was that at Colt's Station, where, on July 6, 1801, a party of 15 men met and cleared off a space of an acre for the burial of the dead.

The next was at Middlebrook, where the following month a burial plot was selected and prepared for use, both of which exist to this day.

A graveyard was established near the mouth of Millcreek, in Erietown, at very nearly the same time; but was later abandoned, about 1805. At Waterford, Fairview, North East, Springfield, and other church sites, provision was made about the pioneer churches for the burial of their dead.

At Erie, in 1805, three lots were set aside for a graveyard at the southeast corner of Eighth and French Streets, which everybody used until 1827, when the graveyard and lot became the property of the United

Presbyterian Church. The property was sold in 1862, and the bodies were removed to the Erie Cemetery.

In 1826, the Presbyterians purchased four lots at the southeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle Streets in Erie, and for some 20 years used them for burial purposes, when the bodies were removed, and this land was sold. Very near to it was the Episcopal graveyard which was established in 1827.

St. Mary's Catholic congregation purchased ground on the site of St. Benedict's Academy, in 1837, for burial purposes, and was duly consecrated Aug. 2, 1840.

St. Patrick's congregation, in 1838, had a small graveyard on Third Street, between German and Parade Streets, but finding it too small, in 1852 they purchased a five-acre tract at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sassafras Streets.

Trinity Cemetery was consecrated in 1869 by the Catholics, since which their other cemeteries have been abandoned.

St. John's Lutheran Church established a cemetery in the square on Sassafras Street between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets to comply with a condition in the deed from Conrad Brown to St. John's Church; and to this day a little space in the middle of the plot encloses two or three graves that this condition may be fulfilled.

A popular movement was inaugurated in 1846 to acquire a plot of suitable ground, and of adequate size, to be used as a public burial grounds. Enough subscriptions had been secured in 1849 to secure the 75-acre tract bounded by Chestnut Street on the east, Cherry Street on the west, Nineteenth Street on the north and Twenty-sixth Street on the south. The subscribers became incorporated with 31 corporators under a charter from the state by the name of The Erie Cemetery. It is a perpetual corporation, the charter providing that all vacancies shall be filled from among the lot owners.

The Polish Cemetery lies just west of Trinity Cemetery, on the Lake Road, and consists of two acres of land.

The Hebrew Cemetery is on the hill on the north side of Twenty-sixth Street, was purchased in 1858, and is still in use.

Lakeside Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1895, and consisted at first of 135 acres of land on the east Lake Road along the lake shore. At the northwestern corner of the cemetery is "Gridley Circle", where the remains of Captain Charles Vernon Gridley, commander of

Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, in the battle of Manila Bay, found sepulcher.

Hatch Hollow Cemetery was established about 1870; very many private or family graveyards exist in Amity Township.

Fairview Cemetery, adjacent to the old log pioneer church near the mouth of Walnut Creek, established when the log church was built in 1809 or 1810, and abandoned later with the church building.

At Swanville, adjacent to the second building of the Fairview Church, existed for many years a church and neighborhood graveyard, abandoned when in 1851 the church building was removed to Millcreek.

Fairview Cemetery, near the borough of that name, established about 1879, is one of the prettiest cemeteries in the county.

St. Jacob's Evangelical United Church has a small cemetery on the Ridge Road a mile and a half east of Fairview Borough.

Salem Evangelical graveyard is on the Valley and Town-line Roads just west of Weis Library, and dates back to probably about 1833.

Girard has a very well laid out and kept up cemetery, where many who bore their parts in the early history of the county have been laid away.

Wales Church Cemetery, in Greene Township; the old Presbyterian Burying Grounds at Harborcreek, just east of the village; the Talmadge family cemetery, in McKean Township, on the Dunn Valley Road; St. Francis Catholic Cemetery, in McKean Township, two miles north of Middleboro; Wiswell family and neighborhood cemetery, south of McKean; Asbury M. E. Cemetery, east of Swanville; Lutheran Cemetery at the southern line of Millcreek Township; a little family cemetery, now abandoned, on the farm of John B. Evans, west of the Half-way House, in Millcreek Township; the Alms House Cemetery on the old Alms House farm, on Pittsburg Avenue; North East Cemetery, about the site of the original one; the old cemetery west of the creek at Freeport, North East Township, and another east of the borough of North East on the Buffalo Road; East Springfield has 18 acres of high gravelly ground for its cemetery, which was originally the Presbyterian burial place and is now the principal burial ground for the township; Evergreen Cemetery, at Union City, was laid out by David Wilson, and dedicated in 1865; the Catholic Cemetery at that place was dedicated in 1860; Francis Cemetery, in the southeast part of Girard Township; Lowville Cemetery; Edinboro Cemetery; McLane Cemetery; Draketown Cemetery is one of the oldest in the county; Waterford Cemetery, laid out by William Benson in 1840; Corry

Cemetery; and many more burial places of a more or less public or private character, for many of the country churches provided for the burial of their dead, and many such burial places have been more or less abandoned.

The Marine Hospital was a worthy project, but never fulfilled the purposes of its sponsor. It was a conception of the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry when a member of the state senate, and by the legislature authorized for the care of sick and unfortunate seamen on the lakes. A building was erected, but remained unoccupied until on June 3, 1885, Hon. I. B. Brown obtained passage of a bill creating a "Home for the disabled soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania", and the governor, Robert E. Pattison and ten prominent citizens as a committee decided upon the unoccupied property at Erie, known as the Marine Hospital, for this purpose. In less than a year the building had been added to and made ready for occupancy. Major John Walker and Captain John Welsh were largely instrumental in the realization of the work. It was dedicated on Feb. 22, 1887. Major W. W. Tyson was appointed Commander, assisted by Captain N. W. Lowell as Quartermaster, who was chosen March 1, 1888. Oct. 1, 1889, Dr. S. F. Chapin was selected as surgeon. The grounds comprise 107 acres, are in charge of a board of trustees, of which the governor is ex officio the president, and include the beautiful and commanding site formerly occupied by the troops guarding the entrance to Presque Isle Harbor during the War of 1812, known as the "Garrison Grounds", whereon is the blockhouse built upon the site of the grave of General Anthony Wayne, of illustrious memory.

The Edinboro Normal School was instituted by the state to meet the growing demand for trained teachers in the common schools of the commonwealth. In 1856 an academy was built by subscription, which was immediately successful. Additional buildings were erected, and pursuant to the act of 1857, constituting the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Lawrence the Twelfth Normal School District, the academy property was transferred to the state in 1861. Prof. J. A. Cooper, who had been an assistant in the academy, was made the first principal of the new normal school, and proved to be one of the foremost educators of his day. The school under his management grew rapidly, and for nearly 30 years his ability as a teacher and manager placed this school at the very head of the normal schools of the state. His memory was remarkable; and it is safe to assert that at the time he left the school he could have

named practically every student who had ever attended under him, and they were numbered by the thousands. It has a most excellent library, assembly hall, ladies' and men's dormitories, and music department. It has a faculty of about 25 teachers.

NORMAL HALL, EDINBORO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Presidential Visitors to this county, that is, men who were at the time, had been, or later became, Presidents, embrace the following: William Henry Harrison, in 1813; James Buchanan, in 1840; Martin Van Buren, in 1842; John Quincy Adams, in 1843; Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, in 1849; Abraham Lincoln, in 1861; Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant (who were accompanied by William H. Seward), in 1866; James A. Garfield, on several occasions between 1860 and 1880, speaking in the court house in the canvass of 1878; Grover Cleveland, at the funeral of William L. Scott, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1891, riding in the carriage with Governor Pattison; and William McKinley also made Erie a point of call during his campaign.

The Old-time Shows and Circuses were of a far different order than those of the present day. The first show of record was one in the summer of 1820, when an elephant accompanied a few other animals. Before that the show consisted of perhaps a lion or a tiger, with a few monkeys, some parrots, and such like, and would be held in some barn. Other shows followed that first one, in 1822 and 1823, and gradually came to be larger and larger aggregations of animals, trained and untrained, as well as of

VIEW OF SOUTH PARK, GIRARD

trained horses and acrobats showing under their own canopies. The first circus came along in July, 1827; and in July of 1831 the tents of another were blown down by a most violent storm.

But the shows did not reach their popularity until Dan Rice, the pioneer of all the real showmen, adapted shows to the tastes of the people. He was a Shakesperean clown, and used to bring his shows to Girard for the winters. At length he purchased a handsome property in the heart of the village, and constructed a palatial home and grounds for his residence. Many of his employees used to come there for the winter, and

several shows were organized in Girard by his employees, amongst them being, Thayer and Noyes Circus; Rice and Forepaugh's Circus; Anderson & Company; Abe Henderson's Shows; and G. R. Spaulding's Circus; all of which originated at Girard, and the town came to be known far and wide as the home of Dan Rice, and also as a circus, or show, town.

Not so very many years ago the young people used to travel from far and near to the main highway when a circus was to visit the locality, or was traveling through the country; for the elephants walked from town to town upon the highways. But Dan Rice changed all that, and inaugurated better means of transportation for the show, utilizing the canals, the great river boats, and finally the modern railroad trains. He it was who introduced modern methods and system into the show business.

The first monument erected in Pennsylvania to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Civil War, was placed in the public square at Girard through the generosity of Dan Rice. Its cost was about $6,000, and was borne by that showman. It was dedicated Nov. 1, 1865, with Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania and Governor Tod of Ohio present amongst the other celebrated men on that occasion.

Anti-Slavery Agitation.—This county was most active in the Anti-Slavery Agitations, and who has not heard of the famous "Underground Railroads" of those times. One of the earliest anti-slavery societies in the state was organized in this county in 1836, the principal factors in it being Philetus Glas, Dr. Smedley and Truman Tuttle, of North East; Col. J. M. Moorhead, Mr. Jessup and Samuel Low, of Harborcreek; William Himrod, Alex. Mehaffey and Aaron Kellogg, of Erie; Giles Russell and Hamlin Russell, of Millcreek; Stephen C. Lee, of Summit; Rev. T. H. Burroughs, of Concord; William Gray, of Wayne. About the same time another society was formed at North East of which Truman Tuttle was President, Dr. Smedley was Secretary, and R. L. Loomis was Treasurer. Meetings were held in other parts of the county, and an important one at Springfield. Arrangements were made by which certain persons along the way would take care of the slaves who were seeking freedom by reaching Canada, and these men came to be known as "Station Agents", and their places were stations on the "Underground Railroad", the name by which the road from the south to Canada came to be known. The "Station Agents" in this county were William Gray, Stephen C. Lee, Hamlin Russell and William Himrod. The old Stanton House, now owned by the city at Second and French Streets, is said to have been one of the

stations, or places for the secretion of slaves, and a secret passageway between two stone walls is still to be seen by the curious, which is believed to have been used in this manner.

Other Events.—The first telegraph line into or through this county was erected in 1847, from Buffalo to Cleveland; and for many years Erie had the only telegraph office in the county.

The first telephone put up and used in this county is credited to one devised and put in by Mr. J. W. Moore, a telegraph lineman on the Pennsylvania railroad, in 1878. Some of the earliest telephone subscribers in the county were, G. H. Auffinger, C. E. Bacon, E. E. Loesch, and others at Erie, very shortly after Mr. Moore's telephone proved its usefulness, and it is said that a telephone directory made its appearance very shortly afterwards. William Crane, the present City Electrician, took a great interest in the new instruments, and it was he who is said to have devised the metallic return circuit which has displaced the old grounded wires.

The North East Sun, in an issue of about April 5, 1884, speaks of the exchange having been put into that borough, and of telephonic communication having been established with the Erie Opera House, and with outside cities, and continues: "While this is very convenient, we think the volume of important business in this section of the country will continue to be done by telegraph."

The Cholera once threatened our county, when a vessel from Buffalo with passengers and immigrants aboard arrived, and a Mrs. Hunter and her daughter developed its symptoms. They were landed on the peninsula, and the citizens took prompt measures to guard against its spread. These victims died in a few short hours, but the disease got no further.

This section of the country has been mercifully spared the effects of the great storms of wind and weather which have visited other parts of the land. However, we have suffered considerable damage in restricted areas at times.

It is reported that on Aug. 25, 1873, a fall of two inches of rain occurred in less than two hours' time.

In 1878, the western part of the county suffered from an excessive downpour of rain, while another extensive flood occurred early in February, 1883, which washed away nearly every bridge and mill dam along the streams.

In June, 1892, a most remarkable rainstorm lasting several days extended over the entire state as well as this county. Another devastating storm at Erie, occurred in the spring of 1893, flooding the Millcreek valley, and destroying much property. The last well-remembered storm of that sort was on Aug. 3, 1915, when a number of persons lost their lives, and the valleys of Millcreek, Four-mile Creek, and other streams, presented a scene of indescribable devastation, and when thousands of dollars in damages resulted. Measures were at once undertaken for the construction of a giant concrete tube in the bed of Millcreek, with a drift deflector in its upper reaches. This work has been successfully accomplished, and has redeemed much valuable property along the line of the stream.

The historic Liberty Bell came into Erie at 3 p. m. of April 26, 1893, and was visited by thousands of our patriotic citizens during its short stay here, while on its pilgrimage from Philadelphia to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Some of our older people can even yet recall the famous "Bank Note Detectors" which were published weekly, or monthly, for the use of people who had occasion to receive or disburse the currency of the day before our greenbacks and national bank currency was adopted. During that period much "Wild Cat Money" and "Oil Creek Bank" currency was about. Bank failures were common everywhere, counterfeit money was prevalent, and the people were almost distracted by the financial perplexities of the times. No one was safe in accepting a piece of money, unless he had first consulted the "Detector", and compared it with the specifications published in that handbook. Happily a plan was soon devised to obviate the losses and worries of those days.

The war with Mexico did not affect our people greatly, as the scene of it was comparatively remote, and the numbers engaged were not great. Pennsylvania offered nine regiments, and a number of men from this county enlisted in those and other organizations, some of whom fought throughout the war. Amongst them was John W. McLane, who, as commander of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, won signal distinction.

Various societies for the general helpfulness of this region have been promoted in the county from time to time, some of them having been: An Agricultural and Mechanical Society, founded in 1822, holding a fair in 1823 in the public square in Erie, at which $78.00 was paid in

premiums, the highest premium being $8.00, paid for the best two acres of wheat. Judah Colt, Charles J. Reed, Giles Sanford, John Vincent, R. S. Reed, William Miles, Martin Strong, Benjamin Russell, Elisha Marvin, Moses Barnett, John McCord, Simeon Leet, and Matthias Brindle being the prime movers in the enterprise.

The Erie County Agricultural Society was organized in 1848, which held fairs on the Academy Grounds in 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852; on a lot east of Parade Street in 1853, 1854 and 1855; down on the Garrison Grounds in 1856, 1857 and 1858; and on the Ebersole farm, east of town, in 1859 and 1860.

Another Erie County Agricultural Society was formed in 1879, holding successful fairs on the Reed farm, where is now the Ball Engine Company, recently changed to the Erie Steam Shovel Company. Through the enterprise of our citizens, the State Agricultural Society held four exhibitions at this same Reed farm in 1872, 1873, 1877 and 1878. On the race track at this location has occurred some of the most spirited contests witnessed in this county; and here it was that Frank Fairbairn and others conducted a bicycle race at the county fair, the first of its kind in the county, and which was witnessed by thousands of persons, many of whom had come a great distance for this unique occasion.

CHAPTER XXV

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

EARLY LEGAL BUSINESS—SEATS OF JUSTICE—ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—DISTRICT COURTS—CHANGES IN TERRITORIAL LIMITS—ERIE COUNTY ORGANIZED—FIRST COURTS—ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES—LIST OF THE JUDGES—LIST OF DISTRICT JUDGES—LIST OF ADDITIONAL JUDGES—LIST OF ASSOCIATE JUDGES—LIST OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—ROLL OF ATTORNEYS SINCE 1823.

Prior to 1800, all legal business pertaining to the people of this county, was transacted at Pittsburg, this territory forming a part of Allegheny County up to that time. However, as a temporary expedient, the legislature provided by the act of April 9, 1801, that Erie, Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Warren counties should be classed together for election and governmental purposes, with the county seat at Meadville. For two years this arrangement prevailed, when this county, although created a separate county by the act of March 12, 1800, was formally organized into a separate entity by the establishment of the court under Hon. Jesse Moore on April 2, 1803, in the old George Buehler House, later known as the McConkey House, which stood at the northeast corner of Third and French Streets, in Erie, with a substantial post and rail fence surrounding the property, as was very usual in those days. The crier announced the court by blowing a large tin horn until the year 1823.

The Supreme Court judges were, in addition to their other duties, required to hold Circuit Court in the counties of the state, and on Oct. 15, 1806, Judge Yates visited here, and in 1807 and 1811 Judge Brackenridge was here. This county was honored in 1854 when Justices Lewis, Woodward, Lowrie and Knox held a session of the Supreme Court at Erie.

Until May, 1839, our county courts were held by a President Judge, assisted by two Associate Justices, who were usually chosen from amongst the justices of the peace, or were some prominent business men or farmers of good judgment.

Erie County has been a part of, and latterly the entire, Sixth Judicial District of the state; but from 1800 to 1803, being a part of Crawford County, was a part of the Fifth Judicial District. Prior to 1800, it formed a part of Allegheny County, with the courts at Pittsburg.

William Penn, at the beginning, divided his province of Pennsylvania into three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester; and the county of Chester is believed to have embraced this northwestern section of the state, although its western limits were very much misunderstood at that time. We assume, therefore, that our territory here was then properly to be known as Chester County.

By the act of May 10, 1729, a fourth county was erected, called Lancaster County, the western parts of which included Erie County.

The act of Jan. 27, 1750, created a fifth county, called Cumberland County, the limits of which embraced this county.

The act of March 9, 1771, took from Cumberland County this western part of the province, and called it Bedford County.

The act of March 21, 1772, changed the southeastern part of Bedford County, but left this part unchanged.

On Feb. 6, 1773, when the county of Westmoreland was erected from Bedford, it is claimed that this northwestern part of the state was not affected by the act; but it is asserted that through the proceedings connected with the purchase from the Indians of 1784, this section became part and parcel of Westmoreland County.

Allegheny County being organized on Sept. 24, 1788, from the territory of Westmoreland County, its jurisdiction extended northward to the lakes, and therefore embraced this part of the state.

By the act of March 12, 1800, the boundaries of both Crawford and Erie counties were first indicated; Crawford County to have its seat of justice at Meadville, and Erie County to have her seat of justice at Erie. But for three years the judicial and official business of this county was transacted at Meadville. The population of this county when it was first organized was 1,468.

April 2, 1803, Erie County was finally organized for all judicial and official purposes by the institution of our first court in the George Bueh-

ler House as stated above. Before that date all court business had been transacted at Pittsburg, and later at Meadville. In the earlier times when this county formed a part of other counties, there were no inhabitants or individual rights to be either asserted, decided, or adjudged, because there were no inhabitants here.

In May, 1839, a District Court was created to assist in disposing of a mass of accumulated cases in the counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, and Mercer, presided over by Hon. James Thompson of Venango until May of 1845. The term was at first for five years; but by request of the bar was extended one year.

The President Judges as well as the Associate Judges were by appointment of the Governor until 1851, when by popular election in October of that year Hon. John Galbraith was chosen as President Judge, and for the Associates were Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett and Hon. James Miles. The Associate Judges were abolished on Nov. 17, 1876, after which the President Judge discharged the entire judicial business of the county including the Orphans' Court work.

The office of Additional Law Judge was created in 1856, and expired by operation of the constitution on April 17, 1874. Hon. David Derrickson was the first Additional Law Judge under this provision, succeeded first Monday in December, 1866, by Hon. John P. Vincent, who held the office until its expiration.

The various judges holding court for this county have been:

Supreme Court Justices—Hon. Jasper Yates, Oct. 15, 1806; Hon. Breckinridge, October, 1807, and also in 1811.

President Judges—Alexander Addison, of Pittsburg, Aug. 17, 1791; David Clark, Allegheny County, March 3, 1800; Jesse Moore, Crawford County, April 5, 1803; Henry Shippen, Huntington County, Jan. 24, 1825; Nathaniel B. Eldred, Wayne County, March 23, 1839; Gaylord Church, Crawford County, April 3, 1843; John Galbraith, Erie County, Nov. 6, 1851; Rasselas Brown, Warren County, June 29, 1860; Samuel P. Johnson, Warren County, Dec. 3, 1860; Lansing D. Wetmore, Warren County, first Monday in January, 1870; John P. Vincent, Erie County, April 17, 1874; William A. Galbraith, Erie County, first Monday in January, 1877; Frank Gunnison, Erie County, Dec. 13, 1886; Emory A. Walling, Erie County, 1897; Uriah P. Rossiter, Erie County, Nov. 4, 1915; Paul A. Benson, Erie County, 1912; Edward L. Whittelsey, Erie County, 1918; William E. Hirt, 1919.

District Judges—James Thompson, Venango County, May 18, 1839.

Additional Law Judges—David Derrickson, Crawford County, first Monday in December, 1856; John P. Vincent, Erie County, first Monday in December, 1866.

Judge of Orphans' Court—Henry Alden Clark, Erie County, first Monday in January, 1922.

Associate Judges—Appointed: David Mead, Crawford County, March 13, 1800; resigned. John Kelso, Erie County, March 14, 1800; resigned Dec. 21, 1804. William Bell, Erie County, Dec. 20, 1800; in place of Mead. Samuel Smith, Mill Creek, July 6, 1803; resigned 1805. William Bell, Erie, May 9, 1805; in place of Kelso. John Vincent, Waterford, Dec. 23, 1805; place of Smith. Wilson Smith, Waterford, March 15, 1814; place of Bell. John Grubb, Millcreek, Jan. 8, 1820; place of Wilson Smith. John Brawley, North East, March 26, 1840; recommissioned March 8, 1845. Myron Hutchinson, Girard, March 13, 1841; recommissioned March 13, 1846. Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, June 4, 1850; recommissioned Jan. 23, 1851. James Miles, Girard, April 1, 1851. Elected: Joseph M. Sterrett, Erie, Nov. 10, 1851. James Miles, Girard, Nov. 10, 1851. Samuel Hutchins, Waterford, Nov. 12, 1856. John Greer, North East, Nov. 12, 1856; re-elected in 1861. William Cross, Springfield, Nov. 23, 1861. William Benson, Waterford, Nov. 8, 1866; re-elected in 1871. Hollis King, Corry, Nov. 8, 1866. Allen A. Craig, Erie, Nov. 17, 1871.

From 1800 to 1850 the office of prosecuting attorney, now District Attorney, was known as deputy attorney general; and the incumbents were appointed by the attorney general of the state. These attorneys have been:

Prosecuting Attorneys—1804, Wm. N. Irvine and William Wallace, of Erie; 1809, Patrick Farrely and Ralph Marlin, of Crawford; 1819, George A. Elliott, of Erie; 1824, William Kelley, of Erie; 1833, Don Carlos Barrett, of Erie; 1835, Galen Foster, of Erie; 1836, Elijah Babbitt, of Erie; 1837, William M. Watts, of Erie; 1839, Carson Graham, of Erie; 1845, Horace Hawes, of Erie; 1846, William A. Galbraith, of Erie; 1850, Matthew Taylor, of Erie, elected; 1853, Samuel E. Woodruff, of Girard; 1856, G. N. Johnson, of Erie (died shortly afterwards); 1856, Charles W. Kelso, of Erie, appointed until October election; 1857, James Sill, of Erie; 1860, Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie; 1863, J. F. Downing, of Erie; 1866,

Charles M. Lynch, of Erie; 1869, John C. Sturgeon, of Erie; 1872, Samuel M. Brainerd, of North East; 1875, A. B. Force, of Erie; 1878, Charles E. Lovett, of Erie; 1881, Emory A. Walling, of North East (resigned Dec. 1, 1884); 1884, Cassius L. Baker, of Corry; 1887, E. A. Sisson, of Erie; 1893, Uriah P. Rossiter, of Girard; 1896, Paul A. Benson, of Erie; 1899, M. W. Shreve, of Union City; 1902, M. L. Davis, of Waterford; 1905, and in 1908, W. P. Gifford, of Erie; 1912, J. O. Wait, of Erie; 1916, Robert J. Firman; 1920, C. Arthur Blass, of Erie; 1924, M. L. Davis, of Erie.

Roll of Attorneys.	Admission.
Alden, J. Fox	Nov. 6, 1827.
Ayres, Jonathan	Aug. __, 1838.
Allen, George A.	June 16, 1868; died Feb. 26, 1905.
Ash, Isaac	Dec. 9, 1872.
Albin, J. G.	Nov. 17, 1874.
Allen, Samuel T.	March 13, 1875.
Allison, James W.	June 1, 1875.
Abell, F. H.	June 16, 1877.
Arthur, John	Nov. 10, 1881.
Allen, O. C.	May 20, 1892.
Armstrong, Frank L.	May 13, 1895.
Allis, Frederick S.	Sept. 16, 1897.
Andrews, T. O.	Dec. 23, 1899.
Arird, Delford U.	Nov. 25, 1907.
Andrews, James R.	Aug. 25, 1908.
Alexander, James H.	Dec. 9, 1912.
Babbitt, Elijah	Feb. 6, 1826.
Barrett, Don Charles	July 1, 1826.
Baldwin, Henry	Aug. 9, 1826.
Babbitt, Elijah	May 10, 1839; District Court.
Ball, Charles H.	Dec. 20, 1839.
Ball, James H.	Jan. 6, 1840; District Court.
Brace, Peter	May 3, 1843.
Benson, William	Aug. 7, 1846; died June 2, 1891.
Brigden	Oct. 23, 1849.
Brown, Rasselas	Feb. 6, 1851.
Battles, Rush S.	Dec. 12, 1855.
Burnham, Charles	Nov. 11, 1864.

Bowman, Charles O.----------Nov. 30, 1865; died Nov. 20, 1887.
Berry, Gurdow S.----------Dec. 21, 1865.
Biddle, W. M.----------April 30, 1866.
Brawley, R. B.----------Aug. 9, 1866.
Butterfield, Henry----------April 2, 1867; died.
Butterfield, S. J.----------April 2, 1867; died in 1900.
Baker, Hiram A.----------Oct. 1, 1867.
Byles, Julius----------Aug. 15, 1868.
Brooks, Samuel B.----------Sept. 29, 1868.
Biddle, Charles P.----------Oct. 15, 1868.
Buckley, George D.----------Nov. 27, 1868.
Beebe, M. C.----------Feb. 6, 1869.
Brown, W. W.----------Aug. 31, 1869.
Brainerd, Samuel M.----------Dec. 22, 1869.
Baker, Cassius L.----------May 8, 1872.
Blakeslee, Henry W.----------Nov. 22, 1872.
Blickensderfer, Ulric----------Dec. 12, 1873.
Bole, A. F.----------Feb. 27, 1874.
Brigham, Samuel P.----------March 9, 1875.
Brown, Isaac B.----------May 6, 1875. Q. S.
Benson, William----------Dec. 4, 1876.
Byles, M. N.----------Feb. 12, 1879.
Brady, John C.----------Sept. 30, 1879.
Burton, Charles H.----------May 31, 1881.
Brotherton, J. R.----------Sept. 14, 1883.
Brewer, Eben----------June 30, 1885.
Burns, James R.----------May 10, 1886; died Aug. 1, 1910.
Bates, Arthur L.----------June 8, 1886.
Burchfield, Charles S.----------Sept. 6, 1886.
Bliley, Frank A.----------May 20, 1891.
Bayle, Samuel B.----------Sept. 9, 1891.
Bousch, C. M.----------Sept. 15, 1891.
Ball, D. J.----------Nov. 30, 1891.
Benedict, C. W.----------Jan. 16, 1893.
Benson, Paul A.----------April 3, 1893; died July 21, 1918.
Bolard, John A.----------June 26, 1893.
Breene, William J.----------Dec. 8, 1893.
Barker, George W.----------Sept. 3, 1894.

Brooks, John B.----------July 19, 1897.
Bonsteel, Ray L.----------Sept. 4, 1897; disbarred.
Brevillier, Charles G.----------Dec. 23, 1899.
Brevillier, Gustave H.----------June 27, 1904.
Blake, Harry K.----------July 15, 1907; died Feb. 24, 1917.
Byles, Axtell J.----------Dec. 9, 1907.
Best, Wesley B.----------May 16, 1910.
Blass, Charles Arthur----------Feb. 17, 1913.
Bryan, Clarence T.----------June 23, 1913.

Curtis, C. B.----------May 10, 1839; District Court.
Cutler, George H.----------Nov. 7, 1840, C. P.; died July 26, 1892.
Church, Gaylord----------July 16, 1839; District Court.
Chapin, Justus C.----------May 4, 1848.
Caughey, Andrew H.----------Nov. 26, 1851.
Cutler, Marcus N.----------Jan. 31, 1857.
Church, Pearson----------Oct. 1, 1858.
Craig, David----------Feb. 7, 1859.
Clark, Junius B.----------May 10, 1860.
Camphausen, Edward----------March 15, 1865.
Campbell, Joel ----------Dec. 18, 1865.
Clark, Edward----------March 14, 1867.
Crosby, Manley----------Sept. 30, 1868; died Dec. 3, 1909.
Cowles, Warren----------Dec. 3, 1868.
Covell, A. W.----------May 25, 1870.
Covell, C. L.----------March 27, 1873.
Chapman, W. B.----------March 28, 1873.
Cessna, J. Bone----------June 27, 1873.
Cutler, George A.----------Oct. 7, 1873.
Converse, C. C.----------March 11, 1874.
Cushman, D. R.----------June 23, 1874.
Curtze, Herman J.----------Jan. 4, 1875.
Craig, Allen A.----------Dec. 18, 1875.
Chase, George A.----------Sept. 10, 1875.
Covell, A. G.----------Sept. 6, 1880.
Compton, John B.----------July 18, 1881.
Cochran, F. H.----------Nov. 14, 1881.
Catlin, Fred M.----------Feb. 19, 1884.

Clark, Henry Alden_____May 10, 1884.
Christy, M. D._____June 1, 1885.
Crosby, Wm. G._____Dec. 5, 1889.
Craig, J. R._____Dec. 28, 1893.
Cochran, W. H._____Nov. 16, 1895; from Mercer.
Chinnock, Robert H._____March 1, 1897.
Carroll, William S._____June 7, 1897.

Camp, Fred L._____July 3, 1899.
Cohen, Bert _____Oct. 30, 1899.
Chapin, A. O._____June 22, 1903.
Cochran, Thomas C._____May 16, 1910.
Cornell, Martin C._____Nov. 11, 1912.
Clark, William S._____Dec. 12, 1912.
Clunk, Roy Taylor_____Jan. 12, 1914.
Carney, William J._____Aug. 18, 1824.

Drew, George W._____April 7, 1827.
Dunlap, James D._____May 10, 1839; District Court.
Doty, Edmond T._____July 27, 1840.
Douglass, John W._____May 8, 1850; died Aug. 21, 1909.
Davenport, Samuel A._____May 7, 1854; June 2, 1854; May 7, 1851; died Aug. 1, 1911.
Duncomb, John F._____Aug. 8, 1854.
Douglass, Joseph_____Aug. 7, 1856.
DeCamp, George W._____Aug. 7, 1857.
Dunlap, Myron E._____Dec. 12, 1873.
Dunlap, J. D._____Oct. --, 1837.
Dinsmoor, Charles_____Jan. 31, 1876.
Doughty, James_____June 6, 1881.
Davenport, George F._____Jan. 22, 1885.
Dorrance, J. Ford_____July 15, 1887.
Dickey, C. C._____Dec. 12, 1891.
Davis, M. L._____June 25, 1900.
Duff, H. Bedford_____Jan. 2, 1918.
Devin, William Joseph_____Oct. 27, 1919.
Dunn, Thomas P._____Aug. 13, 1923.

Elliott, George A.----------May 10, 1829; District Court.
Edwards, T. D.----------June 29, 1853.
Ewing, Clark----------Dec. 24, 1863.
Ebersole, Joseph D.----------May 7, 1851.
Eichenlaub, John B.----------Sept. 6, 1886.
Eaton, Henry M.----------May 10, 1892.
Echols, Monroe J.----------June 19, 1893.
Einfeldt, Frederick----------April 5, 1897.
Eaton, Charles Colfax----------July 3, 1899.
English, Charles H.----------June 18, 1907.
Evans, Elmer Lloyd----------Dec. 21, 1910.

Fisk, James B.----------June 10, 1845.
Fisk, James B.----------June 10, 1845.
Finney, D. A.----------Aug. 6, 1850.
Foster, A. J.----------March 15, 1865.
Farrely, David M.----------Jan. 28, 1869.
Force, A. B.----------Aug. 22, 1871.
Fassett, Daniel D.----------April 15, 1873.
Fallon, John----------June 27, 1873.
Fassett, D. D.----------June 24, 1874.
Force, Joseph M.----------Nov. 28, 1879.
Friedley, Angelo T.----------April 18, 1883.
Friend, Kennedy T.----------May 18, 1885.
Freeman, A. A.----------May 10, 1886.
Fletcher, George M.----------Oct. 18, 1887.
Fish, Henry E.----------Feb. 9, 1889.
Foye, Edward M.----------June 18, 1894.
Flinn, Ora L.----------Jan. 27, 1890.
Firman, Robert J.----------June 29, 1908.
Filer, Enoch C.----------Oct. 12, 1921.

Graham, Carson----------Dec. 19, 1837.
Graham, Carson----------Jan. 29, 1839; Deputy Attorney-General.
Galbraith, John ----------May 10, 1839; District Court.
Gzowski, C. S.----------Aug. 5, 1839.
Goodrich, St. John----------Aug. 2, 1841.
Gallaher, Michael----------May 1, 1843; District Court.

Galbraith, William A.----------May 9, 1844.
Galbraith, William A.----------Aug. 10, 1844; District Court.
Grant, Benjamin----------Oct. 27, 1845.
Gallaten, John L.----------Dec. 3, 1846.
Gunnison, Jonas----------Nov. 9, 1849; died July 21, 1871.
Guthrie, Francis B.----------Feb. 5, 1861.
Griffith, George P.----------Aug. 4, 1864.
Gunnison, George W.----------March 15, 1865.
Gunnison, Frank----------Feb. ?, 1870; died April 23, 1919.
Gillon, Constant----------Sept. 28, 1870.
Grant, Frank W.----------March 12, 1874.
Gaither, Paul H.----------Nov. 19, 1874.
Griffith, William----------Jan. 27, 1875.
Gould, Edward P.----------May 31, 1875; died July 31, 1914.
Graser, Edward----------May 6, 1876. Q. S.
Gilson, Samuel L.----------Sept. 4, 1878.
Galbraith, John W.----------Sept. 28, 1885.
Grumbine, Samuel C.----------Feb. 14, 1888, by leave of court.
Galbraith, Davenport----------Oct. 30, 1888; died Sept. 10, 1914.
Guignon, Joseph A.----------Jan. 7, 1889.
Gibson, George E.----------Oct. 14, 1895.
Gardner, James A.----------Feb. 12, 1897.
Gibson, R. Bannister----------April 26, 1897.
Gifford, William Pitt----------Dec. 23, 1899.
Gifford, P. Vincent----------Dec. 24, 1900.
Glenn, Robert F.----------March 20, 1907.
Glezen, Oscar B.----------April 15, 1907; died April 20, 1908.
Gilson, Samuel L.----------Sept. 20, 1913.
Graham, Orson J.----------Nov. 10, 1919.
Galbo, John J.----------April 30, 1920.
Gleeten, Wayne A.----------Oct. 2, 1924.

Hawes, Horace M.----------Nov. 7, 1846.
Heister, William M.----------May 3, 1841.
Heister, William M.----------Nov. 20, 1841, District Court.
Hutchinson, D. W.----------May 11, 1855.
Hinds, Calvin J.----------May 11, 1860. Died Feb. 19, 1911.
Horton, Charles----------Jan. 29, 1866.

Hallock, John K.----March 24, 1868.
Hyner, John L.----April 4, 1870. Died April 2, 1878.
Harvey, Irving----Nov. 10, 1864.
Humes, H. J.----Sept. 7, 1875. Died July, 1906.
Herron, David S.----Sept. 8, 1875.
Harper, A. J.----Dec. 5, 1878.
Henderson, John J.----Sept. 3, 1879. Q. S.
Himebaugh, Thomas C.----May 20, 1884.
Hancock, James D.----Jan. 27, 1881.
Higgins, George H.----Dec. 10, 1883.
Hickernell, E. E.----May 9, 1887.
Heydrick, Charles ----June 28, 1887.
Hastings, F. W. (Bradford)----Dec. 20, 1887.
Haybarger, L. Eugene----Jan. 20, 1888.
Hitchcock, C. A.----June 25, 1888.
Heywang, Mark J.----Sept. 6, 1888.
Hunter, Theodore A.----May 17, 1890.
Haskins, George W.----Dec. 11, 1890.
Heinlein, A. F.----Nov. 6, 1891.
Heney, A. P.----March 11, 1892.
Higby, Clinton D.----Nov. 17, 1892.
Hinckley, W. D.----Nov. 28, 1893.
Howard, Albert P.----March 1, 1897.
Hyner, Percy Dale----June 25, 1900.
Hume, E. Lowry----April 8, 1901.
Hinds, Calvin J., Jr.----July 9, 1906.
Haughney, John R.----April 29, 1907.
Hirt, William E.----June 29, 1908.
Haughney, Charles F.----July 25, 1910.
Hertzler, J. O.----Jan. 30, 1911.
Hosbach, Franklin B.----April 6, 1915.
Holbrook, Ray S.----March 3, 1916.
Herbst, Otto ----Oct. 8, 1918.
Held, J. B.----Aug. 13, 1923.

Isherwood, Robinson S.----May 4, 1847.
Ignasiak, John A.----July 7, 1915.

Johnson, Quincy A.----------Aug. 6, 1839.
Johnson, John B.----------April 5, 1842, District Court.
James, Joseph Y.----------Nov. 3, 1842.
Johnson, George N.----------May 9, 1855.
Johnson, S. P.----------Sept. 6, 1870.
Johns, Hiram C.----------Feb. 2, 1871.
Jacobs, M. W.----------Oct. 29, 1872.
Judson, A. M.----------May 9, 1851.
Johnson, John B.----------April 5, 1842.
Jenks, George A.----------Sept. 8, 1892, of Jefferson County Bar.
Jones, Louis B.----------July 21, 1902. Died Aug. 4, 1910.
Jeffs, Henry R.----------April 1, 1912.
Jiuliante, Jessamine S.---------Oct. 2, 1922.

Kelly, William----------May 10, 1839, District Court.
Kelso, Charles W.----------May 10, 1839, District Court.
Kelso, William C.----------May 10, 1839, District Court.
Kennedy, T. R.----------Feb. 2, 1859.
Keller, Louis F.----------Nov. 8, 1869.
Kline, D. H.----------Nov. 14, 1874.
Kelso, Joseph K.----------June 27, 1876.
Kohler, Otto (Meadville)-------May 12, 1887.
Kincaide, Gerry T.----------June 25, 1900.
Kent, O. Claire----------Nov. 22, 1900.
Kincaide, Samuel Blaine-------Oct. 28, 1907.
Kitts, Myles Brown----------Oct. 28, 1907.

Law, Samuel A., Jr.----------April 5, 1841, District Court.
Lane, William S.----------July 22, 1844, District Court.
Lane, William S.----------Oct. 27, 1845.
Lyon, A. McDonald----------March 20, 1857.
Lyon, George A., Jr.---------March 12, 1861.
Lynch, Charles M.----------Feb. 6, 1866. Died Jan. 2, 1907.
Loomis, H. B.----------Aug. 6, 1866.
Longstreet, Samuel P.---------Jan. 25, 1869.
Lewis, James H.----------Jan. 28, 1869.
Lathy, William E.----------March 7, 1871.
Lamb, Theodore A.----------Aug. 22, 1871.

Longstreet, Francis P.---------Aug. 22, 1871.
Lathy, George W.----------Dec. 18, 1871.
Lindsley, W. M.----------March 13, 1874.
Laird, Wilson----------Feb. 8, 1849.
Lovett, Charles E.----------Oct. 10, 1874.
Lee, J. W.----------Jan. 20, 1880.
Lord, Hugh C.----------Dec. 15, 1890.
Lamberton, Edwin Houston----Oct. 26, 1903.
Lee, Ralph R.----------Oct. 21, 1917.
Loose, Elmer D.----------Oct. 15, 1917.
Lund, C. Harrison----------May 8, 1919.
Leemhuis, Raymond P.---------July 17, 1922.

Merrill, Gilman----------Nov. 9, 1826.
Moorton, George----------June 7, 1827.
Marshall,, James C.----------Dec. 2, 1839, District Court.
Merrill, Gilman----------July 18, 1839, District Court.
Marshall, James C.----------Dec. 2, 1839, District Court.
Myers, George H.----------May 10, 1849.
Marshall, Francis F.----------Oct. 28, 1857.
Marvin, Dudley----------Dec. 14, 1859.
Marvin, Selden----------Dec. 14, 1859.
Marsh, William Ed----------May 7, 1879. Q. S.
Miner, Samuel----------
Mallory, Corwin H.----------July 8, 1886.
Mason, W. W.----------Sept. 10, 1886.
Miller, Sidney R.----------Nov. 13, 1889.
Mullin, Edward----------Dec. 2, 1890.
Moore, Harry L.----------Dec. 10, 1890.
Morrow, William O.----------Jan. 25, 1894.
Mertens, Charles A.----------Feb. 6, 1897.
Morgan, Albert----------Nov. 9, 1897.
Mackey, Eugene----------March 15, 1898.
Mason, George M.----------June 13, 1898.
Miller, Thomas C.----------July 3, 1899.
Marsh, Ritchie T.----------July 3, 1899.
Metz, Charles James----------Dec. 6, 1898.
Munn, George B.----------Sept. 22, 1900.

Mullin, J. E.----------Dec. 19, 1901.
Morrow, Samuel John----------Feb. 3, 1906.
Mitchell, Arthur W.----------May 18, 1907.
Milloy, Adolphus M.----------Sept. 25, 1913.
Murphy, Edward M.----------March 4, 1919.
Mahoney, Timothy J.----------Dec. 19, 1921.
Mook, Harold F.----------Oct. 31, 1921.

McLane, Moses----------Nov. 2, 1825.
McCreary, David B.----------Aug. 8, 1851.
McFadden, James A.----------Sept. 18, 1858.
McDowell, Samuel W.----------May 3, 1865. Name stricken off.
McCluskey, J. H.----------Sept. 24, 1867.
McCombs, R. B.----------Feb. 3, 1868.
McClure, J. M.----------Dec. 28, 1870.
McKnight, Robert----------Oct. 4, 1871.
McGeorge, William----------June 27, 1873.
McCoy, D. C.----------Sept. 10, 1873.
McClure, Joseph N.----------Dec. 18, 1874.
McCissick, John----------Sept. 8, 1875. Q. S.
McClintock, Frank M.----------May 11, 1878. Q. S.
McCalmont, G. B.----------April 11, 1877.
McKay, Paul W.----------June 26, 1889.
McArthur, Ernest W.----------May 12, 1892.
McCauley, C. H.----------Sept. 12, 1892.
McMahon, Daniel----------July 1, 1901. Died Dec. 1, 1915.
McClintock, Francis F.----------April 1, 1912.
McCormack, Joseph----------Aug. 26, 1914.

Neill, Joseph A.----------May 11, 1866.
Norton, L. S.----------Oct. 12, 1868.
Noyce, Charles H.----------March 17, 1874.
Nason, Miles R.----------March 12, 1892.
Neill, Samuel T.----------Nov. 19, 1892.
Nagorski, Francis T.----------June 26, 1905.

Olmstead, C. G.----------Sept. 7, 1875.
Olds, Clark----------April 26, 1876. Died August, 1922.

O'Connor, Edward J.----------Dec. 5, 1878.
O'Brien, Joseph P.----------March 17, 1883.
Osborne, Albert B.----------May 31, 1887. Died July 21, 1913.
Ormerod, John----------Nov. 14, 1889.
Osmer, Newton F.----------July 17, 1893.
Olmstead, M. E.----------April 13, 1895.
Osborne, Robert J.----------June 22, 1903.
Orr, S. J.----------February 28, 1910.
Olds, Irving Sands----------Sept. 30, 1910.
Orcutt, Russell M.----------May 10, 1920.
Osborne, Joseph C.----------Oct. 27, 1924.

Phelps, Mortimer----------Sept. 12, 1850.
Pettis, S. Newton----------July 29, 1853.
Payne, James G.----------Feb. 1, 1861.
Parker, T. S.----------Dec. 19, 1865.
Pickett, B. B.----------Feb. 2, 1869.
Parmlee, James O.----------Oct. 7, 1871.
Pond, Martin W.----------Feb. 11, 1874.
Proudfit, John----------April 26, 1876. Died April 13, 1911.
Pierce, C. L.----------Oct. 23, 1877.
Perkins, William R.----------June 25, 1878.
Pugh, Rodman F.----------Sept. 4, 1878.
Perley, Frank L.----------Sept. 30, 1879.
Page, E. C.----------July 22, 1889.
Proudfit, James M.----------Feb. 24, 1890.
Pickett, Benjamin B., Jr.----------Sept. 23, 1891.
Perkins, George W.----------June 5, 1893.
Peck, Leslie G.----------Jan. 12, 1903.
Prather, Thomas J.----------March 18, 1907.
Perry, Lytle F.----------March 4, 1914.
Peake, Walter L.----------March 11, 1918.
Petrillo, Edward----------Sept. 15, 1919.

Quinn, Francis B.----------Aug. 28, 1916.

Riddle, ——— ----------May 5, 1823.
Riddle, John S.----------Aug. 9, 1826.

Randall, John J.----------May 8, 1839.
Randall, S. W.----------May 10, 1839, District Court.
Randall, John J.----------May 10, 1839, District Court.
Reid, James C.----------Aug. 10, 1848.
Richmond, A. B.----------Sept. 26, 1851.
Riddell, John W.----------Dec. 26, 1854.
Rambo, David W.----------Nov. 2, 1864.
Riblet, Henry M.----------Oct. 3, 1867.
Richards, Jarrett T.----------Feb. 24, 1868.
Ray, F. P.----------March 30, 1868.
Reisinger, Roe ----------Dec. 20, 1871.
Reid, B. J.----------Jan. 22, 1872.
Rosenzweig, Louis----------April 6, 1872. Died March 9, 1915.
Ramsey, Albert C.----------May 7, 1833.
Reid, Craig J.----------Sept. 11, 1876.
Rilling, John S.----------Feb. 19, 1885.
Roddy, Thomas----------May 9, 1885.
Rossiter, Uriah P.----------June 28, 1887.
Rathbun, George A.----------Sept. 10, 1888.
Rogers, C. P. Jr.,----------Sept. 5, 1890.
Reynolds, John E.----------Oct. 7, 1891.
Reed, John Elmer----------June 28, 1895.
Roberts, Robert L.----------May 11, 1896.
Rumsey, Horace M.----------Feb. 1, 1899.
Reynolds, Lloyd G.----------July 1, 1901.
Rossiter, Samuel Y.----------Sept. 19, 1913.
Rossiter, James P.----------Jan. 15, 1917.
Randall, Carlton M.----------Nov. 1, 1920.
Royer, Charles Edward--------Sept. 25, 1922.
Robinson, William J.----------Dec. 10, 1924.

Smith, Silas T.----------June 4, 1827.
Smith, George W.----------Nov. 7 1831.
Sill, Thomas H.----------May 10, 1839, District Court.
Strong, Stephen----------April 8, 1841.
Snowden, James R.----------Oct. 30, 1843.
Stay, Edwin C.----------Oct. 30, 1843.
Selden, George S.----------Jan. 5, 1844, District Court.

Small, George F.----------April 3, 1844.
Shippen, Edward----------Aug. 5, 1844.
Shippen, Henry----------Aug. 5, 1844.
Stewart, Reid T.----------Aug. 5, 1845.
Sill, James----------Oct. 29, 1852. Died January, 1903.
Spencer, Samuel S.----------Feb. 12, 1853. Died Jan. 8, 1910.
Scott, William R.----------Feb. 2, 1858.
Sterrett, B. J.----------May 7, 1861.
Sleeper, C. B.----------Aug. 9, 1865.
Sturgeon, J. C.----------Feb. 28, 1867.
Saunders, C. R.----------May 24, 1869.
Souther, Henry ----------Oct. 30, 1872.
Sproul, James W.----------April 13, 1874. Died June 9, 1907.
Smith, S. Merwin----------May 5, 1846.
Sackett, Earl N.----------Dec. 28, 1875.
Strong, Henry A.----------Sept. 17, 1881. Died Feb. 23, 1923.
Sisson, A. E.----------Nov. 19, 1881.
Sawdey, David A.----------Dec. 1, 1881. Died April, 1923.
Stranahan, James A.----------April 24, 1884.
Sturgeon, George----------Sept. 28, 1884.
Sobel, Isador----------May 14, 1888.
Shaw, Frank S.----------June 26, 1889.
Sherwin, James M.----------Nov. 18, 1890.
Schnur, ——— ----------March 2, 1891.
Stone, Rufus B.----------Jan. 26, 1893.
Sturgeon, Harold M.----------Feb. 24, 1894.
Sterrett, Ralph B.----------May 14, 1894.
Sheehan, Patrick C.----------Feb. 15, 1895.
Slocum, Justin P.----------May 28, 1895.
Shreve, Milton W.----------Oct. 23, 1895.
Smith, Samuel W.----------Jan. 11, 1897.
Sherman, Rodger----------Feb. 25, 1897.
Shirk, Edward Randolph----------April 5, 1897.
Smith, Don F.----------July 3, 1899.
Shawkey, Curtis M.----------Sept. 22, 1900.
Solomon, Edward----------Oct. 19, 1903.
Sturgeon, Berry A.----------July 9, 1906.
Street, James G.----------Oct. 28, 1907.

Spofford, Thomas Wright_____Feb. 17, 1913.
Shreve, Lyman Cyrus_____Sept. 19, 1913.
Sisson, Spencer Alec_____Oct. 11, 1915.
Schlessinger, William Louis____January 11, 1916.
Sobel, Jeffrey M._____Jan. 11, 1916.
Seabrook, Wilbur Reed_____March 10, 1919.
Sennett, B. W._____Aug. 20, 1923.

Tyler, Nathan_____Oct. 22, 1823.
Thompson, James_____May 5, 1845.
Taylor, Matthew _____April 26, 1847.
Taylor, William _____February 2, 1849.
Terry, Henry R._____Jan. 25, 1852.
Thompson, J. Ross_____May 3, 1856. Died June 23, 1910.
Thomas, Samuel J._____May 8, 1857.
Titus, ——— _____Oct. 31, 1860.
Trantum, O. O._____May 25, 1868.
Taylor, Oliver E._____Jan. 30, 1877.
Tyler, Casper W._____Jan. 24, 1884.
Thorpe, Francis N._____June 29, 1885.
Truesdell, Albert_____Dec. 14, 1886.
Torry, Levi Emmett_____Oct. 18, 1887.
Templeton, Edward S._____Feb. 29, 1892.
Thomas, James C._____Oct. 2, 1893.
Thompson, W. L. Scott_____Dec. 11, 1895. Died Dec. 8, 1916.
Thompson, Frank E._____Aug. 30, 1897.
Titus, George M._____July 3, 1899. Died Aug. 16, 1909.
Taylor, George B._____Jan. 17, 1902.
Taylor, Harry S._____March 29, 1920.
Tayntor, Clark Olds_____Aug. 20, 1923.

Uhl, John H._____Sept. 7, 1875. Q. S.

Virgil, Almon_____May 8, 1839.
Vincent, John P._____Feb. 2, 1841. Died March 11, 1909.
VanTassell, E. B._____Dec. 16, 1858.
Vincent, Strong _____Dec. 12, 1860.
VanHorn, Cornelius_____May 28, 1885.

Walker, John H.----------July 27, 1824.
Waugh, John H.----------May 2, 1825.
Walker, David----------Feb. 7, 1827.
Walker, John H.----------May 10, 1839, District Court.
Watts, W. M.----------July 17, 1839, District Court.
Whallon, Murray----------Oct. 19, 1839, District Court.
Whallon, Murray----------Nov. 4, 1839.
Wallace, Irwin M.----------May 28, 1843, District Court.
Wallace, Irwin ----------Aug. 5, 1844.
Wilson, Edwin C.----------Aug. 3, 1846.
Woodruff, S. E.----------Oct. 28, 1846.
Wetmore, L. D.----------Aug. 8, 1848.
Williamson, George ----------Jan. 24, 1850.
Walters, Henry J.----------April 27, 1857.
Wilson, Edwin C.----------April 1, 1859.
Woods, A. D.----------Sept. 3, 1863.
Walker, George W.----------Aug. 4, 1864.
Wilson, D. M. R.----------Dec. 19, 1865.
Whitney, Calvin D.----------May 10, 1866.
Wilson, ——— ----------Aug. 6, 1866.
Wilson, C. S.----------Oct. 6, 1870.
Woodruff, Thomas S.----------May 25, 1871.
Wetmore, Jerome W.----------Nov. 9, 1849.
Walker, John W.----------November, 1854.
Wells, Thomas J.----------Aug. 4, 1864.
Whittelsey, E. L.----------May 15, 1877.
Walling, Emory A.----------Sept. 4, 1878.
White, Charles L.----------Oct. 2, 1882.
Winton, David J.----------March 6, 1893.
Wait, Joseph Orin----------Sept. 12, 1902.
Willett, Philip----------Oct. 7, 1902.
Walling, William Benson-------Oct. 28, 1907.
Whiteman, T. C.----------Oct. 11, 1909.
Walker, A. Grant----------April 6, 1914.
Wilson, Emmett C.----------Aug. 25, 1924.

Yard, Henry C.----------Nov. 28, 1879. Died July 23, 1914.
Young, Willard J.----------Feb. 23, 1888. Died, 1924.
Yates, J. Russell----------Nov. 25, 1916.

The first lawyer to locate in Erie County was William Wallace who came from eastern Pennsylvania in 1800 as the attorney for the Pennsylvania Population Company, remaining here until 1811, when he returned to Harrisburg. The second was William N. Irvine, in 1804, who remained but a few years. Others who came early and settled here permanently were, Anselen Potter, George A. Elliott, Thomas H. Sill, Philo E. Judd, and William Kelly. Those listed above are those who were admitted after the destruction of the court house records on March 23, 1823. The earlier lawyers travelled about from county to county on horseback, carrying their papers, books and briefs in their saddle bags, and would often be away fully half of their time, accompanying the courts from place to place for the transaction of the legal business.

John H. Walker came from Pittsburg to Meadville on foot, borrowing money at Meadville to enable him to reach Erie. Elijah Babbit settled in an office in his dwelling in 1828, on the west side of Peach Street, opposite the corner of the park, where he practiced the remainder of his life. James D. Dunlap was the author of Dunlap's Book of Forms, one of the most popular works for the profession ever published, and which is still the standard authority in Pennsylvania. Strong Vincent lost his life at Gettysburg, and is one of the most honored of our citizens. John Galbraith became President Judge. Gaylord Church was appointed to the Supreme Bench. C. S. Gzowski moved to Canada, and a monument stands in Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, to his memory. Horace M. Hawes went to California, and amassed a huge fortune. Don Carlos Barrett's name was stricken from our list, and he then removed to Texas, where he was eminently successful. John W. Douglass went to Washington, D. C., and served as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Deputy Commissioner. Judge James Thompson was elected to the Supreme Court, and removed to Philadelphia, becoming Chief Justice of the state. Albert C. Ramsey removed to York and became a colonel in the Mexican War.

Many of our bar have achieved distinguished honors, and have filled eminent positions of trust and influence in various capacities. Amongst those of recent times is Emory A. Walling who has been serving upon the Supreme Bench for some years with credit to himself and his county.

The Erie County Bar Association has been in operation since about 1876, and has occupied a place of much influence in the state; its members having numbered many who are the peers of their fellows throughout the state.

CHAPTER XXVI

DOCTORS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS.

EARLY MEDICAL MEN—FIRST MEDICAL SOCIETY—FIRST HEALTH OFFICERS—"SURGEON DENTISTS"—EARLY DENTISTRY.

It will be beyond the scope of this article to cover the subject in anything like a proper and exhaustive way, and so we will not attempt to do so. But the medical profession of this county is entitled to more than honorable mention in this, or any other, narrative having to do with this county. A more devoted, and self-denying group of professional men would be hard to find anywhere. Their professional abilities stand before the world unchallenged for skill, care and results.

The first medical man to settle here was Dr. J. C. Wallace, whose entry to the county work was unexpected, and without results. He was hurriedly sent for to attend General Anthony Wayne at Erie in December of 1796; and hurrying through the forests was met at Franklin with the news of the death of his friend on December 15, 1796, in the little block-house on the hill at the Garrison Grounds. He, however, was attracted to the town, and arranged to make it his home. He did so, and became one of the foremost men of the town, and of the county, as well as a most distinguished physician and surgeon. Dr. John Culbertson Wallace was a man we are proud to notice. In 1811 a second medical man arrived and settled in Eagle Village, now South Erie. This was Dr. Plara Thayer, followed soon after by his brother, Dr. Albert Thayer. Dr. Asa Coltrin followed them about 1815, and then came Dr. Peter Christie, a surgeon in the U. S. Navy. In 1822 came Dr. William Johns, and in 1825 Drs. Taber Beebe and Elijah Beebe. Dr. Peter Faulkner came to Eagle Village in 1825, and his two sons later followed their

father in his profession at Erie; both of them will be remembered by some of our older people as Dr. William Faulkner and Dr. Robert Faulkner. Almost with Dr. Faulkner came Dr. Jacob Vosburg, and Dr. Sanford Dickinson came in from Wattsburg in 1840.

At North East Dr. James Smedley appeared at a very early day, and Dr. Ira Sherwin settled at Harborcreek in 1825, Dr. W. T. Bradley at Wesleyville in 1840, Dr. Rufus Hills at Girard, Dr. M. C. Kellogg at Erie, and later in Albion. Drs. Reuben Brinker, Daniel D. Franklin, Manhattan Pickett, D. C. Storer, Henry S. Tanner and others at Corry; Drs. John W. Jarvis, P. P. Fisher and D. R. Waggoner, at McKean; Drs. Samuel F. Chapin, G. Thickstun, William C. Tracy, and D. T. Bennett, at Wattsburg; Drs. M. A. Millard and M. D. Satterlee at Fairview; Drs. T. J. Kellogg, A. G. Ely, A. R. Smith, I. N. Taylor and Helen M. Weeks, at Girard; Drs. O. L. Abbey, James F. Read, Stephen R. Davis, Mrs. Stephen R. Davis, Curtis B. Goucher, L. D. Rockwell, Alfred C. Sherwood and others at Union City; Drs. James Smedley, John K. Griffin, L. G. Hall, A. B. Heard, D. D. Loop, Burton H. Putnam, A. J. Sears, George B. Stillman, and Mullin A. Wilson, with others, at North East; Drs. P. D. Flower, O. Logan and James Skeels, at Albion; Drs. T. W. Barton, John W. Bowman, Frank L. Clemens and others at Waterford; Drs. George Ellis, John Ross, Ransom C. Sloan, Joseph R. Hewett, O. O. Blakeslee, Lamarr V. Knapp, Charles N. Moore and others at Springfield; Drs. G. W. Wilson, William P. Biles, John H. Kirk and others at Mill Village; Drs. Henry R. Terry, Willard Greenfield, Truman Hawkins, S. B. Hotchkiss, George M. Cole, Joseph C. Wilson and others at Edinboro; H. R. Hayes, Amity Township; Johnson Wright, Franklin Township; Barker A. Skinner, Elgin; J. L. Bennett, East Greene; George Wright, Lockport; M. B. Cook, Harborcreek; W. V. Blakeslee, Concord Township; James G. Leffingwell, Miles Grove (now North Girard); M. M. Moore, Wesleyville; Martin V. B. Johnson, Wellsburg; Mary Steward, Wellsburg; Drs. Battles and J. W. Lloyd, at Westminster. Many others besides the above are as well entitled to notice.

The first Medical Society in the county was organized in 1829; it was succeeded by the present one named Erie County Medical Society, established in 1841. The Homeopathic Medical Society was organized July 1, 1891.

Homeopathy was introduced into this county by Dr. Bianchini, an Italian, about 1840. Dr. Nelson Seymour came soon after, followed by

the conversion of Dr. Peter Faulkner from the allopathic to the homeopathic system of medicine, and his son Robert followed in his footsteps.

Several of our Erie County medical men have attained something of honor and celebrity in the service of their fellowmen. Dr. E. W. Germer was a notable example in the public service he gave Erie City, and incidentally the county at large, as the first health officer under the newly created office. He took a wonderful interest in the public health, and in the means to promote it. To the people of his day he was regarded as eccentric and arbitrary where health matters were involved; but he usually found the means of carrying out his wishes, which have been largely followed in more recent times. Dr. Charles Brandes, who was a noted practitioner in the period of the Civil War; David N. Dennis, Dr. Ira Dunn, and O. M. Shreve, who specialize in eye and ear work. Dr. J. E. Silliman, of the older school of doctors, still maintains a foremost place among his people, having also served on the State Board of Medical Examiners; Dr. George A. Reed, who has repeatedly headed the County Medical Society, the Erie City Board of Health, served on commissions for various objects, and is now serving his second appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Asylum at North Warren.

Dr. John S. Carter and Dr. P. Hall, became manufacturing druggists; the former concocting Carter's Smartweed Extract, the latter Dr. P. Hall's Catarrah Balm and kindred remedies. Both names became widely known over the land.

Dentists did not appear in the county at so very early a day, so far as we are able to learn. When they did come, it was with the old fashioned instruments, the cork-screw pullers, hammers and chisels, which were then deemed the correct thing in dental surgery. And by the way, they were then called "Surgeon Dentists," and the first of the sect were Drs. W. C. Bunnell, M. Chapin, O. L. Elliott and W. E. Magill. Later research has very much refined the methods then in vogue, and with modern methods, systematic registration, and specialized training, the dentist of this county, and of the country at large, takes his place with members of any of the other learned professions.

CHAPTER XXVII

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

FIRST NEWSPAPERS—MIRROR, NORTHERN SENTINEL, GENIUS OF THE LAKES—GAZETTE, DISPATCH, HERALD, TIMES, OBSERVER—EARLY NEWSPAPERMEN—"RIPPER" PAPER—COUNTY NEWSPAPERMEN.

This county has always been in the front rank of counties of its class, in the matter of its news publications. Not all of the news ventures have survived, it is true, but the people have always been well supplied with news well collected, edited and creditably published. Our local editorial writers, too, have kept full pace with the requirements of their age, and many of these have been graduated into larger fields of usefulness in this and in other states.

The Mirror was the first newspaper published in this county, so far as we have been able to learn. It was established in 1808 by Mr. George Wyeth, and was announced as a "Federal Constitutional-Republican." Perhaps the editor and the readers of that day may have fully understood its field of usefulness from that title, but readers of this generation will be somewhat perplexed to grasp the significance of that name. It was published at $2.00 per annum, and was ten by sixteen inches in size. It did not long endure, and was supplanted in 1812 by the Northern Sentinel, published by Mr. R. J. Curtis; this paper in 1816 became The Genius of the Lakes, with John Morris as publisher and R. J. Curtis as its editor. This paper continued here under the names of The Phoenix, and later as The Reflector, but in 1820 its publishers removed it to Mayville, N. Y., where its decease soon took place.

In 1818 Mr. Zeba Willis founded the Patriot, which, after a year of publication at Erie, was removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where it later became the Cleveland-Herald and still later the well known Cleveland-Leader.

The three best known and probably best-loved papers of the older times were The Gazette, founded Jan. 15, 1820, by Joseph M. Sterrett; the Observer, established May 29, 1830, by a group of Masonic Order gentlemen as an answer to the stand taken by the Gazette, and was used in support of Andrew Jackson for President; and the Dispatch, which was started in Waterford in 1851 by Joseph S. M. Young, and by reason of its active partisanship of those in Erie who opposed the purpose of the railroads here to standardize the guage of their roadbeds, became known as "A Ripper Paper," and the influence of the "Rippers" induced its publisher to remove it to Erie in 1856.

The Erie Gazette.—The old Erie Gazette is recalled by our older people with much affection. Mr. Sterrett was a man close to the people, and succeeded in making his paper a member of the families into which it entered. It was 17 by 21 inches in size when first issued, and its place of publication was a small log building on the west side of French Street, the second lot north of Fifth Street. Some of the men who were associated with this paper from time to time were James Buchanan (who did not act as President of the United States, although having the same inalienable right to the office as the man who did), J. Hoge Waugh, John Riddell, John Shaner 1835-42, J. P. Cochran and George W. Riblet 1842 to 1845 when Mr. Sterrett returned to it; and on Sept. 10, 1846, Mr. I. B. Gara was induced to join him as its editor, continuing until May 3, 1865, when Mr. Samuel A. Davenport became its owner, publishing it until June 5, 1873, when he sold it to Mr. F. A. Crandall. While Mr. Davenport owned it he had, amongst other editors on it, Messrs. E. L. Clark, John R. Graham, R. Lyle White, James Hendricks, and B. F. McCarty. Mr. W. G. McKean purchased it from Mr. Crandall Feb. 1, 1882. It later became merged, and finally lost its identity, in the Dispatch. But while it lived its name was a household word throughout the county.

The Erie Observer.—In 1829 considerable anti-Masonic feeling arose which was sponsored or led by the old Gazette. The Masonic fraternity had no publication here with which to voice their sentiments. In consequence a number of the Masonic order, including P. S. V. Hamot, Daniel Dobbins, Joshua Beers, Robert Cochran, Smith Jackson, Edwin J. Kelso and others, threw into a common enterprise and established a paper in opposition to the Gazette. They named it The Erie Weekly Observer. It first saw the light May 29, 1830, in the second story of a building which

then stood upon the northwest corner of Fifth and French streets, but two doors from where the Gazette was born. Amongst its publishers and editors were T. B. Barnum, followed by H. L. Harvey, in 1832; Thomas Laird in 1837; Hiram A. Beebe in the spring of 1839; J. M. Kuester and W. McKinstry in 1840. Shortly after the courts took a hand in running it by appointing E. D. Gunnison as its receiver, with Mr. William A. Galbraith acting for a time as its editor. Messrs. A. P. Durlin and B. F. Sloan secured this paper in May of 1843, who achieved very fair success with it until Mr. Durbin withdrew on Jan. 26, 1856, Mr. M. M. Moore taking his place with Mr. Sloan. Mr. Moore continued until Jan. 1, 1859, and Mr. Sloan disposed of the paper Jan. 1, 1861, to Andrew Hopkins, the brother of Hon. James H. Hopkins then of Pittsburg. On Jan. 17, 1862, Messrs. Benjamin Whitman and James I. Brecht obtained it, who continued until April 1, 1865, when Mr. Brecht retired, leaving Mr. Whitman, who continued the paper until Dec. 1, 1878, when Robert B. Brown came from the Clarion Democrat to become its owner. Mr. Brown started publishing it as a daily on Oct. 15, 1881. It continued until Mr. F. S. Phelps became its publisher, and during a period of 67 years it was the leading Democratic mouthpiece in this part of the state. When Mr. Phelps went to the Times, a new paper in Erie, the old Observer, with its daughter, the Sunday Graphic, were suspended.

The Dispatch.—The Dispatch, founded in 1851 at Waterford by Mr. Joseph S. M. Young, was removed to Erie in 1856 at the instance of the "Anti-Railroad" men of Erie, and was their clamorous mouthpiece during those strenuous days. Succeeding a fire which consumed the plant shortly after its establishment in Erie, funds were raised by its friends and supporters and a new outfit secured for Mr. Young, which was much superior to any of the equipment possessed by the other newspaper publishers in Erie. February 1, 1864, Mr. Young's foreman, Mr. B. F. H. Lynn took over the plant, improved it, and on May 22, 1864, commenced the publication of a daily edition, which it is believed has been regularly published ever since. Mr. Lynn's management resulted in a sheriff's sale of the property after a few years, and some of the later publishers were S. Todd Perley, Azro Groff, W. P. Atkinson; Willard, Redway & Cook, in 1869; Willard, Redway & Seaman, in 1872; Willard and Brewer, on January 1, 1874; Willard, Brewer and Hooker, in April, 1877; Mr. Willard retired his other partners Sept. 3, 1878, and in May, 1883, Messrs. Camp, Belknap and Johnson of North East were associated with him in

its publication. Eventually it was acquired by Mr. Charles H. Strong, who placed it upon a most substantial basis as a real newspaper venture. It has lately become consolidated with the Erie Herald and the two papers have become the Erie Dispatch-Herald. In November, 1924, Mr. Strong disposed of his interests in the combined papers to his business manager, Mr. John H. Strong, a western newspaper man, who became its owner and publisher. The Dispatch was originally independent, but since about 1860, it has been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

The Erie Herald.—The Erie Herald was established in 1878, by William L. Scott to voice the principles of the Democratic party, which at that time was practically without a local spokesman amongst the newspapers. For many years Mr. Nelson Baldwin guided the course of this paper true to the Democratic faith, and it became a well known paper in this region. Later Mrs. Annie W. S. Strong became its owner and publisher, and when Mr. Baldwin retired from its wheel-house, he was succeeded by Mr. Samuel E. Holley, who had an able assistant in Mr. William D. Kinney. This paper lately was merged with the Dispatch, and is now published with that paper as the Erie Dispatch-Herald.

The Erie Daily Times.—In 1888, nine union printers found themselves out of work because their unions had decreed a strike. Not content to await the outcome of the strike, as most union printers were then doing, they looked about for something to do that would pay expenses until something better turned up. This resulted in their determination to start a new paper. They were all but out of funds, and it became necessary to do all of the work of collecting the news, editing and proof reading, as well as securing advertising patrons, themselves. They did manage in some way or other to secure sufficient type for their enterprise and finding a back room in a basement which they could finance, the business started and a new evening paper was launched. Some of the original members of the project soon became discouraged and left it, but John J. Mead and Jacob F. Liebel clung to it through all of its early troubles, and in 1890 new blood and enterprise were added when they secured Messrs. J. H. Kelly, John Miller and D. S. (Dock) Crawford. As fast as practicable new equipment was secured, new departments added, the job department was discarded, and the venture became a substantial business enterprise in the county. The members had then long ceased setting type themselves, and carting the forms to a small job

office in their neighborhood. They secured linotype machines of the latest pattern, displaced their old presses with more modern ones, and today their new plant on West Tenth Street in the City of Erie is one of the most modern places for newspaper publication purposes to be found anywhere In 1894 the Sunday Graphic and Weekly Observer which were then published by Mr. F. S. Phelps, were absorbed by the Times, and Mr. Phelps became the managing editor. It has been Republican in principle, and vigorous in its news treatment. The Times Publishing Company, a corporation, is now one of the recognized business establishments of the city, and has one of the best equipped newspaper plants in the county. John J. Mead, Sr., the president of the company, is one of the veterans of journalism in this section.

Other Papers and Periodicals.—Many other periodicals, daily and weekly papers, and some technical journals, have been launched in this county from time to time; some of them have had a somewhat hectic existence and then gave up the ghost; while others have languished for a time and either silently passed away, or have secured new life and blood and have re-organized into papers which have served the purpose of their inauguration more or less perfectly. The following will be found a convenient list of those which have come to our attention:

Erie Chronicle, 1840, by Samuel Perley, Whig in politics, moved to Girard.

Commercial Advertisers, 1846, J. P. Cohran, A. H. Caughey, J. B. Johnson, in 1852, became the Constitution, opposed the "Rippers" or Anti-railroad men in the unsavory railroad war of 1855.

True American, 1853, Compton and Moore, an Abolition paper, until 1861.

The Express, 1857, E. C. Goodrich, Democratic, merged into True American.

Daily Bulletin, 1861, had a brief existence.

Unsere World, 1851, founded by Carl Benson, became Frie Presse 1860, was discontinued in 1868. It was a Whig and Republican.

Zuschauer (Spectator), 1852, Mr. Schuefflen, purchased by C. Moeser in 1855, and by E. E. Stuerznickel in 1861; by Mr. F. G. Gorenflo on Jan. 1, 1877, who achieved a partner in Mr. F. W. Dahlman in May, 1883. It was originally Democratic, but during the Civil War it became Republican.

Weekly Leuchtthurm, 1860, Baetzel and Atkinson, purchased in 1873 by Merhoff and Wallenhorst, Otto Luedicke admitted to its partnership in April, 1875; the firm was succeeded in 1879 by Merhoff, Boyer and Rastatter; John F. Boyer became sole proprietor in 1880; leased to Mr. Otto Luedicke, Oct. 1, 1882.

The Jornal de Noticias (General News), was probably the first paper in the country printed in the Portugese language, and for some time the only one. Established Oct. 27, 1877 by A. M. and John M. Vincent, was independent in politics.

The Daily Republican, 1867, existed for about three years.

White's Bulletin, 1874.

Argus, May, 1875, was a consolidation of the Union City Times and the Corry Republican published in Erie as a weekly and daily, survived but a few months.

Lake City Daily, a penny paper, 1878, lasted about one year. It had the distinction of being founded by three graduates of the Erie High School (Woods, Constable & Co.).

The Sonntagsgast (Sunday Guest), May 15, 1881, Frank Weiss and Company, independent in politics.

Gazetta (Italian) is independent in politics, is published weekly on Saturdays.

Illustrated Erie Chronicle, Local Affairs, is published monthly.

Labor Press, a Socialist paper, is published at Erie weekly on Saturdays.

Tageblatt, a Republican Daily, is published at Erie in the German language.

National Zietung, is a German Weekly, and Republican in politics.

Erie County Farm Bureau News, is an agricultural monthly issued at Erie in the interests of the farmers and fruit growers, sponsored by the Farm Bureau organization.

Erie County Law Journal, Lytle F. Perry, owner and publisher, issued weekly at Erie, and is the official court paper of the county. In it will be found all of the legal advertisements ordered by the courts, together with interesting cases disposed of in court.

Christian Home and School, is a Roman Catholic religious weekly published at Erie.

Lake Shore Visitor, is also a Roman Catholic religious weekly issued at Erie.

The Cosmopolite-Herald, is a Republican weekly issued at Girard.

North East Breeze and Advertiser, is a consolidation of the North East Advertiser and the North East Breeze, is a Republican weekly published on Fridays in North East.

The North East Sun, is the oldest paper published in North East, founded by the Cushmans and still owned and published by them. It is a Republican weekly issued on Saturdays.

Union City Times-Enterprise is a consolidation of the two Union City papers, the Times and the Enterprise. It is an Independent semi-weekly issued on Mondays and Thursdays.

Edinboro Independent, was originally a booster newspaper for the Normal school at that place. It is now a Democratic weekly published on Thursdays.

Waterford Leader, is an old publication of that town. It is a Republican weekly, published on Thursdays.

The Albion News, is a Republican weekly published on Thursdays.

Some Newspaper Men of this County.—Joseph M. Sterrett, founder of the Erie Gazette Jan. 15, 1820, became County Commissioner in 1829, serving until 1831; he was State Senator, 1837 to 1841; Associate Judge of this county from 1850 to 1856; and was postmaster at Erie from 1861 to 1869. He died at Erie in 1888.

George W. Riblet became a Director of the Poor from 1878 until 1881.

Horace Greeley, was a native of Vermont. He worked for a time on the old Erie Gazette (1830-1831), when the call to larger news fields led him to New York, where he soon became the proprietor and publisher of the New York Tribune, a paper which acquired a national reputation, and was a most staunch advocate of abolition during and prior to the Civil War.

Isaac B. Gara, a native of Lancaster County, came here and edited the Gazette in September, 1846. His was the true newspaper instinct. At the age of 19 he had been connected with the publishing and editing

of a Whig paper in eastern Pennsylvania. He was actively identified with newspaper work until his retirement in 1866. He was a gentleman of the old school, dignified, kindly and courteous to a degree; and is still remembered by the older folks about Erie and vicinity as a gentleman of pleasing and very attractive personality. He later served as Secretary of the Commonwealth, resigning to accept the position of Postmaster of Erie under President Grant. After two terms of service in this office, he continued to live in Erie, frequently contributing articles to the local press, usually signed "I. B. G.," universally beloved by his fellow citizens. A rule with him was always to speak good, and not ill, of everyone. He was always active with pen and voice in the political campaigns; and once, while attending a hustings at Beaverdam, or vicinity, the weather being extremely disagreeable, the roads execrable, and the party was obliged to be furnished with entertainment at a farm house where the fare consisted mainly of salt pork and other substantial and hearty food. The fare was not especially relished by the party, and after a long silence induced by the unsatisfactory entertainment, Mr. Gara remarked casually, "They have excellent salt here," which broke up the ice of the occasion and provoked hearty laughter. The enthusiasm resulting from this outburst continued throughout the meeting that evening, which was acclaimed as the most spirited and inspiring political meeting ever held in that locality. Mr. Gara resided in Erie until his death highly esteemed and respected by all.

Andrew Hopkins went to Washington, Pa., where he was publishing a Democratic Weekly at the time of his death.

Gideon J. Ball became State Treasurer in 1869, Chief Clerk to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury from 1851 to 1853, a member of the State Assembly on the Whig ticket from 1847 for several terms, and was Paymaster in the Civil War.

B. F. Sloan was a Postmaster of Erie from 1853 to 1861; Clerk of the Pension Committee of Congress during 1875 and 1876, and later was secretary in the water department of the City of Erie.

J. R. Graham removed to Kansas, becoming prosperous and active in public life.

F. A. Crandall went to the Buffalo Express, where he was the principal writing editor of that paper.

W. McKinstry left here for Fredonia where he was one of the publishers of the Censor of that place.

A. P. Durlin went to Iowa and engaged in the publication of a newspaper for some years, then returned to Erie and established an extensive job printing business here, and was highly esteemed by all.

Joseph S. M. Young, the founder of the Dispatch, left Erie and the publishing business for Pittsburg where he engaged as a medical specialist.

Samuel Perley was a Prothonotary of this county from 1851 to 1854.

Mr. B. F. H. Lynn, who in 1864 purchased the Dispatch, engaged in various enterprises at various places, and was found dead in a relative's house in Mauchunk.

E. E. Sturznickel became Sheriff of this county, 1877 to 1880, and later embarked in the confectionery business in Erie.

J. B. Johnson served the county in the Assembly in 1845, and in the State Senate from 1846 to 1849.

A. H. Caughey was a man of very versatile abilities. He was an excellent writer of both prose and verse. Literary pursuits always attracted him, and for a while he, with Mr. McCreary, conducted a book store in Erie. He was one of the instructors in Lafayette College, at Easton, for several years. He not only wrote and taught, but he continued his studies and in his later life became a minister of the gospel in the Presbyterian Church, preaching in Erie and the vicinity as a supply, or to fill temporary vacancies. He was universally beloved.

Henry Catlin, editor of the True American, was a gentleman of exceptionally pleasing personality. He fearlessly voiced the sentiments of the Abolitionists in this county when it was very diplomatic to refrain from those expressions. It mattered little to him whether his views would be productive of lucrative profit to himself or his business; but believed in heroically advocating what he conscientiously believed to be the right, willy nilly. He was one of the active partisans of the downtrodden African Race, and often risked his life, as well as his liberty, in assisting the race, as well as fugitive individuals of that race, in their efforts to obtain freedom from the condition of slavery. He was an active promotor of "The Underground Railroad", which had several important stations in Erie and throughout the county. It is related of him that once he secured the consent of Mr. Frederick Douglass, an eloquent freedman, to deliver an address in Erie. Upon the announcement through his paper to that effect, a violent storm of protest was raised by the numerous supporters of slavery in this county. They served express

notice upon him that if he dared to bring "that nigger" into Erie and introduce him on the platform, that his life would be in serious danger. But Henry Catlin was not the man to be swayed by such threats, or indeed by any threats. He was a man of conviction, and wholly fearless in asserting his views and principles. Therefore, when Mr. Douglass alighted from the train at the Union station he found Mr. Catlin awaiting him. The two walked down State Street arm in arm, with Mr. Catlin carrying the traveling bag of the distinguished colored man with as little reluctance or timidity as though his guest were the President of the United States. A great meeting was held at which Henry Catlin introduced his colored friend, amidst vociferous applause from the audience, with not the least attempt to intimidate or embarrass him or his guest, so great was the admiration of the populace for the display of courageous conviction on the part of their otherwise popular townsman. When the first shot of the Rebellion was fired, Henry Catlin felt that the mission of his paper had been fully accomplished, and that the task of completing the work was in the hands of the lawfully constituted authorities, in whom he reposed full confidence of ultimate success, and he ceased the publication of the True American, which had never paid its expenses. It is believed that the citizens of Erie achieved a more patriotic sense of their responsibility, and a keener conscience in public matters than they would have had without the life and services of Mr. Henry Catlin.

Sidney Kelsey was another newspaper man of worthwhile character, although modest about his own work. It was he who later acknowledged the authorship of the "E-pistol of John", an article which created a near-riot upon its appearance in the local news columns. But he did not have sufficient courage to own its authorship until many years after its perpetration.

James R. Willard came to the old Dispatch with Mr. Eben Brewer, both of whom were most splendid citizens and gentlemen. Mr. Willard soon left the business of publishing the news, and accumulated a large fortune in Chicago.

Mr. Eben Brewer, who came with Mr. Willard to the Dispatch, was really more of the diplomat, than a newspaper man. But his work on the Dispatch was of real worth, and his service to this community was of inestimable value. He was later appointed United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, as well as at the one at Vienna. He also filled with much credit, a very responsible position in the Columbian Exposi-

tion at Chicago, in 1893. Later he was in charge of the mail service in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, laboring constantly and assiduously in the performance of the work of his position, and in addition strove to serve his countrymen who were in the military and naval service in that struggle; seeking out those who were needy and were suffering, and doing all in his power to assist and comfort them. He expended himself in such service, and being worn with overwork, contracted the yellow fever in Cuba, and died there, a heroic sacrifice to his country's need.

D. S. Crawford, who once "covered" the news field here for the Herald, and later for the Times, was by instinct a military man, and on the side as it were, enthusiastically drilled with the various military organizations, especially the State Militia and "The Governor's Guard", until his opportunity came in the Spanish-American War. He welcomed duty in that war, and stayed in the service of his country at the close of it, by military duty in the Phillipines with the American Army of Occupation, charged with the duty of bringing about order and a sense of respect for law amongst the inhabitants of that disturbed group of islands. He is still serving his government in that far-off place. To his friends he has always been familiarly known as "Dock" Crawford; while in the army he is known as "Major Crawford".

H. C. Missimer and Prof. James R. Burns, were the honored originators of the Erie Evening Herald; but both were far better known as Superintendents of Public Instruction in the City of Erie; Mr. Burns serving as such and being succeeded by Prof. Missimer.

John H. Kelly, one of the originators of the Times, left that paper for what he believed to be a more lucrative position in the newspaper field in Chicago, where he still pushes the pen. He was perhaps the best informed man upon local doings and past happenings in this county that we have ever produced; and his frequent articles published in the Times upon Erie County items of historical interest have contributed not a little to the fund of historical data available to the future searcher.

Mr. John Miller is another name which the Erie County historian delights to honor, as well in the department of history, as in that of newspaper literature. Mr. Miller was a man of versatile abilities. He came here from the Providence Journal, and served upon the Dispatch after working with Mr. Frank A. Crandall on the Gazette in 1875 and afterwards. After a term with the old Dispatch, he went to the newer Times, where he served creditably for a term, during which he was a

persistent gatherer of historical data from all over the county. He was foremost in the Erie County Historical Society, and became its efficient secretary, serving in that office until his death. Out of his accumulation of historical data he was induced to compile the historical narrative for a History of Erie County, which was published in two volumes in 1909 by The Lewis Publishing Co. of Chicago. It is one of our very valuable and standard histories of this county.

And last, but far from least, was Mr. Frank H. Severance, who served on the Sunday Gazette for a period, with signal ability. In 1882 he went to Buffalo and engaged with the Buffalo Express, and soon after originating and founding the Illustrated Express of that city, from the model of which has been founded many other illustrated journals of nation-wide influence and popularity. He is now the Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, and is the author of many works sponsored by that energetic society, in the creation of which he has succeeded in unearthing and placing before an appreciative reading public much data concerning the region having Buffalo as a geographic center.

CHAPTER XXVIII

BOROUGHS.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—BOROUGHS OF ERIE, ALBION, EAST SPRINGFIELD, EDINBORO, CRANESVILLE, ELGIN, FAIRVIEW, GIRARD, LOCKPORT, MIDDLEBORO, MILL VILLAGE, NORTH EAST, NORTH GIRARD, UNION CITY, WATTSBURG, WATERFORD, WESEYVILLE—EARLY SETTLERS IN THEM—THEIR FIRST MILLS, STORES, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—THEIR CHURCHES, PAPERS, CEMETERIES.

Prior to 1803, this county formed a part of sundry and various larger municipal divisions of the state. In that year this county was organized with full county powers, privileges, and officers.

Upon its first separate organization in 1803, there were 16 townships in the county, viz: Brokenstraw, Beaver Dam, Coniaute, Conniat, Elk Creek, Fairview, Greenfield, Harbor Creek, LeBoeuf, Mill Creek, McKean, North East, Springfield, Union, Venango, Waterford. Of the above the first, third, fourth and fifteenth were Indian names; the second from the works of the Beaver in that section; the fifth from the creek which was named for the herds of Elk which used to resort thereabouts; the sixth from the "Fairview" which Captain Swan and Colonel Forster obtained at the mouth of Walnut Creek, which dubbed it this name; the eighth arose from an error which exchanged the names of the creek in Erie at the "harbor" for the one eight miles east known as Mill Creek in the very early times; the ninth a French name coined for the locality because of the herds of "Boeufs" or beeves which they saw in the vicinity; the tenth from the same error aforesaid; the eleventh named for the second governor of the commonwealth; the twelfth, for its "North East" location in the county, as well as in the state; the fourteenth from the Union of Mills at that place; the sixteenth for the ford of the waters

there, or as some maintain, in honor of the memories of the settlers for Waterford, Ireland, their former residences.

Brokenstraw was changed for Concord in 1821; Amity was formed from a part of Union in 1826; Wayne was carved from Concord in 1826; Girard was formed from Elk Creek, Fairview and Springfield in 1832; "Coniaute" was changed to Washington in 1834, in honor of the President; Beaver Dam was changed to Greene in 1840, in honor of General Greene; Franklin was formed out of Washington, McKean and Elkcreek in 1844; Summit came from Greene, Waterford and McKean in 1854.

There are two cities in the county, Erie and Corry.

Boroughs: Albion, East Springfield, Edinboro, Cranesville, Elgin, Fairview, Girard, Lockport, Middleboro, Mill Village, North East, North Girard, Union City, Wattsburg, Waterford and Wesleyville.

Erie was incorporated as a borough in 1805, having been a part of Millcreek Township up to that time; it was divided into two wards in 1840; granted a city charter in 1851; divided into four wards in 1858; South Erie separated from Millcreek as a borough in 1866, and consolidated with the City of Erie in 1870, forming the fifth and sixth wards of the same. Additions have been made from time to time from the territory in Millcreek. The various boroughs have been incorporated as follows: Waterford, 1833; Wattsburg, 1834; North East, 1834; Edinboro, 1840; Girard, 1846; Albion, 1861; Middelboro, 1861; Union Mills, 1863; Fairview, 1868; Mill Village, 1870; Lockport, 1870; Elgin, 1876; East Springfield, 1887; Cranesville, March 30, 1912; Wesleyville, May 31, 1912; North Girard, 1925; Corry, 1863, and granted a city charter in 1866, and has four wards. The name of Union Mills was changed to Union City July 4, 1871.

Albion Borough.—This borough is 25 miles southwest from Erie, at the junction of the East Branch of Conneaut Creek with Jackson's Run. It was first settled by Thomas Alexander, Patrick Kennedy, William Paine, Lyman Jackson and Ichabod Baker. Lyman Baker's son, Michael, built the first saw-mill, but did not settle until 1815. William Sherman came in 1827, Thomas Thornton from England settled about 1857. Others coming later were E. W. Stuntz in 1815; Dr. J. S. Skeels, 1848; Dr. P. D. Flower, 1855; Dr. L. D. Davenport, 1850; and Jeduthan Wells, 1857.

Amos King in 1828 built the first grist-mill, which was burned July 15, 1889; and Lyman Jackson taught the first school.

The place was known for a long time as Jackson's Cross Roads, and

its post office has been called variously Jacksonville, Joliet, and Albion. It was a station on the Erie Extension Canal, which was an inducing cause for its existence and growth. The Denio fork and handle factory was located here and operated until burned, when it was removed to Miles Grove.

The religious needs of the place were early cared for by the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Disciple, and Catholic organizations. The M. E. Church stood about three-fourths of a mile west of the borough, was built about 1835, and was occupied until about 1855. Another class was formed and held services in the academy until 1855, when a church was built in the town, dedicated by the honored Calvin Kingsley, and was enlarged in 1894. The Disciple organization was effected in the spring of 1880, by Rev. Clarence J. Cushman, and erected a small frame church. The Congregational society was formed Jan. 23, 1893. Catholic services have been conducted here from Crossingville, usually, from a very early day.

A woolen mill was built in 1840, by W. H. Gray. It burned in 1876. Thomas Thornton rebuilt it in 1880 and operated it. An oar factory was built here by Henry Salisbury and Reuben McLallen in 1859, was burned March 1, 1868, rebuilt the same year by Frank Wells, and later burned again. In 1895 a lumber mill, a saw-mill, hoop-mill, and a creamery were established. The town has two banks, a good hotel, and two newspapers, the Albion Blizzard and the News. The Erie County Enterprise was established here by J. W. Britton and F. J. Dumars on June 15, 1877, and failed in 1880. The Blizzard was established May 25, 1882, by E. C. Palmer and E. F. Davenport.

Albion was formed from a part of Conneaut Township and incorporated in 1861 with a population of 443 inhabitants, and is exactly a mile square. Its first Burgess was Perry Kidder, elected March, 1861.

East Springfield was organized as a borough Sept. 5, 1887, with a population of about 400. It is on the Ridge Road, 21 miles west from Erie. It was taken from Springfield Township. An academy was built here in 1856, and was a noted school in its day. The cemetery was originally the burial ground of the Presbyterian Church, which was established in a log building here in 1804, a congregation organized in 1806, and a larger frame building erected in 1844. In the northeast corner of this cemetery used to be well seen the remains of a Mound Builders' Circle enclosing about a half-acre, one of the series of four similar

ones from western Girard Township to Springfield, those in Springfield being in the cemetery, on the Oney farm a mile southwest of East Springfield, and on the McKee place a half-mile further west; all in a direct southwest and northeast line, with earthen banks about three feet in height and six feet thick. A Methodist Episcopal church built its present building about 1866.

Edinboro, 20 miles south of Erie, at the outlet of Lake Conneauttee, was formed from Washington Township, incorporated by the act of the legislature in 1840, enclosing some 500 acres of fine land. It is two miles from the line between Erie and Crawford Counties, and is the site of the State Normal School for the Twelfth District, which was recognized as a normal school on Jan. 26, 1861. Professor J. A. Cooper was its first principal, who served it well and faithfully. A Presbyterian society was organized here prior to 1810, and its building erected in 1836, the first in the place. In 1837 or 1838, this congregation split into New and Old Schools; the New School erecting a building in 1854, and in 1855 the Old School also built. The Baptist people bought the Old School building at the Union of the New and Old Schools. The Methodists organized about 1829, and built in 1838. Its building was later sold for a Town House and in 1863 their new one was built. The Baptists organized a society about 1838, the Adventists about 1863, putting up a church building in 1864.

The original cemetery plot was given for the purpose by William Culbertson and has been in use for many years. A new one has been acquired larger than the first.

The town has had several newspapers; the Native American, the Gem, the Museum, in 1855; the Express, in 1859; the Edinboro Independent, February. 1880; the Conneauttee Wave, June, 1893. A Fair Association used to hold fairs at Edinboro.

Elgin Borough was formed out of the western part of Concord Township, in the winter of 1876, comprising about a mile square. A sawmill and a grist-mill were established on the creek at a very early day by Joseph Hall, and the place became first known as Halltown; on the advent of the railroad it became Concord Station, and when incorporated became Elgin. A very attractive cemetery is maintained. The Methodists organized a class near by in 1854 in a school house; in 1858 removed to Elgin School House, later to the Disciple Church. They later

bought the Presbyterian meeting house at Beaver Dam and moved it to the borough.

Fairview Borough was incorporated in 1868, with an area of a mile square and a population of about 400. It is on the Ridge Road, 12 miles west of Erie, and its first settlers were the Sturgeons who built a small log tavern on the bank of Trout Run by the Ridge Road, kept by William Sturgeon, who later built a better one near by. S. C. Sturgeon built the Monitor House. A store, blacksmith shop and other village structures soon followed. William Sturgeon bequeathed about 50 acres of land and 20 town lots to the Presbyterian Congregation, on condition that a house of worship be built within one year, otherwise it went to other parties. The union of the two bodies on Jan. 6, 1870, silenced the contention over the claims to the legacy, and the united congregation worshipped as one from that day on. The Methodist Church here is the result of a class formed in the home of Justice Osborne in 1817, its first building erected in 1836 just outside the village, the second in 1854. Mt. Nabo church, of the Evangelical Association, originated from the visit of Rev. J. Siebert in 1833. The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized in 1856. This borough has one of the most attractive cemeteries in the county. The first burial was that of Mrs. Milton Sturgeon.

The original Fairview was at the mouth of Walnut Creek, so named by Captain Richard Swan and Colonel Thomas Forster, afterwards becoming known as Manchester, which name that locality still retains. The village was first called Sturgeonville, and later incorporated as Fairview.

Girard Borough began in the settlements there of Messrs. Wells, Clark, Laughlin and Wolverton at a very early day. It was largely included in the farm of John Taylor who had the only building there in a small log dwelling which was superseded when Joseph Taylor bought the place from Daniel Sayre, who had formerly bought it of John Taylor. Mr. Joseph Taylor erected the first frame house in the present borough. The settlement known as Girard was formerly west of the creek, and is now called West Girard. The present attractive borough did not commence its settlement until the Erie Extension Canal was built, when a few people commenced to build by the canal, a tavern was erected there, and soon a town site was laid out. It was incorporated in 1846, and in 1850 it was credited with 400 people. It is the home town of the veteran, pioneer, showman and clown, Dan Rice, who made this place his home, and also the place where his shows wintered for many years. Here a number of the pioneer shows were organized, and from here they started

out on the road, amongst them were Thayer & Noyes', Rice & Forepaugh's, Anderson & Co.'s, Abe Henderson's, and G. R. Spalding & Co.'s circuses. It was many years widely known as a show town. The first school house in the township was in the former Girard village, was opened in 1809, and taught by John J. Swan, a boy of 16 years. In 1850 the Girard Academy was organized on the stock company plan, and was a very popular school for many years, being turned over in 1862 to the local school board. It has a soldier's monument in the square built by

BATTLES MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL

Dan Rice, the first one erected in the state of Pennsylvania, and perhaps in the whole country. It was dedicated Nov. 1, 1865. In 1893 the Wilcox Library was built, the gift of Robert Wilcox to the public. It is self supporting. Girard is 18 miles from Erie on the Ridge Road. It has a Methodist congregation, organized in 1815, its first church building erected in 1828, and a later one in 1868. The Presbyterian society was organized May 16, 1835, and worships in a handsome edifice built by remodeling the older one, in 1893. St. John's Catholic congregation was organized about 1853. The Universalists organized prior to 1852, and built in 1852. St. Johannis Evangelical Lutheran congregation organized in 1866, and bought the former M. E. building in 1869. The town has the

Cosmopolite, established in 1867, and still being published; its first newspaper having been the Free Press, started about 1845, succeeded by the Express, which was transformed Nov. 7, 1854, into the Republican, with the slogan, "Independent on all subjects, rabid on none". The present publication is entitled the Cosmopolite-Herald.

Lockport Borough started about 1840 when the canal was being built, and grew around a series of 28 locks in that waterway, in a distance of but two miles, each having a rise of about 6½ feet to lift the boats from the Lake Shore plain to the levels of Conneaut Creek. The village is 22 miles from Erie on the Bessemer Railroad. Here Ezekiel Page, who had invented a way to turn the handle and the blade of an oar in a single operation, built a factory for the purpose, four stories high and 80 by 180 feet in dimensions, which, after his failure and death, was removed to Erie. The town was incorporated as a borough in 1870, with 1,700 acres and a population then of about 500, and was formed out of Elk Creek Township. From the head lock at this town, the old canal had an 11-mile level south to Spring Corners in Crawford County.

Middleboro was formed out of McKean Township in 1861, about two-thirds of a mile square, on the Edinboro Plank Road, ten miles south of Erie, and had a population in 1870 of 126. The first house in it was built by Benjamin Cullom in 1810. There is a Methodist society here which was organized about 1819 a half mile south of the present borough, holding meetings in school houses until 1857 when their present fine building was put up in the town, and enlarged in 1869. St. Francis Catholic Church was built in 1876, the successor of an earlier place of worship two miles northwest which was dedicated in 1833.

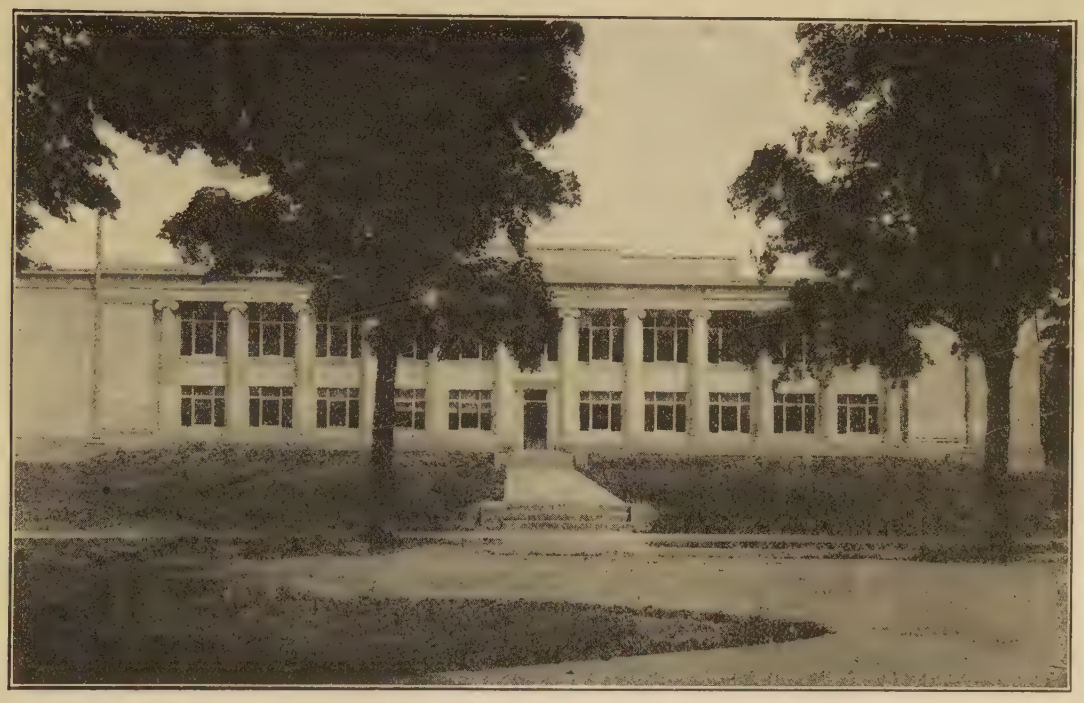
Mill Village Borough is 25 miles south and east of Erie, nearly the center of LeBoeuf Township from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1870. Its name was derived from Mill Run which flows through it and empties into French Creek just below the town, and which in turn derived its name from three saw-mills which had been put in along the stream. It is on the A. & G. W. R. R., now the Erie Railroad, and is in the center of a rich grazing country producing milk, butter and cheese. The town was projected by William Kingen, and Judge Benson surveyed it. It has a Methodist congregation organized about 1810 at the Ford settlement on French Creek, and its first building put up in 1850, which being burned a larger one was built in 1878. The Presbyterians were

organized by Rev. J. M. Gillett from Union Mills in 1870, and their building put up in 1872. The Free Methodists built their church in 1894. The Catholics hold services by priests from Union City. C. C. Wright started the Mill Village Herald in January, 1876, and sold it to J. S. Ross in October, 1882.

North East Borough is 16 miles east of Erie, on the Buffalo Road, and a mile and a half south of the shore of Lake Erie. The land occupied by it was purchased by a settler named Brown who sold the claim in 1804 to Mr. Gibson from "down east". The first dwelling within its limits was a log house built by William Dundass, on the north side of Main Street, and a little east of a streamlet crossing the street, in which was observed the first Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to Protestant forms, in this county, on Sept. 27, 1801. The property was sold to Henry Burgett in 1806, who opened a tavern at the place, and in 1808 a more commodious tavern was constructed and operated by Lemuel Brown where the Haynes House later stood. Another tavern had been previously operated by George Lowry, near the park. The first store is said to have been opened on Main Street at the foot of Vine in 1816, by Alexander McCloskey, and shortly, a cluster of buildings having been located about the taverns, it came to be called Burgettstown, after the principal settler. But Mr. Gibson coming to the place, and being a man of considerable push, in 1819 the name was changed to Gibsonville, until the village was incorporated into a borough Feb. 27, 1834, under the title of North East. In 1852 its borough limits were extended, and later were extended again. Its population in 1840 was 399.

The oldest religious society in this county is believed to be the Presbyterian congregation at North East, founded at the first sacramental occasion of the Lord's Supper in this county, on Sept. 27, 1801, at North East, by Revs. McCurdy, Wick, Boyd and Satterfield, with a congregation of about 300 persons present. Services were held under the trees in the open air, in peoples' homes, and elsewhere until 1804, when a log church was built in what is now Oak Hill Cemetery, at North East, on a five-acre tract given by Henry Hurst. In 1818 this congregation built a large frame church nearly in the center of the present park in the village. In 1832 58 members separated and formed a congregation at Harborcreek. A third, a brick church, was built in 1860, and the one in the park torn down in 1862. This third building was destroyed by the great fire in August, 1884, and a fine brick building was erected in 1885.

The Methodists were organized in 1812 by Rev. Thomas Branch from Connecticut, and worshipped for ten years without a building, when, in 1822, they erected a brick building on the east side of the park, close to the Presbyterian house of worship. It was taken down in 1852 when a new one was built. The Baptists worshipped without a definite organization until 1832 when they organized a congregation, building two miles east on the Buffalo Road in 1833. This congregation disbanded about



HIGH SCHOOL, NORTH EAST

1850; but another was organized in 1858, a building erected in 1859, and a school room in 1860. Other religious societies here are, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, organized in 1864, its first building put up in 1867, and replaced in 1888. The Episcopal Mission of the Holy Cross, organized about 1872, and its building put up in 1879. St. Gregory's Catholic Church, built in 1866. The German Church of the Evangelical Society organized in 1870, and its church dedicated Jan. 15, 1871. The Catholics have a college in the borough, called St. Mary's College, having acquired the building erected by the Methodists and which had been a one time

popular place of instruction. The Methodists had established it and operated it as the Lake Shore Seminary. It was dedicated as a Catholic College by Rev. Tobias Mullen, Bishop of Erie, on Aug. 2, 1881. Its aim is to fit young men for the priesthood in a six years' course of instruction.

One of the finest high school buildings in the county is located in the borough, facing the park. The first school was held in the old log meeting house in the present cemetery from about 1804 to 1817, when a log school house was built not far from the center of the park. In 1824 a lot on the east side of Lake Street was bought, and a small brick building erected for the school in which instruction was given as early as 1826. A large frame building was put up in 1844, which in 1878 was superseded by a large brick structure, all on the site of the small brick building.

Its newspapers have been, the North East Guard, in 1855; the North East Herald, in August, 1867; the Star commenced publication Sept. 26, 1868, by Brainerd & Cushman, the interest of Mr. Brainerd being sold to L. B. Cushman in 1869. Its name was changed to the Sun in March of 1873, and May 2, 1883, it absorbed the Advertiser, which had started in March, 1877. The North East Breeze started May 8, 1893; another North East Advertiser, Dec. 20, 1884. The town has had four destructive fires; one on Dec. 19, 1858, May 23, 1872, summer of 1874, and Aug. 13, 1884, the latter destroying the Presbyterian Church and a large portion of the business section. It was a little North East girl who wrote Abraham Lincoln when he was a candidate for the presidency, that she could get her father and brother to vote for him, if he would only grow a beard; as they vowed they could not vote for such a homely looking man, and she believed that if he let his whiskers grow, he would be a good looking man. His answer to her letter was a promise to do so, and when in 1861 his train stopped at North East, in his address he alluded to it and asked the little girl to come forward, which she did, and he kissed her. She was gratified to see that he had kept his promise.

Union City Borough is 27 miles southeast from Erie on the P. & E. R. R., and on both sides of the South Branch of French Creek. It was founded by the settlement of William Miles, a native of Ireland, who located here in 1796, making a clearing, and building a storehouse at Wattsburg, where he carried on a somewhat extensive business in furs and other merchandise. In 1800 he removed to Union, where he built a combined grist and saw-mill in 1801. It was burned in 1802, rebuilt in

1803, and long after burned again, having become known as Church's Mill. William Cook and family came to Union in 1801, following Mr. Miles. The place did not develop until 1855, when H. L. Church, A. L. Summerton and D. M. McLeod came from Warren, rebuilt the mills, sold some lots and started a store. David Wilson, at the instance of James Miles, a son of William Miles, laid out a town site. The influence of James Miles, who had been made a director of the P. & E. R. R., established the route of the railroad through Union City instead of through Wattsburg. The advent of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad brought further development, and the oil industry with some refineries located here, gave added values to the properties. Prior to Drake's discovery of oil at Titusville, the inhabitants at Union had been in the habit of gathering the oil from the surface of the water on the creek at Union, and several wells were later sunk here. The town is the seat of a very extensive chair manufacturing business, several manufactories being located here. It has suffered severely from fires, one in the morning of April 24, 1879, on Main Street; one on Monday, July 24, 1882, destroying eight buildings; one on Wednesday, May 28, 1884; another on the afternoon of Jan. 9, 1895; and several since that time. A destructive flood visited the town Feb. 4, 1882, another in June, 1892, the latter being the one which swept over a great part of the state.

The first successful school was opened about 1820 in a building on High Street; the first tavern was opened by David Jones in 1829; the first store was started in 1834 by Fleming & Brewster, of Erie.

The first newspaper was the Union Mills Bulletin, started by William C. Jackson in 1865, later becoming the Star, and finally becoming merged with the Republican at Corry. The Union City Times, established November, 1870, which was printed in the Dispatch office in Erie for two years. This paper and the Corry Republican were moved to Erie, becoming the Argus May 1, 1875. The Times was re-established by Mr. Persons Aug. 12, 1875. In February, 1875, L. B. Thompson moved the Enterprise from Waterford to Union City, and in November, 1877, it was taken to Corry, and became the Corry Herald. The Advertiser started in the summer of 1874, and suspended when the Enterprise came to town. Early in 1879 the Record was started as a Union City circulation of the Corry Herald, and in the fall combined with the Times.

This borough supports Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic and United Brethren societies. The Presbyterians organized

with nine members in 1811 through the services of Rev. John Matthews. Built the first church in 1831, the later one was dedicated Feb. 24, 1874, and a chapel given by Mrs. Jane Gray in 1879. The Methodists were organized by Rev. Ira Eddy in 1817, Rev. John P. Bent being the first pastor; built their first house in 1847, and the second in 1862. The Baptist congregation was started with 11 members in August, 1859, and in 1862 Rev. A. D. Bush became the pastor, who stimulated the erection of

HIGH SCHOOL, UNION CITY

a church home for them. The United Brethren were organized about 1872, building the church in 1876. Episcopal services were held here in 1866 in the old town hall, a lot was bought in 1877, and their building consecrated by Bishop Whitehead on St. Matthews' Day, Sept. 21, 1893. The Catholics organized about 1857 from families who had settled here in 1854. Their church was built about 1860, and the organization is known as St. Teresa's Church, to which is attached an academy and convent. Evergreen Cemetery was originated by David Wilson who laid it out, and was its first president. It was dedicated in September, 1865, is

on the southeast edge of the town, and forms the principal place of burial for the borough and the township. The Soldiers' Monument in it was dedicated on May 30, 1884. The Catholic Cemetery is near by, and was consecrated about 1860.

Waterford Borough had a settlement of Indians when the French came in the spring of 1753. The French arrived from Presque Isle where they had established a fortified post that spring, and a rough trail was cut from there through the woods to LeBoeuf on the head waters of French Creek, called by the Indians "Innungah", by the French "Le-Boeuf River", or the "Riviere aux Boeufs", from the herds of cattle (buffaloes) roaming about. Later the main stream became the Innungah, or Weningo, developing into Venango finally; and the outlet of the lake became LeBoeuf Creek, instead of river, as the French king was led to believe it, and the lake likewise became LeBoeuf Lake. The French speedily established a stockade, within which they constructed a block-house, and other buildings, including a small log chapel. This military post was visited on Dec. 11, 1753, by George Washington to protest the French "invasion of the English country". A more extended description of this French fort and its history will be found elsewhere in this work. The place was abandoned by the French in 1760, manned by the English in 1860, attacked and destroyed by the Indians June 17, 1763. This old enclosure is said to have embraced the land east of the present main road, and the spring below the McKay home.

After the Indian uprising under Pontiac, and the destruction of the fort at that time, the place rapidly declined to utter desolation. No white folks visited this county, and until the troops came in May, 1794, the place was a mere wilderness. The troops being unequal to meeting the Indian opposition here, remained at LeBoeuf until the spring of 1795; Andrew Ellicott, who was with them, laid out a town, giving it the name of Waterford. Lots were advertised for a sale to be held in Philadelphia, and on Aug. 3 and 4, 1796, the Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company bought lot 11 for $15; lot 13 for $16; lot 16 for $45; lot 17 for $59; lot 168 for $20.

The first settlers under American dominion were Lieutenant Martin, the commander of the troops at the fort, who concluded to stay; James Naylor, one of the Land Commissioners, who were here in 1794, remaining the winter and determining to stay the following spring. Lieutenant Martin opened the first tavern, and Naylor started the first store in the

place. Captain Martin Strong came from Connecticut in 1795, and Amos Judson from New England the same year. Mr. Judson accompanied Col. Seth Reed in a sail boat from Buffalo. In 1796, John Lytle, Robert Brotherton, John Lennox and Thomas Skinner; in 1797, John Vincent and Wilson Smith; in 1798, Aaron Himrod and the Lattimores; in 1801-2, Captain John Tracy, William Boyd, Sr., his son David, John and James Boyd and their three sisters, and James Anderson; in 1804, or 1805, came James and William Benson; in 1809, Eliachim Cook came over from McKean Township; in 1799, perhaps earlier, George W. Reed; in 1812, John Henry and Levi Strong; in 1813, the McKay family; perhaps also others and later the immigration became greater. The salt trade was a large factor in the early business here, and John Vincent became wealthy in it. The first death was in 1795, of John Rutledge, a boy who was wounded at Erie where his father had been killed. He was buried just outside the fort. The first birth was John R. Black, son of William, Aug. 8, 1795, in the fort. The second was Katharine Himrod, daughter of Aaron, in 1799. Robert Brotherton built the first saw-mill in 1797, and in 1802, the first grist-mill, both near the station. Mr. Brotherton also kept a tavern from 1815 to 1817, the lot later being occupied by his son's residence. The second saw-mill was built by James Boyd on Boyd's Run west of the borough, at a very early date. George W. Reed started a tavern on Union Street, back of the Judson Block, but it burned down. The stone hotel was built by Thomas King in 1826, opened in 1827. On the occasion of the visit in 1825 of General Lafayette to this county, he was attended by his son, a companion and a servant. They were entertained in the hotel of George W. Reed, which then stood just east of the Judson Block on First Street. They arrived on June 2d, and staid in the hotel that night, proceeding to Erie the following morning. A barn stood until recently, and is believed to be still standing, on the west side of the Meadville Road south of the borough, which bore an inscription to the effect that it was built the year of this visit.

Captain John Lytle, one of the pioneer settlers, became a man of considerable influence and worth in the county. He had been the commandant at Fort Freeland on the west branch of the Susquehanna in 1779, and when that place capitulated to the British June 30, 1779, he and William Miles, and four of the Vincent men were made prisoners, marched through the wilderness to Niagara, and detained until peace was declared. Mrs. Lytle with her children operated their farm with the

help of a hired man, who obtained credence that Mr. Lytle had died, by circulating letters to that effect, and Mrs. Lytle finally becoming convinced of the fact, was prevailed upon to marry the imposter. She and her husband became reconciled on his return, and the family were the most highly esteemed of any of the early settlers. Their son John became the originator of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Company, and a most prominent man in the county.

WATERFORD ACADEMY CENTENNIAL, AUG. 22-23, 1922

This town for many years was the principal port of entry for goods and supplies, it being at the head of water traffic from the Ohio River, hence from Pittsburg. The iron, flour, bacon, glass and cloth came from Pittsburg on roughly built flat boats similar to the old French Batteaux, which were poled up and down the streams. These boats were about 15 feet in width by some 75 feet in length. Many of these boats were built at Waterford, floated down the river and sold at Pittsburg where they were loaded with coal and sent down the Ohio to southern cities where most of them were broken up for firewood. The trip from Waterford to

Pittsburg and return consumed about three weeks. Keel-boats were introduced of much better construction, which were pushed by poles in the hands of the crews, and were floated both up and down the streams. A very considerable terminal dock, with spacious warehouses, was for years situated at the out-let of the lake, where the boats took and discharged their freight. Their trip down was usually with loads of salt which was brought to Erie from Onondaga, N. Y., hauled with teams to Waterford, and shipped down the streams to Pittsburg. As the depth of water determined the times for sending or receiving boats, the trade was somewhat erratic; and many boats would be prepared, loaded, and await the rise of the streams, when a whole flotilla would proceed upon the tide. The salt trade began about 1812, and continued until 1819. Those great warehouses were used for years for holding religious services in, until churches were built in the village. In the War of 1812 most of the supplies for the army and navy were freighted to Waterford over this route, and then hauled across to Erie, where they were again shipped to the west. For this war a brigade of Pennsylvania troops was collected and organized in 1812 on a plot of land near the present station.

The village was incorporated as a borough April 8, 1833, covers about 500 acres, and in 1840 had a population of 403. It is 14 miles south of Erie by the State Highway, and 19½ by railroad. For years the present business street was nothing more than a common road leading through the woods, the principal business being along the creek, and later expanding to First Street. The earliest school building was the customary log structure between Sixth and Seventh Streets on Walnut, and the second one stood very nearly at the center of the Diamond.

The Waterford Academy was incorporated in 1811, the old stone building having been completed in 1822, the same year as the Erie Academy. The first school was opened in it in 1826, and a brick addition erected about 1859. It was perhaps the most famous and prosperous of all the schools in the county. It is still a cherished institution of learning in the borough. The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1809, its house of worship erected in 1834. The United Presbyterian congregation organized in October, 1812, their church started in 1835, completed in 1838, enlarged in 1859, and in 1868, and later a chapel added. St. Peter's Episcopal congregation was started in February, 1827, the corner stone of their building laid in the fall of 1831, the building consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk in November, 1832, and reconstructed

in the fall and winter of 1871-72. The M. E. congregation was organized in 1835, although meetings had been occasionally held ever since 1814; their church was built in 1854.

Its newspapers have been the Waterford Dispatch, founded by Joseph S. M. Young in 1851 or 52. It supported the "Rippers" at Erie during the railroad war, and thus obtained a great circulation. It was removed to Erie in 1856, and became the Dispatch which later merged with the Gazette, and still later with the Herald. B. F. H. Lynn worked on it at Waterford, and went with it to Erie, becoming a newspaper man of distinction. Mr. Lewis brought his Edinboro Museum over from Edinboro and disposed of it to Amos Judson who changed it to the Enquirer. On May 7, 1874, L. B. Thompson started the Enterprise, which in 1875 was moved to Union City. On Jan. 26, 1878, Dr. D. P. Robbins established the Waterford Astonisher, it becoming the Leader on Dec. 16th of that year under Mr. A. F. Moses, which is still one of the leading county papers.

The town has had more than a fair share of disastrous fires. They have been the fires of March 5, 1865, destroying the whole of the west side of High Street from Second alley to Judson's store; Dec. 31, 1873, Feb. 4, 1881, and Feb. 22, 1883. A recent first was that of Sunday morning, March 3, 1895, consuming the buildings between First and Second Streets on the west side of High Street. By August the owners had reconstructed the section with a much better class of buildings, being of brick, than they had been before.

Waterford celebrated the centennial of its founding by appropriate exercises on Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1895. Another celebration of historic significance was the great gathering which dedicated the monument to General George Washington, erected upon the site of the old French fort which he visited as the ambassador of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia in 1753. This dedication took place on Aug. 30, 1922. It was erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, the people of Waterford, and friends. It stands in the center of the old stockade, and in line with the old trail from Erie.

Wattsburg Borough was first settled by William Miles in 1796, building a storehouse for the purchase of furs. It is 20 miles east of Erie on a fine concrete road. The first permanent bridge erected in this county is said to have been built by the county over the West Branch of French Creek at this place at the persuasions of William Miles. That same year

of 1822 William Miles built a saw-mill and a grist-mill here, and also prevailed upon Lyman Robinson at North East to move over and put up a tavern. The town was named by Mr. Miles in honor of his father-in-law, Mr. David Watts, of Carlisle. For many years the weekly mail was carried from Erie to Wattsburg by a man on foot, walking the whole distance. It was incorporated as a borough in 1833, having then a population of but little over 100.

This place organized a Presbyterian congregation in 1826, which is the logical successor of the old Middlebrook congregation, a sketch of which will be found elsewhere. Its first building was put up about 1828, its second in 1855. This congregation was recognized by the Erie Presbytery in November, 1833, as a separate organization.

The Baptists organized their congregation here April 6, 1850. Its house of worship was built in 1851. The Methodists were organized by Elder Knapp, a missionary here in 1820. Its first house was built in 1831, and the second in 1861.

Wattsburg has successfully maintained an active and aggressive agricultural society for many years. Its first fair having been in the fall of 1883. The town is in the midst of a great dairying section, producing excellent cattle, milk, butter and cheese. This has largely determined the character of its industries. The first Temperance Society in the county was organized in Wattsburg in 1828. As a sample of the ambitions of the locality, and of the calibre of its people, it may be mentioned that in 1832 a movement was projected for the formation of a new county with Wattsburg as the county seat, and to be called Miles.

Wattsburg has had several newspapers, amongst them being the Chronicle, started in 1878 by W. A. Moore, published for about one year; the Occasional, started in 1881 by R. P. Holliday, succeeded by the Sentinel, established by Dr. S. F. Chapin in 1884.

Cranesville Borough was founded by Fowler Crane, a son of Elihu Crane, who settled on a tract in 1800, which has become the site of this borough. He laid out a village, built a tavern, and established a store and "Ashery" here at a crossroads where the Girard and Meadville Road crosses the Crane Road. It is 28 miles southwest from Erie, on the line of the old canal. The Bessemer Railroad runs through the town. A school house stood where the later post office site was, in very early days. The Methodist Church was erected in 1874, when the old church

on the hill south of town was removed to Springfield. This place was incorporated as a borough March 30, 1912.

Wesleyville Borough is on the Buffalo Road four miles east of the business section of Erie; but now the limits of the two corporations adjoin each other. It was laid out in 1828 by John Shadduck, who owned the farm thus plotted out. He built a grist-mill here in 1823, and two years later a saw-mill, both being on the west bank of the Four-mile Creek. Its name is in honor of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. It has a very fine hotel, an excellent school, and paved streets. Its northern limits adjoin the General Electric Company's great manufacturing site, and this has given the place a decided impetus. Its stores are amongst the most up-to-date in the county. Its Methodist Church was built in 1828 by John Shadduck, and rebuilt by the congregation in 1866. The Baptists were organized in February, 1891, as a mission of the First Baptist Church of Erie; their church was built in 1891, and dedicated in May, 1892. In 1893 it was recognized as a regular church organization. The land for it was donated by Dr. Applebee. The first school here was in operation as early as 1811, standing just opposite where Kelly's store used to be. The place became incorporated as a borough on May 31, 1912.

CHAPTER XXIX

CITY OF CORRY.

LOCATION—NAMED FOR HIRAM CORRY—RAILROADS—BOROUGH AND CITY CHARTERS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—NEWSPAPERS—BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS—POLITICAL ACTIVITIES—FIRST TYPEWRITER—EARLY SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

Corry is the second city, that is, one of the two cities, in Erie County. It is in the extreme southeastern part of the county, and was taken from the territory originally within the limits of Brokenstraw Township, one of the original townships of the county, and which was later separated into the two townships of Wayne and Concord.

In 1861 the two railroads then known as the Sunbury and Erie, and the Atlantic and Great Western, crossed each other's rights of way in a swamp in this corner of the county, and had established a little frame ticket office at the junction point, of a triangular form, and was known as the "Atlantic and Erie Junction." Little by little other shanties were constructed in the vicinity, until a small huddle of them was formed at the crossing. In October, 1861, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company purchased a small piece of land from Hiram Corry, the owner of the tract about the junction, and General Manager Hill was pleased to name the station for Mr. Corry. The little buildings increased in number, spreading out along Main Street, and better ones came to be built, until Samuel Downer, a wealthy Boston oil operator and refiner, desired a location for a refinery near the oil fields and which had the advantages of good transportation, believing he would thus have a big advantage in the business. His agent, Mr. W. H. L. Smith looked over the field, and selected this junction for the site, purchasing fifty acres of Mr. Corry's lands for a mere trifle, and secured Mr. Eugene Wright, of Boston, to lay out the tract in lots. This occurred in the summer and

fall of 1861. The Downer Oil Company built a frame office building, a postoffice with Mr. C. S. Harris in charge came to town, and a small refinery was put in operation, known as the "Frenchman's." The following year came the erection of the Downer and Kent Oil Works, the Boston Hotel, the Gilson House, and several factories. Residences of a better class, together with the ever-needful stores, were built.

POSTOFFICE, CORRY, PA.

The oil business brought money and enterprise to the junction, real estate sold freely and at enhancing prices, bringing great profit to the people who had laid out the original lots. Here the Brokenstraw flows west and joins the waters of Hare Creek which empty into the south branch of French Creek, each with its wide valley of fertile soil, which was then covered with a dense growth of forest trees. The great trees were cut away, and for some years their mighty stumps were the monuments of the former forest greatness. In fact the growth of the little settlement at the junction became so rapid, that the stumps could not be cleared away as fast as the settlement spread out, and the village

came to be termed the "City of Stumps" in derision for its ambitious pretensions.

Another railroad was built to Titusville and into the oil country in 1862, forming the gateway from the oil fields to the outside world, and the village grew apace.

Its earlier settlers were Mr. Hiram Corry, Amos Heath, Anson Johnson, H. D. Francis, Hollis King, Lorenzo Dow, a Mr. Crandall, and Mr. Durham.

VIEW OF PARK, CORRY, PA.

In 1863 a borough charter was obtained, and the first borough election was held in August. Three years later, in 1866, a charter as a city was secured for it, and in the spring of that year an election elevated W. H. L. Smith to the chair of first mayor of the city. Some of the other earlier mayors of Corry have been, S. A. Bennett, 1867-1868; R. A. Palmer, 1868-1869; F. S. Barney, 1869-1870; M. Crosby, 1870-1872; F. A. Phillips, 1872-1873; A. F. Kent, 1873-1874; B. Ellsworth, 1874-1875; T. A. Allen, 1875-1879; F. Stanford, 1879-1881; J. D. Bentley, 1881-1882; T. A. Allen, 1882-1883; Isaac Colegrove, 1884-1885; J. L. Hatch, 1886; W.

C. Shields, 1887; W. E. Marsh, 1888; A. F. Bole, 1889; Eli Barlow, 1890; J. M. Lambing, 1891-1892; A. B. Osborne, 1893-1894; R. N. Seavor, 1895; Byron H. Phelps, 1896.

A new city charter was obtained in 1896, and Nathaniel Stone was elected Mayor in 1897 for three years; Richard P. Dawson, in 1900; Frank L. Bliss, in 1903; Guy D. Heath, in 1906; Cassius L. Alexander, in 1909.

Its growth and enterprise were somewhat checked, when the Jay Cooke panic of 1873 swept over the land; but the indomitable enterprise and energy of its people found means to keep on going, and although an effort was made in 1883 to repudiate the bonded indebtedness of the city,

THE AJAX IRON WORKS, CORRY, PA.

at the behest of the Supreme Court methods were discovered for refinancing the old indebtedness, and the honor of the city was saved.

Its population in 1870 was 6,809; in 1880, 5,277; in 1890, 5,677; in 1920 it was 7228.

The accident of its location having been a railroad crossing and junction point where the great shipments of oil and its products might be sent east, north and west into all parts of the country, has made it a shipping point of superior advantages for the location there of manufacturing and other industrial enterprises.

The great Howard Tannery erected here in 1867 has been one of the best equipped works in the country. The Weisser Tannery erected in 1862 by Mr. Auer, has also been a notable one. The Corry Chair Factory incorporated in 1891 for the manufacture of rockers and dining room chairs; the Corry Couch Company incorporated in 1899 for the

making of patent spring leather and plush upholstered couches; the Corry Upholstery Company incorporated in 1906 for the making of the Leader cotton felt mattresses; the Kurtz Brass Bedstead Company incorporated in 1905 turns out high grade brass bedsteads; the Tuft Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1904 for making mattress tufts; the Ajax Iron Works was established in 1877 and incorporated in 1892, manufactures drilling and pumping machinery; the Climax Machinery Company started in 1868, was bought in 1882 by R. S. Battles, of Girard, who operated it, building geared locomotives for the lumber camps; the Raymond Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1898, for the production of high grade wire springs; the United States Radiator Company

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, CORRY, PA.

established one of its branches in Corry in 1895 to succeed the Corry Radiator Company which was incorporated in 1893, manufacturing radiators and boilers; the McInnes Steel Company originated in Emporium, Pa., in 1895, but was attracted to Corry because of the superior shipping facilities in 1901, and produces tool steel; the Rex Manufacturing Company incorporated in 1902, produces a patent telephone and desk writing tablet, wire springs and metal novelties; the Corry Condensed Milk Company incorporated in 1900, has an output of some thirty brands of this product; and such others as the Oregon Indian Medicine Company, the United States Chair Company, the K. P. L. Furniture Company, the Corry Boiler Works, the Trill Indicator Company, the Corry Chemical Company, the Love Manufacturing Company producing natural gas burners and castings, Corry Pail Company, Losee Wrench Company, H. E. Whittelsey & Sons, Acme Milling Company, Bonnell & Lambing, Rhodes & Carey,

PLANT OF THE CORRY BRICK & TILE COMPANY, CORRY, PA.

Manufacturers of Clay Products; Organized, July, 1908; Makers of the Famous Rosecraft Rough Face Brick; on the Main Lines of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroads.

John L. Stone, of Warren, Pa.----------President
Ralph W. Stone, of Warren, Pa.----------Vice-President
A. J. Hazeltine, of Warren, Pa.----------Secretary and Treasurer
D. Warren DeRosay, of Corry, Pa.----------General Manager

and the Corry Brick & Tile Company, are amongst the long list of Corry's industries; some of which are almost world renowned.

Corry's newspapers have been plentiful, and amongst them have been the Petroleum Telegraph in 1863, published by Baldwin & Day; the Corry City News shortly afterwards, published by Stebbins & Larkins; both of these papers became the property of Joseph A. Pain, who re-fitted the plant in a most modern manner, and were the first of Corry's papers. The Itemizer was launched, purchased by Mr. Pain and continued until the panic of 1873 when it ceased to exist, having changed its name to the Corry Blade in the meantime. The Corry Telegraph was printed by Mr. Pain some years, and in 1885 he started the Corry Leader. Wm. C. Plumb launched the Corry Flyer in 1885, which lasted but a short time. The Saturday Democrat began in 1890, and the Corry Journal published by D. M. Colegrove, has been a most influential and successful paper.

Several business organizations have been launched in Corry, amongst them the Corry Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1895; the Business Men's Exchange in 1908, and the Manufacturers' Association of Corry organized in 1908, and have been active and successful in advertising the city in the world's places of commerce, and have induced several staunch enterprises to become established at Corry.

Corry has always been prominent in the political activities of this county, and her representative men have been amongst the political leaders of the district. Amongst these personages have been Hollis King, one of our Associate Judges; C. O. Bowman, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1873; C. O. Bowman, W. W. Brown, Isaac B. Brown, J. D. Bentley, Members of Assembly; C. L. Baker, District Attorney; T. H. Coggswell, Sheriff; W. T. Brown and W. C. Shields, County Commissioners; G. Sid Beavis and S. A. Beavis, Directors of the Poor; D. L. Bracken, H. L. Spiesman and Henry McCray, Jury Commissioners; M. N. Baker, Factory Inspector.

Mr. Albert Truesdell was perhaps the longest holder of the office of Justice of the Peace the county has ever had, and became a practicing attorney not only in this county, but in the counties of Susquehanna, and some other counties in western Pennsylvania.

The first typewriter that was invented, was in Corry, and became known as the Caligraph. A few of the older operators in the county will remember having used this machine in the good old days. It is affirmed that Mr. Samuel Clemens, the "Mark Twain" of sainted memory, was one of its stockholders, as well as Mr. Yost.

Corry instituted public school accommodations as soon as the place was founded, and in 1863 when made a borough, it had the new buildings on Concord Street which had been put up by the township of Concord. John L. Hatch was the first principal. The next one was on an acre of land bought for the purpose at the corner of Washington and Essex streets, and its first principal was Vincent Moses, a young theological student from Clymer, N. Y. Other schools followed in rapid succession as the growing city required them, and today the school system of Corry compares favorably with any other municipality in the country. In 1902, under the provisions of the new state law, the school district established the Corry Public Library, which was built and outfitted with school funds.

The religious history of Corry really begins with Wayne Township, when in 1845, or so, the first Methodist class was formed there, and a church built in 1860. In 1870, a reorganization took place, becoming known as the North Corry Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Pike Street.

In 1862 an organization occurred which became known as the Corry M. E. Church, its first house dedicated October 27, 1865, and a new building begun in 1891 of light colored brick, and dedicated September 6, 1903.

The Baptists formed an organization in 1862, its first building put up and dedicated in April, 1865, giving place in 1894 to a new and better one.

On January 18, 1864, the Presbyterians organized a congregation, erected a frame house of worship in the winter of 1865-6, replacing it in 1884 with a handsome structure, and selling the old building to the Hebrew Congregation.

The Emanuel Episcopal congregation was formed in July, 1864, worshipping for awhile in a hall; but in September, 1865, they laid the cornerstone of their building, completing it the next summer, rebuilding it in 1894.

The United Brethren organized in 1864, building in 1865, removing their location in 1866, losing their building by fire in 1872, and rebuilding at once.

The First Congregational organization was effected in 1864, purchased the Christian Church building in 1878, enlarging and remodeling it in 1882.

The German Lutheran Church was dedicated June 3, 1877, and the Danish Lutheran Church, established by A. L. Benze from Erie, in 1890, which worshipped in the building of the German society.

A Universalist Church was organized March 7, 1877.

The Hebrews formed an organization in 1875, and bought the building of the First Presbyterian congregation in 1883.

The Catholics organized St. Thomas in 1860, dedicating their frame building in September, 1862, laying the cornerstone of a stone building in 1872, and occupying the new building in 1884. They also organized St. Elizabeth's (a German congregation) in 1875, beginning their church building forthwith, completing it in 1876, and consecrating it that September.

CHAPTER XXX

TOWNSHIPS.

ORIGINAL ORGANIZED TERRITORIES—TOWNSHIPS OF BROKENSTRAW, BEAVER DAM, CONIAUTE, CONNIAT, ELK CREEK, FAIRVIEW, GREENFIELD, HARBOR-CREEK, LE BOEUF, MILL CREEK, McKEAN, NORTH EAST, SPRINGFIELD, UNION, VENANGO, WATERFORD—CHANGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS—DERIVATION OF THEIR NAMES—THEIR EARLY SETTLERS, MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS—CHURCHES, CEMETERIES, MILLS AND MANUFACTURING—EARLY SCHOOLS.

The territory forming this county was on April 4, 1798, erected into "Erie Township", a part of the County of Allegheny, which had been created Sept. 24, 1788. In this style it remained until March 12, 1800, when it was separately constituted as Erie County, but with Meadville as the seat of justice for some time. On April 2, 1803, this county was fully organized for all purposes, in the house of George Buehler, on the northeast corner of Third and French Streets, in the City of Erie, and since then has been a fully organized municipality.

The county had originally 16 townships, as follows: Brokenstraw, Beaver Dam, "Coniaute", "Conniat", Elk Creek, Fairview, Greenfield, Harbor Creek, "Le Boeuf", Mill Creek, McKean, North East, Springfield, Union, Venango, and Waterford.

Conneaut Township was one of the original 16, located in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, and contains 27,582 acres. Its population in 1810 was 631. The township received its name from the creek, and is an Indian word signifying "snow place", from the fact that snow used to lie longer on the ice of Conneaut Lake than anywhere else in the county. The first settler was Jonathan Spaulding, from New York in 1795. In 1797 the Pennsylvania Population Company sent their

agent, Col. Dunning McNair with a corps of assistants, who established their headquarters at "Lexington" and proceeded to lay out the country into tracts, roads, etc. In 1798 came Abiathar Crane with his brother, Elihu, from Connecticut, who located near Col. McNair, both soon removing, the former to Mill Creek in 1809, the latter to Elk Creek in the spring of 1800. In 1800 came Matthew Harrington from Vermont, George Griffey and Andrew Cole from New York, and Stephen Randall and his son Sheffield from New York; in 1801, came Robert McKee from Cumberland County, Pa., in 1802, Henry Ball from Virginia, Patrick Kennedy and his son Royal from Connecticut, William Payne from the same place, and in 1803, Marsena Keep and son of the same name from New York; in 1804, Joel Bradish and his brothers from New York; in 1806, Lyman Jackson from New York, and in 1810, his son Michael Jackson.

The first male child born was Henry Wood about 1798. The first female children were Ruth and Eliza Crane, daughters, respectively, of Elihu and Abiathar Crane who were born in the same house on the same day, April 20, 1799. The first death seems to have been that of Mrs. Thomas Alexander, in 1801. This township was traversed by the old canal, its longest level having been across it. An old graveyard at Saulsbury's Bridge contains the remains of a number of the township's early settlers, while at Keepville others were buried. Within the township are the villages of Keepville, named from Marsena Keep who settled here in 1803; Pennside, was started by John Avery Tracy about 1885; Cherry Hill, and Tracy. At the villages are to be found churches of the various denominations, and thriving schools.

Amity Township was taken bodily from Union Township in 1825 and erected into a separate municipality. It is about six and three-quarters miles in length, and four and a quarter miles in breadth. It has two hamlets known as Hatch Hollow and Lake Pleasant (formerly Milltown). The first saw-mill in the township is said to have been established above Milltown on the stream which empties into the outlet of Lake Pleasant, and in 1822 a combined saw and grist-mill erected by Captain James Donaldson on the outlet of the lake. The first settlers were John Fagan, who cleared up a piece of land near Hatch Hollow in 1796. Mr. McGahan came about the same time. Hazen Sheppard and wife came in 1812; it is said that John Carron was the very first permanent settler, but the date of his settlement has been lost. In 1818, Benjamin Hinkston came in from Greene Township, and in 1819 came Charles Capron from New

Hampshire, with Seth Shepardson and Timothy Reed. Capron brought with him his father and mother. In 1820 James McCullough and Captain James Donaldson settled, the latter near Lake Pleasant.

There are a number of family graveyards in use about the township, while a three-acre burial ground is maintained at Hatch Hollow. A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Hatch Hollow prior to 1835 having a frame church dedicated in 1859. Amity was named by William Miles.

Concord Township was originally a part of Brokenstraw, but in 1821 the name was changed from the old Indian title to Concord, which was suggested by William Miles, as was also Union and Amity. In 1826 the township was divided, the northern portion becoming Wayne, the southern Concord. It is the extreme southeastern township in the county, and originally contained 25,590 acres. It has been reduced by the separation of Corry Borough in 1863, in 1866 by an addition to Corry, and in 1876 by the incorporation of Elgin Borough.

Its early settlers were William Miles and William Cook, his brother-in-law, who came in June, 1795. In 1800 James and Robert McCray from Ireland, and Joseph Hall from Virginia, moved over from Beaver Dam to the site of the present Elgin. This township is peculiarly adapted to dairying, which is the chief business of the farmers.

Lovell's Station, on the Erie Railroad, consists of a few houses, besides the railroad station. Here a water mill was put up at a very early date by James Crowell. A later saw and planing mill, together with a machine shop were built, and destroyed by fire. D. J. Crowell built a saw-mill here about 1879.

Rev. John Broadhead organized a Wesleyan class here and several years later, about 1840, they built a church on the McCray farm a mile south of Lovell's Station. The Methodists dedicated their frame church building in July, 1879, soon after their society was formed. It is connected with the Spartansburg Circuit. Most of the interments of the township take place at Corry, although there is a graveyard attached to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and on the farm formerly of A. Bowers is the old Stewart Cemetery.

Elk Creek Township is one of the original 16 townships, and received its name from the creek along which the herds of elk once roamed. Its original area was 35,840 acres which has been reduced to 20,696 acres.

Its population in 1820 was 288. Its lands are generally very rolling. A mile east of Wellsburg was a fine deposit of bog iron ore, from which the old furnace of Vincent, Himrod & Co. once obtained a large share of their supply, and was subsequently utilized in making paints.

Its earliest settlers were Eli Colton, from Granby, Conn., in 1797. He was the father of George W. Colton, later of Erie. In the spring of 1798 or 1799, he was followed by George Haybarger and John Deitz, his brother-in-law, from Maryland. The families of these latter came out that fall, under the guidance of Arnestes Deitz, John's father. Mr. Haybarger removed to Millcreek in 1810, where his descendants still live. In 1800 the tract where Cranesville now stands, was taken up by Elihu Crane. Subsequent arrivals were David Randall, Daniel Akers, Mr. Odell and Mr. Harrington in 1800; David Sherrod in 1802; James McCammon and his sons James and Robert came from Ireland at a very early day, and about the same time a man named Wallace. Following these came Jabez Clark, Charles Scott, Maxon Randall, the Spragues and the Shields, and in 1815, Daniel Winchester, Samuel Wells with his sons Otis, Obed, Franklin, Samuel and Julius; and then followed many others whose names are still perpetuated in the county. The Mormons were once quite numerous in one section of the township, and observing one of their baptisms in a stream has given it the name of Mormon Run to this day. The Free-will Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists and other sects have organizations at Wellsburg, the Methodists at Cranesville, Free-will Baptists and Methodists at Pageville, United Brethren between Cranesville and Lockport.

The earliest school is said to have been taught by Maxon Randall in his log cabin about a mile north of Cranesville about 1815. In 1817 Miss Becky Reese is said to have conducted another school in a little log house a mile and a half south of Wellsburg, she afterwards marrying William Monroe.

Wellsburg is a village, and was first settled by Samuel Wells with his five sons in 1815, where his son Franklin built a grist mill and several saw-mills at a very early day. That neighborhood was early supplied with salt by Samuel Wells, who drilled a salt well about a mile south of Wellsburg, and made a limited amount of that article.

Pageville was settled by E. Page who early established here a factory for the manufacture of oars from the extensive white ash and oak forests which then existed in that locality.

Fairview Township was also one of the original townships in this county, and its first settlement seems to be, so far as can be ascertained, that of Francis Scott in 1797. But the real activity towards the settlement of this section arose from the organization and activities of the Harrisburg and Presque Isle Company, organized at Harrisburg July 25, 1796, by ten men putting up 200 pounds each (about $1,000) to form capital to be used in exploiting lands at and near Erie. Three of these men were Thomas Forster, Captain Richard Swan, and William Kelso, who were natives of Paxtang, and may have been some of those famous "Paxtang Boys" who so mistakenly attacked a peaceful community of Indians. This company bought a considerable amount of lots and tracts at the Carlisle sale Aug. 3 and 4, 1796, including a large section in Fairview Township. Colonel Forster, for the company, built the first grist mill in the county in 1798, and the second saw-mill in 1797, at the mouth of Walnut Creek, later called Manchester. Captain Swan brought his family here in 1802 and settled near the lake at Walnut Creek, where he rented and operated the company's mills, and a log tavern built by the company also near the mills, of peeled hemlock logs. Colonel Forster and Captain Swan, when approaching the lake, came out on the high bluff and first beheld a clear view of the expanse of blue water, when the former is said to have exclaimed, "This is the fairest view I have seen yet", and the place was named forthwith. Here in the old log tavern was held the first church services in the western part of the county, resulting in the erection about 1810 of the first church building west of Erie in this entire section.

Amongst those coming in later were, John and George Nicholson, John Kelso, Patrick Vance, Alexander, Patrick and John McKee, William Sturgeon, Jeremiah Sturgeon, and William Haggerty, in 1797; John Dempsey, in 1798; Thomas Kennedy, James Moorhead, and Thomas McCreary, in 1800; S. F. Gudtner, William and James Arbuckle, of Maryland, and Joseph M. Kratz, a Frenchman, in 1802; Jacob Ebersole, in 1801; James Ryan, in 1805; Rev. Johnston Eaton, in 1806, all followed by John Caughey, Samuel McCreary, Moses Barnett, Arthur Oney, John Silverthorn, son of James who located in Girard about 1801, David Russell, Samuel P. Allen, Daniel Bear and Andrew Sturgeon.

This original township has been largely reduced by the formation of a part of Girard Township out of it in 1832. Its population in 1820 was 536.

In the early days each locality had its own small mills for grinding, sawing, and other purposes; and at the mouth of Walnut Creek and elsewhere in this township were in full operation in those early days the usual numbers of those factories. The grist-mills, saw-mills, paper mill, and woollen mills along the lower valley of Walnut Creek were amongst the first in the county. "Fuller Sam" McCreary had his fulling mill there, and Captain Swan operated the grist and saw-mills, and probably the paper mill, too. A quite extensive paper mill, in operation at the junction of the Lake Road with the depot road below Avonia was owned and operated by Samuel McCreary, who built it in 1815. The flouring mills on the Ridge Road at the foot of Walnut Creek hill, later known as the Weigel Mills, were established by S. F. Gudtner in a very early day, and were rebuilt by Alexander Nicholson in 1856. Other woollen mills were operated at Lock Haven on the bank of the lake by the Messrs. Caughey in 1842, and who had built a saw-mill there the year before. The first school house was erected in 1804 of logs about a mile south of the mouth of Walnut Creek. The next school was taught in a building on the lands of Jeremiah Sturgeon within the present limits of the borough. Another school house was built by William Sturgeon about 1811 or 1812, and another one stood about a mile west of the home of Thomas Sturgeon, and was built about 1816 or 1817. It is said there was another school house in the southeastern part of the township at a very early day. In this township, crossing the Walnut Creek gorge, was the great wooden trestle, called the aqueduct, for the old canal. It was a great engineering feat in those days. The first bridge on the Ridge Road crossing of Walnut Creek was built by Arthur Oney, who also dug the roadway into the side of the hill there for the sum of $100.

Some of the churches in this township are: Salem Church of the Evangelical Association, which grew out of the missionary labors of Rev. J. Siebert in 1833, and was followed shortly after by the building of its church. St. Jacob's Evangelical United Church was organized in the winter of 1852, and its church was built on the Ridge Road about a mile east of Fairview at about the same time. A small cemetery is used in connection with it. An Evangelical Church southwest of Sterrettania was started in 1884. The United Brethren congregation was organized about 1857, and is situated about five miles south of Fairview, on the road from Sterrettania to Franklin Center, and its building was dedicated Feb. 22, 1880.

The Christian Church was organized by Rev. Asal Fish, its first pastor, in 1835, and its building erected in 1845. It is three miles south of Fairview, on the road from Girard to McKean Corners. The first church organized in this township was that by Rev. Johnston Eaton at the mouth of Walnut Creek about 1806, and its log church erected on the high bluff near by about 1810, for the Presbyterian congregation. A frame building was later erected at Swanville, and it in turn was removed to Westminster, which congregation is the logical successor and outgrowth of that first organization by the lake. Manchester was long a most thriving and bustling village, to which the stages and traveling public resorted, and where the military trainings took place; but it declined after the mills burned down, and became a thing of the past. It, however, later was somewhat revived under the name of Mayside, where picnics and parties were held for some years.

Franklin Township, the youngest of our townships, was made up of portions from Elk Creek, Washington and McKean Townships in 1844, and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. It is exactly five miles square, and its population in 1850 was 686. Its only village is Franklin Center. Its earliest settlers were L. D. Rouse in 1829, William and Levi Francis in 1832 with James P. Silverthorn, Henry Howard, and Messrs. Goodban and Longley from England, the same year. Following these were William Vorse, Allen Mead, Ezra Milks and his son Amos, Curtis Cole and his father, Andrew Proudfit, Isaac Fry, and John Tuckey in 1834; John Loyer in 1835, Levi Howard in 1840, James B. Robinson and Levi Silverthorn in 1844, the year the township was created. This territory is essentially a dairying section, although no finer location could be found for raising apples, the soil and the high, clear air affording almost perfect fruit in form, size and flavor. The first school house was in Franklin Center about 1840, where the present building stands.

The Methodists have a class here organized in 1866; the German Lutherans a congregation organized in 1871; the Eureka M. E. class was organized in 1867, and its building erected in 1869. The Catholics attend services at Cussewago, in Crawford County. The principal burial place in the township is at the Dawley school house, or Francis; burials are, however, largely made from this township in Edinboro, Sterrettania, Fairview, and Girard.

Franklin Center was laid out, or founded, by Oren G. Wood, who, with John Tuckey and John Loyer, owned the land thereabouts. Mr.

Wood started a store, and shortly others settled about the store. The Howard stone quarry south of the center, on Falls Run, is one of the most important stone quarries in the county, having a rather thick stratum of fine, hard sandstone, from which excellent stone have been taken for 60 or 70 years, perhaps longer. The square flagging for the Erie Court House floors were obtained here. Small quantities of oil have been seeping from the rocks about the quarry for years, formerly being gathered and used as a medicine; but it has not been found in paying quantities.

Girard Township was formed in 1832 out of portions of Fairview, Springfield and Elk Creek, and named in honor of Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia philanthropist, who held a great body of land close by in Conneaut Township. Its population in 1840 was 2,060. Its early settlers were William Silverthorn and his son Captain Abraham Silverthorn, who came in from Fayette County in 1798; Robert Brown at the mouth of Elk Creek in 1799, removing to Weigleville in 1804; Robert Porter, Isaac Miller and John Kelley in 1800; Jacob Coffman in 1801, and Patrick Ward about the same time settled on the Lake Road; William and Samuel McClelland and William Crane from Ireland in 1802; John Miller from Fayette County in 1802; George Kelley in 1803; Joel Bradish and his brothers from New York, and James Blair from York County, in 1804; Martin Taylor in 1813; William Webber in 1814; Cornelius Haggerty in 1815; Samuel Jenner and his son Peach from Vermont, Justus Osborne and his son Philip, Abner Boder, Scott Keith and wife, in 1816; Elijah Drury in 1817; Ethan Loveridge and Nathan Sherman in 1818; and these were succeeded later by many other people, of substantial worth. The first births were those of John R. Ward, and a daughter of Robert Brown who later married George A. Eliot, of Erie.

This township has a curious and interesting natural curiosity known as the "Devil's Backbone", and another known as "The Devil's Nose", both on the stream called Little Elk, a few miles south of Girard Borough. The former being a double-sided cliff formed by the stream taking a long sweep to the east and around the point of the cliff, returning to within a few feet of where it diverged, howbeit some ten or more feet lower. The cliff thus enclosed is very narrow, is several hundred feet in length, and upon its top used to be a foot path in common use by the inhabitants; but which is now so narrow, shelving and irregular as to be too dangerous for use, excepting by the most adventurous. The mouth of this creek, at the lake, has been a place much desired for a harbor

from time to time by various projects including the lake terminal for the Erie Extension Canal, which caused a strenuous effort to secure it. Several hundred acres about it has recently been acquired by the United States Steel Corporation, but no move has been made for its development as yet.

A grist-mill is said to have been established on Spring Run as early as 1799 by Mr. Silverthorn. Peter Wolverton is said to have built the first mill in the township, in what is now West Girard, in 1814.

An ancient earth work was formerly to be seen southwest of the borough, being one of four similar ones extending southwestwardly through East Springfield towards Ohio, each being a circular earthern bank enclosing about an acre or so, with appertures at regular intervals.

The cemetery at Girard is the common burial place for the township, but a number of small burial grounds are situated in the township. On Jan. 7, 1815, the Methodists organized a class at Fair Haven, in the southwest part of the township in the home of Mr. Webber, which was reorganized in 1860, and its building put up in 1861. In 1840 they organized another at Fairplane on the Lake Road, and its building was erected in 1841. The United Brethren, on the State Road near the Elk Creek Township line were organized in 1870. The Christian Church have a congregation and building on the Population Road on the line between Girard and Franklin townships.

The village of Miles Grove, on the railroad a mile north of Girard, has been re-christened in late years as North Girard, and is now planning to be incorporated as a borough. That will likely be accomplished by the time this work is published. It takes its name originally from the family of Judge Miles, who owned about 1,600 acres in the vicinity, having a fine brick mansion on the Lake Road at its crossing of Elk Creek. The town has an Episcopal, a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, as well as a handsome school building. Here have been operated for years the Otsego Fork Mills, Novelty Works, Ideal Foundry, and other works. It is a thriving little town. Judge Miles instigated the founding of the settlement, and Austin H. Seeley donated the ground for the depot and laid out the town.

Greene Township was one of the original sixteen townships, and known as Beaver Dam until 1840, when it changed the name in honor of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. Its boundaries have been twice changed, once by adding a portion of McKean Township, and

later by the formation of Summit Township. In 1820 it boasted 140 inhabitants. Its earliest settlers were Peter Himebaugh and Conrad Wineman in 1800, who settled along LeBoeuf Creek; in 1802, Jacob and Samuel Brown, Thomas Bunnell, and John and Ambrose Coover in the LeBoeuf valley; Thomas Hinton and his five sons and two daughters in the spring of 1802 in the northeast portion followed by other Welsh settlers with the Joneses, Knoyles, Morgans, Wilkins and others. Weeds Corners was settled in 1828 by William Weed and William Yaple. From New England came the family of Cyril Drown, Martin Hayes and sons, Isaac and David Church, Benjamin Gunnison, Roger Root, David Edwards and S. T. Rockwood, between 1816 and 1818. The Germans started to come in about 1833, and the Irish about 1836. The Welsh settlement came to be known as Wales, where is a thriving Presbyterian church and beautiful cemetery, the congregation having been organized by Rev. G. W. Cleaveland in 1849, and its building erected in 1851. The Methodists organized a class here about 1850. On the Plank Road the Catholics organized a church called St. Boniface in a German settlement in 1857, and erected a building the same year; a separation taking place between the English speaking and the German speaking members, another church was built and known as St. Peter's, which was later removed to Kuhl's Hill, and in connection with it a graveyard was laid out. A graveyard is also attached to St. Boniface church. St. Paul's United Lutheran and Presbyterian Church was located at Bogus Corners where a building was erected in 1857 and rebuilt in 1885. The Methodists have a church at West Greene, organized in 1827, and the church built in 1848, and a new one erected in the autumn of 1883.

Greenfield Township was one of the original sixteen townships, with a strip taken off in 1841 and added to North East. In 1820 its population was 281. The second highest point in this county is said to be in this township on the former Brown farm, and is about a half mile northeast from the highest point in the county, over in Venango Township.

Its first settlers were Judah Colt, the agent for the Pennsylvania Population Company, who settled here in 1797, and his home became "Colt's Station," but he was preceded in settlement by his brothers-in-law, Enoch and Elisha Marvin. Other early settlers were Cyrus Robinson, Henry and Dyer Loomis, Charles Allen, Joseph Berry, John and William Wilson, James Moore, Joseph Webster, Philo Barker, Timothy

Tuttle, Silas and William Smith, Joseph Shadduck, John Daggett and John Andrews, most of them from New England. Mr. Colt cut the first road in the county—after the old French Road—from his residence here to the lake, the northern terminus becoming known as Freeport. The first settlement at Colt's Station was made in the belief that the higher lands were preferable to the densely wooded, low and moist lands along the lake shore. Some of the settlers soon discovered their error, and a few moved to other locations. Colonel Joseph Selden established a store at Colt's Station in 1820, in which Morrow B. Lowry clerked when a boy. A tavern was also opened there, and continued for some 60 years. The first military company organized in the county was in Greenfield in 1801, with Elisha Marvin as its captain. The first celebration of Independence Day in this county was held near Colt's Station on July 4, 1797. The first sawmill in the township was built at or near "Little Hope" by Leverett Bissell in 1799, and another in 1824 by John Whiteside in the south part of the township.

The first Protestant religious services held in the county were at Colt's Station on July 2, 1797, with about 30 persons present, who listened to the reading of one of Dr. Blair's sermons by Judah Colt. The first church building for Protestant services in the county was erected in Greenfield Township, the site known as Middlebrook just north of Lowville, in August, 1801. The old graveyard just east of Colt's Station, on the Erie and Mayville road, is the earliest (1801) Protestant burial place in the county, of which record has been made. At Greenfield village, known as "Little Hope," was the settlement made by Leverett Bissell about 1796, where he had taken up a soldier's right of 400 acres and built a sawmill on French Creek. To this place came the old fashioned batteaux from Pittsburg, and unloaded at the landing on the creek.

The Methodists organized a class in 1836, and built their house in 1850. The Free Will Baptists organized in 1881 and at once built their church. The United Brethren were organized about 1875, and built their church in the Walling neighborhood about 1893, holding services in the school houses until then. A school was held in a log house at Colt's Station during the winter of 1820-21. The first marriage in the township was that of Joseph Shadduck and Betsy Willard, and their son Ira was the first birth in the township. This Mr. Shadduck built the first frame barn in the township about 1815. There used to be a huddle of cabins a mile or so north of Colt's Station, which was called "Log City."

Harborcreek Township is one of the original sixteen townships in the county, its first location, known as "Rees' Reserve," having been taken up by Thomas Rees in 1796. The first actual settlers were William Saltsman, Amasa Prindle, and Andrew Elliott in 1797; Hugh McCann and Alexander Brewster in 1800; Thomas Moorhead, John Riblet and sons, John, Christian and Jacob Ebersole as well as the Backus family about 1801; Benjamin and Ezekiel Chambers in 1802; Dr. Ira Sherwin in 1825. Sarah Prindle was the first female child born in the township, in 1799, and William Clark, born in 1801, was the first male birth.

Neely's Mill was established near the mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek in 1802 by Captain Daniel Dobbins and James Foulk, later coming into the hands of Joseph Neely, and did a thriving business until 1841, when his son-in-law General John W. McLane operated it until the Civil War. It was operated by various people after that, and was dismantled a few years since. The wheat was ground here for the first boat load of flour sent through the Erie Canal, being hauled to the mouth of the creek and loaded onto canal barges off the shore. William Saltsman built a saw mill in 1815, adding a grist mill in 1826, sold to William Cooper, Sr., in 1839, and rebuilt in 1850, being situated on the Four Mile Creek near the foot of its gully out of the hills.

The Presbyterian congregation at Harborcreek was organized May 26, 1832, with 58 members from the North East Church. The Methodists at the same place built in 1873 on land donated by Rev. Noah Sullivan and the church was dedicated on December 11 of that year. It has been abandoned and the building removed. The South Harborcreek M. E. Church was organized at an early day, and a building put up about 1841; a few years since the church was destroyed by fire and a fine new one was immediately erected. The United Brethren were organized in the Clark Neighborhood in 1856, and put up a building the same year.

Very early a school was held in Robert Hurst's barn near Moorheadville, and on Colonel Moorhead's farm a half mile east of Hurst's a log school house was built, and shortly after another was built on the Buffalo Road on the farm of William Wilson north of the L. S. & M. S. R. R.

The township was greatly interested in the operation of the railroads, and participated in the activities known as the railroad war which led to so much bitter feeling here and in Erie.

LeBoeuf Township is one of the original sixteen townships, taking its name from LeBoeuf Creek. Captain Robert King located 400 acres in

1794 at the Ford Bridge, and returned for his family, with whom he arrived in the spring of 1795, finding William and Thomas Black established on the tract next east of his. It is said that William Black's son, John R., was the first white child born in Erie County, being on Aug. 29, 1795. In 1797 Francis Isherwood with his son and daughter arrived, also James, Robert and Adam Pollock. William Mallory came in 1801, and John Clemens, James Biggers and Philip Gregory in 1802. French Creek traverses the northern and west-central parts of the township, its Indian name having been Innungah, or Toranadakon, which, under French efforts at pronunciation became Weningo, Weenango, and Venango. Some of the early mills were the Burger gristmill on French Creek, Waterhouse's saw mill, Troup's saw mill, Wheeler's saw and feed mill and cheese factory.

"The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen," had done the public a great service by maintaining missionaries amongst the Indians, and in recognition of that service, the state granted them, by the Act of April 17, 1791, two large tracts of land, the one in this township of 2,875 acres which they named "Good Luck" tract, and one in Conneaut and Springfield townships of 2,797 acres which they termed "Hospitality" tract. In common report these are known as the "Moravian Tracts." The Academy tract of 500 acres at the mouth of LeBoeuf Creek was set apart by the state for the benefit of Waterford Academy, and the land sold in 1840.

The Methodists organized a society at Edenville about 1839, and built the church at that place in 1855. The Manross Church was built in 1869 by John W. Manross for use of all religious bodies, but has been mainly used by the Methodists. The United Brethren grew from a revival held in the New Ireland neighborhood in 1876, erecting a building in 1877, which was dedicated Jan. 6, 1878. The earliest school seems to have been held in a building about two and a half miles north of Millvillage, in the Ford neighborhood, which was standing in 1820.

McKean Township was also one of the original 16 townships, reduced in 1820 by losing a piece to Waterford, and in 1844 another piece to Franklin. The Old State Line ran a little north of the center of this township, and almost exactly through the center of Middleboro.

Its first settlers were James Talmadge from Genesee County, N. Y., in 1795, locating in what has become known as the Dunn neighborhood, who brought with him the first bushel of wheat sown in this county;

Thomas and Oliver Dunn in the fall of 1797; Lemuel Stancliff in 1799; Benjamin Grubb, from Lancaster County, in 1800; Benjamin Grant in the same year; Robert Sterrett in 1804; James Aubrey in 1806. Joseph Weldon was the first male child born in the township, and Hannah Talmadge was the first female born there, both about 1798. The first sawmill in the township was put up by James Sterrett on Elk Creek in 1810, the second by Oliver Dunn in 1812. The South Hill M. E. Church was dedicated Dec. 9, 1880, on land donated by Oren Reed. The Union Church at Sterrettania was built in 1842, jointly by the Methodists and Presbyterians and later used by all denominations. The United Brethren built a church at Branchville about 1865.

Millcreek Township was one of the original 16 townships, and named from the stream emptying into Presque Isle Harbor. It has lost several portions by additions made from time to time to the City of Erie. The original surveys were made in 1795 by George Moore under the direction of Thomas Rees, the first State Surveyor in the county. In laying out the land in this township, the state reserved a tract surrounding the townsite of Erie, starting about the head of the bay, south three miles and then east eight miles and down to the lake, known as the Erie Reserve lots. Later the surveyors for the Pennsylvania Population Company started at the same place by the lake and ran south three miles, east eight miles, and then north to the lake and plotted all outside of that line; but through an error in the calculation of the needle's bearings, and also an error in chaining, there remained "The Gore," a considerable strip of land between the two surveys, that was left out of both of them.

Its early settlers included Colonel Seth Reed, David McNair, George Moore, Captain Russell Bissell, David Dewey, James Baird, Francis Randall, J. W. Russell, and Thomas P. Miller, who selected their locations in 1795, and moving upon them in 1796, when they were joined by Captain John Grubb and his bride; Benjamin Russell, Anthony Saltsman, and John McFarland. William Saltsman, John Nicholson, the McKees, Jacob Weis, and Bo Bladen, a colored man, came in 1797. Joseph Henderson came in 1798 and in 1800 came William Bell, David, Samuel, William and Joseph F. McCreary from Lancaster County, and James Wilson, John M. Warren and John Cosper from New York. The first male child born in this township is believed to have been David M. Dewey, Dec. 15, 1797, and the first female child was Matilda Reed, born Nov. 14, 1798.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church on the Ridge Road was organized by Rev. Johnston Eaton in 1806, at the mouth of Walnut Creek, probably in the tavern of Captain Richard Swan, a rough log building put up about 1810 near by, and in 1833, a substantial frame church erected where the present Swanville school house stands. This was removed in 1851 to the site of the present fine brick structure, which was built during the pastorate of Dr. George Booth, and dedicated Nov. 30, 1895. It was originally called the Fairview Church, the name

HOME OF HON. JOHN GRUBB

being changed to that of Westminster in 1861. Asbury M. E. was organized in 1846, the church built the same year, and remodeled in 1894. It has a fine community cemetery in connection with it.

The Belle Valley Presbyterian was organized the second Monday of December, 1841, with 38 members, who came from the First Presbyterian Church of Erie. They worshipped in the school house where the organization took place, until 1843 when their frame building was erected with a seating capacity for 300. It was dedicated Jan. 6, 1843. St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, on the hill in the southwest part of the township was organized quite early and its building erected about 1837, being overhauled in 1873. It has a cemetery in connection with the lot. One of the first schools was opened about 1805 in the southeastern part of

the township, and about the same time another was opened in the Love Neighborhood. Both were well maintained until the state instituted the common school system. School was conducted in the Seth Reed residence at Kearsarge in 1809. This township was the first in the county to adopt the one term school system, which was about 1863. Through this township was very early opened the highway from west to east, along which soon sprang up numerous taverns and hostels for the accommodation of travelers and drovers. The Half-Way House west of Erie is perhaps the sole survivor of those interesting old places. It is interesting to note that the old Ridge Road lay some ten or more rods south of its present location between the site of the old Alms House and Westminster.

WEIS LIBRARY

The Weis Library, a unique institution of its kind, is in the western part of this township. It was established under the will of John Weis for a purely public use, and is in charge of Messrs. R. B. Gill, John A. Hinkle, and Clyde H. Waidley, as trustees. It is freely used by the community, and has about 3,000 volumes on its shelves. The devise directs that it shall be for the free use and benefit of any and all residents of Fairview township and borough, McKean township and so much of Mill Creek as compromises the election district of West Mill Creek (then all of the township west of the Edinboro Road), without distinction of race, color, creed or sex. It provided that the testamentary trustees should buy two acres of land, build and equip a suitable library building thereon to contain a library room, a hall for literary and scientific use, and such other apartments as may be deemed proper by said trustees, "which building and ground shall not exceed in cost $5,000"; the balance of the

fund to be kept at interest upon real estate, the interest only to be used in maintaining and in the upkeep of the institution.

North East Township was one of the original 16 townships, derivits name from its position in the extreme northeastern part of Pennsylvania, as well as being the northeastern township in the county. It was enlarged in 1841 by a strip from Greenfield. It is, perhaps, the most adapted to fruit culture of any of the county sections, or at least its land owners have developed fruit growing in this township far ahead of the other townships, grapes, plums, peaches and cherries being the staples.

The first settlers seem to have been Joseph Shadduck from Vermont who took up a tract in 1794, joined shortly by George and Henry Hurst from New Jersey; but, although they all made their locations, they did not actually settle until 1795. Following these came George Lowry in 1795; his mother, Margaret Lowry with her family in 1796, locating 2,800 acres; Mrs. Lowry's four sons, Robert, Andrew, George and Morrow, married four daughters of James Barr, and Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, was her grandson; James and Bailey Donaldson came in 1795, and Henry and Dyer Loomis in 1796; Thomas Robinson, Joseph McCord, James McMahan, William Wilson, James Duncan, Francis Brawley, Abraham and Arnold Custard in 1797; Thomas Crawford with his sons, William, James and Robert, Lemuel Brown, Matthew Taylor, William Alison, Henry Burgett, and James, John and Matthew Greer in 1797-98; Robert Hampson, wife and one child, came from Juniata County in the summer of 1800.

The first church organized in the county was in this township in the house of William Dundass, on the north side of Main Street in the borhoug of North East, immediately east of the stream that crosses the street where the old parsonage used to be, and where, the same day was celebrated the first occasion of the Lord's Supper, under Protestant forms, in this county. The house was later converted into Burgett's tavern. This congregation built its log church in what is now the cemetery in 1804, a large frame church in the present park in 1818-22, a brick edifice in 1860 and dedicated in 1861, later burned and at once replaced by another handsome brick structure.

The first brick house in the county, outside of Erie at least, was built by James Silliman in 1809, about a mile east of the borough. The first grist mill in the township was built by Timothy Tuttle on the Six-

teen Mile Creek in 1807. The first house built for school purposes was in 1798 "on the north side of the main road near the house belonging to the Brookins farm." The first regular passenger train to pass through the township was January 8, 1852, from State Line to Erie. A paper mill was established by Steele, Judd & Easton in 1833 in "Paper Mill Hollow" on the Sixteen Mile Creek, burned in 1838, rebuilt by John Scouller and Chauncey Easton, burned Aug. 16, 1881, rebuilt by James S. Johnston, acquired by Cochran & Young of Erie, eventually failing and going out of existence.

Springfield Township was also one of the original 16 townships, with an extension of its southern boundary in 1835 to the present boundary creek. Its early settlers included Captain Samuel Holliday in 1796, locating 700 acres at the mouth of Crooked Creek where he built a cabin. Following him came John Devore, John Mershon, William McIntyre and Patrick Ager. Captain Holliday married in Franklin County in April, 1797, bringing his bride here to his new cabin that spring. Oliver Cross and Thomas and Oliver Dunn came in 1797, the two latter removing to McKean Township. Nicholas Lebarger in 1798; Matthias Brindle and Mr. Bruce in 1800; Robert McKee and Oliver Smith in 1801. The first white female child was Elizabeth Holliday, born May 14, 1798. The first boy born here was Joseph Brindle March 1, 1800, and the first funeral is said to have been of Mrs. Isaac Miller, whose grave was the first in the old Presbyterian graveyard. The first potatoes planted in this township were brought by Mr. McIntyre, carrying them in a sack on his back all the way from Pittsburg. In 1802 Robert McKee bought a barrel of salt for fifty Spanish dollars.

The Moravian Grant of 2,797 acres was partly in this township. The first mill owner in the township was Captain Holliday who built a saw mill near the mouth of Crooked Creek in 1801 or 1802 and a grist mill in 1803. Andrew Cochran built what later were called the Strong Mills about 1820. In 1832 Scott Keith opened a public house in East Springfield, which was burned after many years of service; William Doty moved to East Springfield in 1822 from North East, and took over the old Remington Stand, operating it until his death in 1864. Many taverns and public houses were put up and operated here, and all along the old drove road now the Ridge Road, from the Ohio line to the line of New York, and they all did a thriving business.

The first Methodist services held in this county are said to have

been in the dwelling of John Mershon in this township, in September, 1800. They put up a building about 1804 about a mile south of West Springfield. A second Methodist society was organized in the east part of the then township in 1815, later known as the Fair Haven Church, but on the erection of Girard Township was taken into that municipality. The Cottage Church a mile west of West Springfield was commenced in 1830, finished in 1836; at West Springfield a building was put up in 1854, and another in East Springfield in 1866.

The Presbyterians established a preaching point in Springfield in 1804, and a small log church was built the same year on the old portion

M. E. CHURCH, WEST SPRINGFIELD, PA.

of the cemetery grounds. The congregation was organized in 1806, and a larger building erected in 1844. The Christian Church was organized in 1826, its church erected in 1839. The Baptists were organized in 1826, their church put up in 1833, and a later and better one in West Springfield in 1858. The Universalists organized in West Springfield in 1848, built a house in 1850 which was destroyed by fire Oct. 2, 1889, since when they have been practically disbanded.

The Academy in West Springfield was founded in 1855, burned down in December, 1859, and at once reconstructed with brick. The Academy at East Springfield was built in 1856. Both were excellent schools and enjoyed a wide popularity. In 1866 an academy was established at North Springfield. One of the first schools was built of logs, with chimney of

sticks and stones, on the old Eagley farm. In 1918 an old log school house was still standing in East Springfield. The principal burying ground in the township is the cemetery at East Springfield. It consists of 18 acres on the north side of the village, was originally the Presbyterian Church burial place, and was surveyed and graded in 1864. The first interment was the body of Henry Keith in August, 1864. In the northeast part of the cemetery could still be traced (at least a few years ago) one of a series of four earth works which extended from western Girard Township to the southern part of Springfield Township. Other works of the Mound-builders were, one on the Oney farm a mile southwest of East Springfield, and another on the McKee farm half a mile farther west.

Summit Township is the youngest township in the county, and the smallest of them all. It was erected in 1854 out of the west part of Greene, the east part of McKean and a slice from Waterford. Its name arises from the dividing ridge of land running through it, which divides the water sheds of the Great Lakes from that of the Ohio River basin.

The first settler was George W. Reed, a son of Colonel Seth Reed, who settled here in 1796, removing shortly after to Waterford where he made his residence until his death. Oliver Dunn followed him, and later, 1800, James and Ebenezer Graham with their families, Eli Webster, and Abijah Hull. In 1801 came Eli Rockwell, and in 1802 Daniel Lee. Following these were Thomas Rees, Jr., John Way, P. S. Wooley and James Jackson.

The Hamlin M. E. Church was organized in 1837, its building erected in 1852. The United Presbyterian Church is at Five Points, organized in January 1842, re-established in 1873, its church erected in 1848. St. Matthew's Catholic Church was erected in 1876, and its congregation organized about the same time. Emanuel's Church of the Evangelical Association was organized about 1838, its church put up in 1863.

Union Township was one of the original 16 townships in the county, and embraced much more territory than at present. In 1825 it lost the territory which composes Amity, reducing it nearly a half. Its first settler was Hugh Wilson from the north of Ireland, who arrived in the early part of 1797, followed, the next year by Andrew Thompson with his wife and four children, Matthew Gray with his wife and son Francis B., and Robert Smith. In 1798 came Jacob Sheppard, and then came

John Wilson, Hugh's father with two adult daughters. John Fagan came in about this time, but removed to Millcreek in 1803. William Miles with his family moved from Concord in 1800, and his brother-in-law, William Cook and his family came in 1801.

John Wilson was the first death in June of 1799. The first birth was of Martha Wilson daughter of Hugh, on Aug. 18, 1800. The first marriage in the township, as well as the first in the southern part of the county, was that of Elizabeth Wilson to William Smith in 1799; while the second was of Thomas King and Sarah Wilson in 1800, these ladies being the daughters of John Wilson. Hugh Wilson was one of the first justices of the peace in the county.

The Methodists organized the Asbury congregation in 1840, and built their church in 1862, which has a graveyard attached to the church. The Wesleyan M. E. church was organized Nov. 18, 1882, and a church at Cottage Hill was built in 1883, and dedicated that November. One of the earliest schools in the township was taught by William Craig during the war of 1812.

Venango Township was one of the original 16 townships in the county, its name being derived from the name of the river as christened by the French, they striving thus to express the Indian word Innungah, which soon became Weningo, and then Venango. It lies in the Erie Triangle, its south line being a part of the old State Line.

It is believed that William Miles and David Watts were the first white men to visit the township, when they came out in 1785 as surveyors; and returning in 1795 located 1,400 acres at the junction of the east and west branches of French Creek. Adam Reed came in 1796, who, with his son James, located 400 acres on the east branch, and a little later built the first grist mill in the township. Thomas Smith came the same year to Lowville, followed by Zalmon Tracy and Mr. Burrell. John and David Phillips took up 1,100 acres where Phillipsville is now, in 1797, and William Allison in 1798, came with his wife and son James to Lake Pleasant. Samuel Low with his brother-in-law, Dr. Wright, came in 1822 from Genesee County, N. Y. The Norcross and Davison families located west of the lake, later changed to Millcreek, as did John Warren who moved to Erie in 1810.

Robert Allison was the first white child to be born in the township, born in 1799, the son of William Allison. The first death was of Adam Reed in 1805.

Lake Pleasant lies in the extreme southwestern corner of the township, and is a most beautiful body of water from five to fifty feet in depth. It is about two-thirds of a mile long, and a third of a mile wide, and at one time was urged as the place from which to draw the supply for the City of Erie.

In this township was built the first church building for Protestant worship in the county. It was a mile and a half north of Lowville on the Wattsburg and North East Road, on the top of a sightly hill. The services out of which it grew were held in August of 1801 in the woods on the east branch of French Creek on the Enos Mann farm. On the next Thursday all the able-bodied men and boys met, agreed upon a place which had been offered for a building site by John Warren, a young farmer of the neighborhood, and by night a sturdy log church had been put up, which stood for a time when it was replaced by a larger and better log structure on the same site. Here grew up a burial ground which remains to this day. About 1828, when the Wattsburg Presbyterian Church had been built, services were discontinued here, most of the members going to Wattsburg. A replica of this old building was made from its old timbers, and was lately bequeathed to the Erie Public Museum by Laura G. Sanford, where it may be examined. The Lowville M. E. congregation was organized in 1875, its house built in 1876. The Phillipsville M. E. class was organized prior to 1848, and its building erected in 1862 on land presented by Norman Chapin. The Macedonia M. E. congregation built its church in 1890. The United Brethren organized in 1871 and built at the head of the lake in 1872; also another congregation established a church building about 1890 half a mile north of Wick's Corners. The Advents built at Lowville in 1893.

It is of record that John Phillips, of this township, was Paymaster General in the War of 1812 under General Harrison, and received his money at Pittsburg, in silver, with which to pay off the army; and carried it through the wilderness to Fort Meigs on pack horses.

Washington Township, as it is now bounded, with other territory, was one of the immortal 16 original townships of this county when the county came into being. Its first name, however, was "Conneauttee," a too similar name to that of "Coniaute" another original one, and in 1834 this name was changed to the present title, to avoid confusion. As it will be suspected, the name is in honor of the first president. In 1844

a large piece was taken in forming Franklin Township, and later another was taken off and added to Waterford.

Its earlier settlers included Alexander Hamilton and William Culbertson, who came in 1796 and selected lands at the site of the present Edinboro and in the spring were joined by Job Reeder, Samuel Galloway, John and James Campbell, Mathias Sipps, Simeon Dunn, John McWilliams, Phineas McLenathan, Matthew Hamilton, James, John, Andrew and Samuel Culbertson the widow Jane Campbell with two sons and a daughter Hannah. William Culbertson soon took up the tract at the foot of the lake, and built the first house in Edinboro, as well as the first sawmill and the first grist smill on Conneauttee Creek. This earliest dwelling was on the site where later stood the Vunk house in Edinboro.

The first marriage was of Job Reeder and Nancy Campbell, March 1, 1800; the first death that of Mrs. William Culbertson in 1804; the first female born was Jane Culbertson in 1799, and the first male birth that of John Augustus Culbertson in 1800.

The Baptists organized during the winter of 1838-9 and their church erected at McLane in 1866, and dedicated Jan. 23, 1867. The Methodists at McLane were organized in 1863, and the church built in 1867. The Christian Church at McLalleln's Corners was organized in 1828, and a building erected many years ago. The Christian Church at Drake's Mills was organized in January, 1877, and a church built about the same time. The cemetery at Edinboro is the general burial place for the entire township, and is a very pretty piece of parking.

The first school in the township was west of Conneauttee Creek and known as the old Plank Schoolhouse. In 1819 a class was held in Isaac Taylor's cabin a mile and a half southeast of the town.

Waterford Township was also one of the original 16, and was probably named in deference to the wishes of some of the settlers who came from Waterford in Ireland. Here at the outlet of the lake was a considerable Indian settlement, with its plum orchards and burial places. Here came the French in 1753 and built Fort LeBoeuf, naming it and the lake and the stream for the herds of "Boeuffs" or beeves they saw in this locality, no doubt buffaloes, which are said to have roamed freely in that vicinity in those days. To this township also came George Washington on Dec. 11, 1753, to protest the French invasion of English territory. Here came Pontiac's braves and destroyed the fort in 1763. Here visited General Lafayette in 1825 and staid the night in the hotel of Mr. Reed.

The early settlers were essentially those who settled the borough. They included Lieutenant Charles Martin, commander of the post, James Naylor, one of the Commissioners of Sales, Captain Martin Strong, Amos Judson, prior to 1796. John Lytle in 1796, also Robert Brotherton, John Lennox and Thomas Skinner; John Vincent, Wilson Smith in 1797; Aaron Himrod and the Lattimores in 1798; Captain John Tracy, William Boyd, David Boyd, John and James Boyd with their three sisters and James Anderson in 1801-2; James and William Benson in 1804 or 5; Eliachim Cook in 1809. George W. Reed had come in by 1799, and Levi Strong and John Henry in 1812; the McKays in 1813; and following these many of the antecedents of our foremost families.

A Freewill Baptist congregation was organized at Newman's Bridge about 1832-3, reorganized in 1853, and erected a church in 1860. Another of the same denomination built a church in 1877 in the northeastern part of the township. At Sharp's Corners the M. E. congregation was organized in 1838 or 1839, and its church built in 1868. The Christian Congregation at Oak Hill was organized in 1854, and its church built in 1861. The Roman Catholics organized and built a church at the station in 1878.

Wayne Township is the north portion of the original "Brokenstraw" Township, which was the original name until changed in 1821 to Concord, which continued until 1826 when Wayne was set off by itself, and named for the famous Indian fighter, General Anthony Wayne, who died at Erie. In 1863 Corry was taken from it as a borough, and in 1866 additional lands when Corry became a city. Its early settlers included William Smith, from the North of Ireland, and Michael Hare, Rihue and Call; Mr. Prosser in 1797; Joseph Hall at Beaver Dam, William Carson and John Kincaide, William Gray, Joseph Grant, Daniel Yeager, Zaccheus Greeley, Benjamin and Leonard Greeley, John Heath, and others. It was here that the father, mother and brother and sister of Horace Greeley established their home tree. Horace visited them twice, walking most of the way from Vermont, and in 1830, finding employment in Jamestown remained, coming later to Erie.

On the Elgin Road is situated the Western Fish Hatchery of the State of Pennsylvania, started as a private enterprise in the fall of 1873 by Seth Weeks, and bought by the State Commissioners in 1876. It is one of the most successful, and most interesting institutions of its kind in the state.

A little northwest of the hatchery, on a slight rise of ground, could formerly be seen a pre-historic embankment; and about half a mile west another consisting of a trench and circular embankment enclosing about three acres, about a third larger than the first one above.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1838 and a church erected in 1839, at Beaver Dam, and at the same place the United Presbyterians organized in 1859 and built in 1872. An Associate Reformed congregation was organized here about 1820, soon becoming a Presbyterian congregation which built in 1830 on the cemetery site, and a larger and better building was erected in 1867. This building was removed to Elgin, and used by the Methodists. Just north of Beaver Dam the United Brethren organized in 1830, and built the same year. Beaver Dam used to be a most active "Station" on the Abolitionist's "Underground Railway," many slaves having found comfort and abetting here.

CHAPTER XXXI

OUR WARS.

NOT IN THE REVOLUTION, WHY—WAR OF 1812—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR AND LIST OF OUR OFFICERS—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE WORLD WAR.

It is with regret that we are compelled to afford so small space to the part of our county has played in the struggles which the country has engaged in from time to time. But we are proud to be in possession of the precious heritage of loyalty, of patriotism, and of devotion to the principles of honest liberty and of conscientious freedom, which has marked our people when our ideals have been threatened, and the safety and life of the country has been in danger, from viciousness, and unscrupulous avarice, and desire for dominion. No portion of our country has responded with greater alacrity, or in greater proportion, to the call for help from our beloved country, than has our own county. Perhaps no section has poured out of its wealth of blood and treasure in defense of our country's homes and people more freely and more abundantly than has Erie County.

We have already noticed the part we have played in the War of 1812. The Mexican War did not assume the proportions of a great need, and but few of our men participated in it; but our proportion was no doubt equal to our call.

Various military organizations had been the nuclei of the patriotic fervor of our citizenry. By the act of 1804, every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was enrolled and compelled to perform two days' military duty each year, or pay a fine. This resulted in a militia which was divided into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, with its own self-elected officers. At first these were serious

public functions, and the "military trainings" as they were called, were seriously taken. But, in course of time, the discipline grew more and more slack, any old stick was permitted to answer for a gun, uniforms were not used nor insisted upon; most of the officers, however, continued to dress in uniform, and the contrast between the brilliant uniforms of the officers and the home-spun and home-made dress of the men, equipped with broom sticks, canes, corn stalks, even pieces of fence rails, was indescribably ridiculous. "Training Day", however, for a long time continued to hold the public interest as circus day might do now. The law was repealed in 1847-48.

Many volunteer companies came into existence, even in the earliest days. Captain Elisha Marvin was the officer of the first one of these, the "Greenfield Company," organized in Greenfield Township in 1801, with about 80 members. Captain Thomas Forster organized the "Erie Light Infantry" in 1806. This company took part in the War of 1812. "The Erie Greens" were organized in 1821; "The Washington Artillery" in 1824; the "Erie Guards" in 1824; an artillery company in 1831; a cavalry company in 1836; the "German Guards" and the "Washington Guards" in 1841; the "Wayne Grays" in 1842; the "Franklin Pierce Rifle Company" in 1858; the "Wayne Guard" in 1859 (John W. McLane was the captain of this latter company); the "Perry Artillery Company" with Gustav Jarecki as captain in 1859. The "Wayne Guard" was in full swing at the outbreak of the Civil War and formed the rallying point for all of the military organizations that left the county in that war.

There were also at North East the "Burgettstown Blues" in 1822; the "Invincibles" at Waterford in 1824; at Fairview, a company in 1824; another at Fairview called the "Fairview Guards;" at Girard the "Guards" in 1860. These all served to keep the patriotic sentiments of the county up to a keen state, and educated our people to a good, healthy appreciation of their relations to the common government, and helped to knit all of the people into a more compact and efficient whole.

The firing upon Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, was the clarion call to our county, as well as to the country, to submerge any and all party differences, and to unite and vie with each other in plans for the defense of the country, and for the people's firesides.

The first Civil War meeting in this county was held on April 26, 1861, in Wayne Hall, Erie, presided over by William A. Galbraith, and especially well attended. The sum of $7,000 was immediately raised,

which shortly after was swelled to $17,000, forming a fund for the support of the families of the volunteers. Meetings of this character became common over the entire county. The first company to tender its services to the country from this county was the "Perry Artillery Company," C. F. Mueller, Captain; W. F. Lutje, first lieutenant; and they were promptly accepted. The Wayne Guards, Captain John W. McLane, and the Girard Guards, Captain D. W. Hutchinson, generally enlisted, many of the members becoming officers in subsequent regiments.

The "Three Month's Regiment" was formed of volunteers in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. A camp and drill ground was established on the southeast corner of Sixth and Parade streets in Erie, to which volunteers resorted in great numbers from all over the county, and elsewhere. More offered than could be taken. On May 1, 1861, at 2 p. m., they left Erie for Pittsburg, their term expiring, however, before they got into battle, they returned home on July 20, with the loss of but one man by death during their stay.

The "Eighty-third Regiment" was formed in response to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men for the war. Captain McLane was authorized to raise a regiment, the old fair grounds between Erie and Wesleyville north of the Buffalo Road, now known as Fairville, was selected for the camp. This regiment left for Harrisburg on Sept. 16, 1861, the state presented it with a flag on December 21, and it became officially known as the "Eighty-third Regiment." Recruiting for the navy also went forward briskly; the "Ladies' Aid Society" was formed to afford relief to the sick and wounded soldiers in the field, having branches in most of the towns and villages throughout the county.

The "One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment" was forming before the other had left for the front. It left for the front on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862, with every company full. Zimmerman's Brass Band accompanied it.

Another regiment was formed in response to President Lincoln's call for another 300,000 troops, and on Sept. 11, 1862, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment was ready and left for the war. Quotas had during this time left for the navy also, and a cavalry company was raised by Captain George H. Russell at Union City. This became a part of the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment.

An enrollment of the militia was made, and on Oct. 16, 1862, the first draft in the county drew 1,055 of our men for a nine month's serv-

ice. This draft was authorized by the state. A second draft was authorized by the Act of 1863, and was held in Waterford on Monday and Tuesday August 24 and 25. About 1,400 names were probably drawn at this time, although the precise number can not now be stated.

During 1863 many rebels were confined on Johnson's Island, in the upper lake, guarded by the U. S. Steamer, Michigan, and a rumor became current of their purpose to make an escape. About the same time came a rumor that our land was to be invaded from Canada, and Erie was to be the landing place of the invaders. A great excitement ensued, a body of 600 troops under Major General Brooks arrived, and called upon the citizens to help in fortifying the blockhouse bluff. Some thousand men responded with shovels and picks, and much work was done the first day or two, when the rumor proved unfounded, and the work ceased. In July of 1864 the President called for another 500,000 men, and much effort was made to secure substitutes to avoid personal service. Bounties of $400 were paid for volunteers, and substitutes were being paid from $550 to $700 each. A draft took place at Ridgeway, where the Provost Marshal's office had been moved from Waterford, which resulted in drawing 2,010 Erie County men for the service. The City of Erie was offering bounties of $400 which subsequently raised to as high as $1,500, but $800 and $900 became the usual price for this bounty, and for substitutes. Substitutes were paid by the drafted men; the bounties were paid by the districts.

Erie County suffered severely in the various engagements, and especially so at Gettysburg, the Battle of the Wilderness, and many others. When, on April 9 (Sunday), 1865, the joyous news arrived of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, the feeling of our people could scarcely find suitable expression. Such a demonstration as Erie has never known took place, the people shouting themselves hoarse, flags were wide-flung to the breeze, cannon and muskets fired, bells were rung, and illuminations made the night as bright as day. The gladness of the people continued unabated until suddenly, and utterly without anticipation, came the news of the assassination of the beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, which occurred on Friday, April 14, 1865. This produced the most profound sorrow and gloom, with emblems of mourning displayed everywhere in place of the tokens of victory which, until then, had been universal. All shops, stores, and business establishments were closed on Saturday; and when the funeral train bearing the remains of the beloved President passed

through our city of Erie on April 27, on its way to the place of burial at Springfield, thousands of the people of this county, and elsewhere, gathered at the depot to pay their tribute of love and respect to their honored and martyred dead hero.

The Three Months' Regiment was recruited under a call issued April 21, 1861, by Captain John W. McLane, who had served in the Mexican War. Twelve hundred men responded in four days, from whom ten companies of 77 men each were formed. It left for Pittsburgh on Wednesday, May 1, 1861, and camped by the Allegheny River just above Pittsburg, the camp being known as Camp Wilkins. It returned to Erie on July 20, 1861, without seeing active service.

Its officers were:

Field and Staff—Colonel, John W. McLane; Lieutenant Colonel, Benjamin Grant; Major, M. Schlaudecker; Adjutant, Strong Vincent; Quarter Master, S. B. Benson; Surgeon, J. L. Stewart.

Its Company organizations were:

Company A, recruited at Erie—Captain, T. M. Austin; First Lieutenant, A. McD. Lyon; Second Lieutenant, Strong Vincent (resigned on appointment as Adjutant of the regiment); Second Lieutenant, William E. Bates.

Company B, recruited at Erie—Captain, Hiram L. Brown; First Lieutenant, James F. Wittich; First Lieutenant, David B. McCreary; Second Lieutenant, John M. Clark.

Company C, recruited at Erie—Captain, John Graham; First Lieutenant, A. E. Yale; Second Lieutenant, C. P. Rogers.

Company D, recruited at Conneautville—Captain, J. L. Dunn; First Lieutenant, J. W. Patton; Second Lieutenant, I. S. Krick.

Company E, recruited at Waterford—Captain, John A. Austin; First Lieutenant, A. M. Judson; Second Lieutenant, J. W. McKay.

Company F, recruited at Titusville—Captain, Charles B. Morgan; First Lieutenant, James Farrell; Second Lieutenant, David P. Sigler.

Company G, recruited at Girard—Captain, D. W. Hutchinson; First Lieutenant, J. Godfrey; Second Lieutenants, C. A. Pettibone, J. E. Pettibone.

Company H, recruited at Union—Captain, John Landstrath; First Lieutenant, John M. Sell; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Gould.

Company I, recruited at Erie—Captain, John Kilpatrick; First Lieutenant, Thomas C. McLane; Second Lieutenant, Edward Coughlin.

This regiment was accompanied by Mehl's Band during its absence, which was organized and led by M. W. Mehl, of Erie.

The Eighty-third Regiment was raised on authority of an order issued July 24, 1861, and 1,000 men had enlisted in less than five weeks, mainly from Erie, Crawford, Warren and Forest counties. Its headquarters here were on the old fair grounds, east of the city, and was mustered into the United States service on Sept. 8, 1861.

It was assigned to the Third Brigade of Porter's Division, having left here for Washington on Sept. 16, 1861, being commanded by General Butterfield. It achieved merited recognition when General McClellan said to Colonel McLane, "I congratulate you upon having one of the very best regiments in the army." It took part in the reconnaisance toward Big Bethel, in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill (where on June 27, 1861, Colonel McLane was killed), Malvern Hill, and the battles along the Chickahominy River. It was in the engagements of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsvylvania; Colonel Strong Vincent, who had succeeded Colonel McLane, fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on June 28, 1865, and disbanded at Harrisburg on July 4.

Its officers were:

Field and Staff—Colonels, John W. McLane, Strong Vincent, O. S. Woodward, Chauncey P. Rogers; Lieutenant Colonels, Strong Vincent, Hugh S. Campbell, DeWitt C. McCoy, Chauncey P. Rogers, William O. Colt; Majors, Louis H. Naghel, William H. Lamont, William O. Colt, W. H. Dunbar; Adjutants, John M. Clark, B. M. Frank; Quartermasters, James Saeger, Daniel W. Clark, George M. Boal; Surgeons, William Faulkner, E. P. Allen, J. B. Burchfield; Assistant Surgeons, David E. Belknap, Isaac Walborn, Michael Thompson, Jonathan Wotring, William S. Stewart, Jared Free, T. C. M. Stockton; Chaplains, Josiah Flower, Orson B. Clark.

Company A, recruited at Titusville—Captains, Charles B. Morgan, David P. Sigler, David P. Jones, William O. Colt, E. L. Whittelsey; First Lieutenants, David P. Sigler, David P. Jones, James M. Hunter, Martin V. B. Gifford, Wilkes S. Colt; Second Lieutenants, David P. Jones, James M. Hunter, Wilkes S. Colt, William H. Lamont, Pierce Hanrahan, David R. Rogers.

Company B, recruited at Meadville—Captains, John F. Morris, David A. Apple, Daniel G. Saeger, Israel Thickstun, Andrew J. McKee; First Lieutenants, James Saeger, Daniel G. Saeger, Orrin A. Hotchkiss, David A. Apple, Andrew J. McKee, A. C. Montgomery, Harrison Raymond; Second Lieutenants, David A. Apple, Daniel G. Saeger, Orrin A. Hotchkiss, A. C. Montgomery, Harrison Raymond, Charles W. Smith.

Company C, recruited at Erie—Captains, John Graham, John H. Borden; First Lieutenants, Aaron E. Yale, John W. Vanatta, Abner B. Edson, Charles H. Hubbell; Second Lieutenants, James R. Farrell, Bethuel J. Goff, Joseph B. Grimler, John W. Vannatta, Samuel L. Fluke, Charles H. Hubbell, Daniel B. Foote.

Company D, recruited at Edinboro—Captains, O. S. Woodward, Chauncey P. Rogers, John P. Kleckner; First Lieutenants, Chauncey P. Rogers, Isaac Keck; Second Lieutenants, Plympton A. White, Isaac Keck, Abijah H. Burnett.

Company E, recruited at Waterford—Captains, Hugh S. Campbell, Amos M. Judson, Benjamin A. Smith, Peter Grace; First Lieutenants, Amos M. Judson, William O. Colt, Peter Grace, William H. McGill; Second Lieutenants, William O. Colt, James H. Barnett, Peter Grace, William H. McGill, Alex B. Langley, E. L. Whittelsey, James C. Percival.

Company F, recruited at Meadville—Captains, DeWitt C. McCoy, Thomas A. Stebbins, C. V. VanDusen; First Lieutenants, Joel Smith, Thomas A. Stebbins, C. V. Van Dusen, John W. Marshall, Noble L. Terrell; Second Lieutenants, Thomas A. Stebbins, John W. Marshall, Augustus McGill, William J. Gleason, John P. Kleckner, William L. Bennett.

Company G, recruited at Tionesta—Captains, Daniel S. Knox, George Stowe, Moses G. Corey; First Lieutenants, George Stowe, Moses G. Corey, Thomas VanGiessen; Second Lieutenants, Daniel W. Clark, John Harrington, Moses G. Corey, Thomas J. VanGiessen, Benjamin A. Smith.

Company H, recruited at Conneautville—Captains, P. B. Carpenter, Israel Thickstun; First Lieutenants, John E. Wilson, Israel Thickstun, Roswell B. Hynes; Second Lieutenants, Israel Thickstun, James W. Foster, Oliver L. Hall, Andrew J. McKee.

Company I, recruited at Erie—Captains, Hiram L. Brown, John M. Sell, John H. Borden; First Lieutenants, John M. Sell, John H. Borden, Frederick C. Wittich; Second Lieutenants, John M. Clark, Frederick C. Wittich, William J. Wittich, Abner B. Edson.

A new Company I was recruited at Harrisburg and Reading and assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

Company K, recruited at Erie—Captains, Thomas M. Austin, John Hechtman; First Lieutenants, William E. Bates, John Hechtman, Henry Austin; Second Lieutenants, Edmund W. Reed, Henry Austin, Noble L. Terrell.

A new Company K was recruited in Dauphin County, and assigned to the regiment in March, 1865.

One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment.—While the Eighty-third Regiment was forming, Matthias Schlaudecker was granted permission on Sept. 2, 1861, to form a new infantry regiment; and he at once established headquarters on the old fair grounds east of Erie, and on Jan. 24, 1862, the regiment was organized. It left for Harrisburg on January 25, reaching there on the 27th, and on March 1st proceeded on to Baltimore. This regiment saw active service with the Army of the Potomac, participating in nearly all of the battles of Virginia and Maryland, including Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It was mustered out of service at Washington on July 19, 1865, the Erie men reaching home on July 27th.

Its officers were:

Field and Staff—Colonels, Matthias Schlaudecker, George A. Cobham, Thomas M. Walker; Lieutenant Colonels, George A. Cobham, Thomas M. Walker, Frank J. Osgood; Majors, Thomas M. Walker, Frank J. Osgood, John A. Boyle; Adjutants, John A. Boyle, James M. Wells, Hiram L. Blodgett, John R. Boyle, Albert G. Lucas; Quartermasters, Alexander Thompson, William Saeger, Noah W. Lowell; Surgeons, Wallace B. Stewart, George P. Oliver; James L. Dunn, D. H. Strickland; Assistant Surgeons, John Nicholson, James Stokes, Henry F. Conrad, Joseph F. Ake, G. M. Bradfield, D. H. Strickland; Chaplains, Loren D. Williams, John R. Hamilton.

Company A—Captains, Josiah Brown, John D. Bentley, Martellus H. Todd, George Selkregg; First Lieutenants, John D. Bentley, Martellus H. Todd, Nelson E. Ames, Joseph Warford; Second Lieutenants, M. H. Todd, N. E. Ames, Cyrus A. Hayes.

Company B—Captains, Arthur Corrigan, W. P. Langworthy, Wallace B. Warner, William Geary, John J. Haight; First Lieutenants, W. P. Langworthy, Wallace B. Warner, John J. Haight; Second Lieutenants, Wallace B. Warner, John J. Haight, Marvin D. Pettit.

Company C—Captains, Richard Cross, O. H. P. Ferguson; First Lieutenants, O. H. P. Ferguson, Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay, John

McFarland; Second Lieutenants, Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay, Philetus C. Fowler.

Company D—Captains, Elias M. Pierce, William J. Alexander, H. R. Sturdevant; First Lieutenants, William J. Alexander, H. R. Sturdevant, Nelson Spencer, C. W. Culbertson; Second Lieutenants, H. R. Sturdevant, Nelson Spencer, Warren M. Foster.

Company E—Captains, Samuel M. Davis, Peter S. Bancroft, Francis A. Guthrie, William L. Patterson; First Lieutenants, Leander W. Kimball, F. A. Guthrie, W. L. Patterson, Jesse Moore; Second Lieutenants, W. L. Patterson, Jesse Moore, Hiram Bissell.

Company F—Captains, John Braden, James M. Wells; First Lieutenants, James M. Wells, C. M. Kingsbury, Andrew W. Tracy; Second Lieutenants, C. W. Kingsbury, George Selkregg, John L. Wells.

Company G—Captains, William A. Thomas, Frederick L. Gimber; First Lieutenants, Christian Sexaur, William Mathers; Second Lieutenants, Joseph Cronenberger, Valentine Hitchcock, Albert N. Kinney.

Company H—Captains, J. P. Schlaudecker, Hiram L. Blodgett, William C. Hay; First Lieutenants, George J. Whitney, John R. Boyle, William P. Gould; Second Lieutenants, Samuel S. Bloom, John R. Boyle.

Company I—Captains, Frank Wagner, Charles Woeltge, Moses Veale; First Lieutenants, Charles Woeltge, John C. Teel, Henry Dieffenbach, William W. Griffing; Second Lieutenants, U. Schlaudecker, William Saeger, Henry Dieffenbach.

Company K—Captains, Jonas J. Pierce, Frank J. Osgood, Plympton A. Mead; First Lieutenants, F. J. Osgood, P. A. Mead, A. E. Black, George W Clark; Second Lieutenants, George W Smith, P. A. Mead, Albert E. Black, George W. Clark.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment.—This regiment was recruited during the summer and fall of 1862, with its recruiting headquarters and drill-grounds at the old fair grounds, east of Erie, which had been used by the others. It was organized Sept. 5, 1862, left Erie, on Sept. 11, 1862, reached Chambersburg within 36 hours, and in two more days was within sound of the guns at Antietam.

On September 17, it joined the extreme right of the Union line, and helped to prevent the enemy's flank movement. It was in the battles of Fredericksburg, under General Hancock; Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in nearly all of the battles of 1863; at the battles of Petersburg, and practically all of the engagements of the Union Army in 1864, and in

the spring of 1865 with Sheridan. It was mustered out on May 31, and arrived in Erie June 5, 1865.

Its officers were:

Field and Staff—Colonels, Hiram L. Brown, David B. McCreary; Lieutenant Colonels, David B. McCreary, Charles M. Lynch; Majors, John W. Patton, John W. Reynolds, Charles M. Lynch, John D. Black; Adjutants, James C. Hart, John D. Black; Quartermasters, James G. Payne, D. W. Winchester; Surgeon, George L. Potter; Assistant Surgeons, Simon V. Pilgrim, J. S. Whilldin, Daniel W. Richards, I. N. Taylor; Chaplain, J. H. W. Stuckenberg.

Company A, recruited in Erie County—Captains, John W. Reynolds, Frs. J. De Schryver, Horace McCray; First Lieutenants, James C. Hart, Fletcher Clay, Daniel Long, Frs. J. De Schryver, Horace McCray, Elias Brockway; Second Lieutenants, Frs. J. De Schryver, Daniel Long, Horace McCray, Elias Brockway, William F. Brockway.

Company B, recruited in Erie County—Captains, Moses W. Oliver, John H. Collom, Marlton O. Way; First Lieutenants, William H. Grant, John H. Collom, M. O. Way; Second Lieutenants, Joseph A. Moray, John H. Collom, M. O. Way, S. M. Burchfield.

Company C, recruited in Erie County—Captains, Dyer Loomis, George T. Jewett, Melvin H. Bemis; First Lieutenants, Ezra A. Parker, George T. Jewett, M. H. Bemis; Second Lieutenants, George T. Jewett, M. H. Bemis, A. H. Rathbone, John M. Fargo.

Company D, recruited in Erie County—Captains, David B. McCreary, Charles M. Lynch, Clayton W. Lytle; First Lieutenants, John H. Hubbard, Horatio F. Lewis, C. W. Lytle, Thomas C. Lee; Second Lieutenants, Charles H. Riblet, C. W. Lytle, Thomas C. Lee, John C. McIntosh.

Company F, recruited in Warren County—Captains, Kimball H. Stiles; First Lieutenants, Richard Magill, Jeremiah Birtcil; Second Lieutenants, Stephen H. Evans, Jeremiah Birtcil, Louis B. Carlile.

Company G, recruited in Mercer County—Captains, William W. W. Wood, Thomas F. McCreary, George F. C. Smart; First Lieutenants, T. F. McCreary, G. F. C. Smart, Joseph L. Linn; Second Lieutenants, John W. Vincent, G. F. C. Smart, Joseph L. Linn, Robert C. McClure, Stephen A. Osborne.

Company H, recruited in Crawford County—Captains, Andrew J. Mason, J. Boyd Espy, Peter W. Free; First Lieutenants, J. Boyd Espy, Hugh R. Stewart, Peter W. Free, William S. Trimble; Second Lieutenants, H. R. Stewart, P. W. Free.

Company I, recruited in Erie County—Captains, Washington Brown, George G. Griswold, James B. Hamlin; First Lieutenants, George G. Griswold, James B. Hamlin, Edwin W. Sampson, George A. Evans; Second Lieutenants, James B. Hamlin, George A. Evans.

Company K, recruited in Erie County—Captains, John W. Walker, John C. Hilton, C. W. Devereaux, Samuel V. Dean; First Lieutenants, James F. Wittich, John C. Hilton, C. W. Devereaux, Samuel C. Snell, George W. Young; Second Lieutenants, C. W. Devereaux, R. M. Brown, Samuel V. Dean, Samuel C. Snell.

Twelfth Cavalry Regiment.—A cavalry company was raised at Union which was attached to the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment. From early in 1862 until it was mustered out on July 20, 1865, it gave a good account of itself.

Captains, George H. Russell, Elmer F. Jennings, William H. McAllister, O. B. Tourtellot; First Lieutenants, Melvin H. Fenno, Henry A. Drake; Second Lieutenants, Bela P. Scoville; Sergeants, C. S. McCullough, John White, H. S. Logan, Newton B. Parker, Wm. H. Keasey, Perry Smiley.

We regret that space prevents our giving a complete list of all of the men who served from this county in the great strife that tested the material our country's constitution, and the fibre of our citizenry, was made of, but we must content ourselves with the foregoing list of officers.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The news of the sufferings of the people of the West Indies, and of the horrors of the Spanish rule over them, at length evoked the deepest sympathy in this country for the victims of misrule, of misfortune, and of starvation. At length this sympathy became so universal as to call forth a most insistent demand that our government do something to terminate the abuse and barbarism of the conditions under which our Cuban neighbors were living and suffering. When the decision was made that Spain must terminate the abuses of her rule or answer to our government for those misdeeds, no part of the land was more prompt in tendering support to the government that was our own county. A most efficient contingent of the Pennsylvania National Guard had its headquarters in this county, and when the Governor called for support, the Fifteenth Regiment of that organization responded to a man, and on

April 27, 1898, left for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where they arrived on April 28, in the midst of a raging storm of snow and wind. Pitching their tents in this blizzard, they found them uninhabitable and other shelters were sought and found wherever possible.

The Fifteenth Regiment was made up of eight companies from the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Butler and Clarion, and was organized as follows:

Colonel, W. A. Kreps; Lieutenant Colonel, Wm. T. Mechling; Majors, Samuel D. Crawford and Frank C. Baker; Adjutant, James C. Hoskinson; Surgeons, S. Heilman, John M. Martin, John W. Wright; Chaplains, Ken. C. Hayes and George A. Knerr.

Company A, from Erie—Captain, Ralph B. Sterrett; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Spencer; Second Lieutenant, Henry N. Pudenz.

Company B, from Meadville—Captain, R. B. Gamble.

Company C, from Erie—Captain, Wallace R. Hunter; First Lieutenant, James B. Yard; Second Lieutenant, P. Dale Hyner.

Company D, from Clarion—Captain, A. J. Davis.

Company E, from Butler—Captain, Ira McJunkin.

Company F, from Grove City—Captain, William McCoy.

Company G, from Sharon—Captain, John W. Smith.

Company K, from Greenville— Captain, J. H. Martin.

These companies were recruited up to 75 men each, and on May 10 companies A, B, C, G and K were mustered in, and the next day companies D, E and F were also mustered in, to the service of the United States with 36 officers and 605 enlisted men. The command remained at Mt. Gretna until June 11, when companies A, B, D, F, G and K were ordered to Sheridan Point, Va., under Colonel Kreps; and companies C and E were sent to Fort Washington, Md., under Lt.-Col. Mechling; but on the 20th companies A and G were likewise assigned to Fort Washington, and Company C was placed in charge of a 10-inch barbette gun and water battery and a 15-inch M. L. S. B. smooth bore. The regiment was attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, and faithfully kept up its infantry drill until it left there to participate in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, on Oct. 27. It afterwards proceeded to Athens, Ga., where it was mustered out on Jan. 31, 1899.

It was not the fault of the men, nor of the regiment, that it did not participate in the bloody struggles in the West Indies; but it responded promptly to the call, and faithfully obeyed orders during the entire war.

Something of how our county assisted the government by means of the navy has been heretofore told in a sketch of Captain Charles Vernon Gridley, and the fight in Manila Bay; of his gallant bearing and efficient attack; of his suffering at his post, and being hurried towards home and meeting of death at Kobe, Japan; and of his remains being tenderly cared for and brought home to be most honorably buried in Lakeside Cemetery at close of day, with impressive military honors.

The casualties of the Fifteenth Regiment were Privates John Greener and Harry Coffey, of Company A, drowned in the Potomac River on Sept. 7; Adj. James C. Hoskinson, killed when thrown from his horse at Athens, Ga., on Dec. 14; Private Etsel French of North East, Company C, died of illness in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, while the regiment was stationed at Fort Washington.

THE WORLD WAR

It is with diffidence that we write of this conflict. Not so much that there is a dearth of material, but that the material for writing of it is so great, and that the space at our command is so small.

When the news of the first hostilities came from overseas, it was confidently affirmed that the struggle would be short—that modern means of warfare would prove so destructive that neither party could long sustain the impetus and effects of improved methods of warfare. But as the months wore away, and battle after battle, and campaign after campaign followed in dreadful frequency of horror and devastation; and as one horror followed fast upon the news of other frightful disasters, and a total disregard for the conventions established by nations for the conduct of warfare became manifest, the sentiments of Americans became more and more disposed to resentment of Germany's course, and of her manner of prosecuting the campaigns, especially that which involved Belgium in the great struggle. Wanton and indiscriminate attacks upon American boats and property, with no credence given to the evidence of fairplay on the part of our own government, at length created such a widespread popular sentiment that America was sure to be sooner or later the object of Germany's attack, that this country finally, and very reluctantly, was compelled to arm and join in the plans for the suppression of German ambition and ruthlessness. When that day came the citizens of this land were themselves astonished at the swiftness and sureness with which our country organized for the struggle, and drafted

every form of activity and enterprise into the service of the government to speed the preparation for efficiently doing our part as a nation, as industries, and as individuals. We would be unable to afford a just and faithful account of the activities in which the people of this county participated during those perturbing and anxious months of preparation and mobilization.

About a month before the United States declared war on Germany, a group of our patriotic and indignant citizens gathered in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Metcalf and then and there organized the Erie Chapter of the American Red Cross. This chapter became excellently organized, and developed a wonderful efficiency. Practically every Erie citizen became a member of it during the months ensuing. It opened a campaign for 5,000 members on April 9, 1917, and four days later the number had been secured. This organization cared for the families of the men who had left for the field, raised funds for its general work, provided assistance of doctors, lawyers, real estate agents, dentists, ministers, and many other professions and avocations, for those under its care. Those cared for were families and dependents of those serving in all of the armies and navies of our allies. Branches were established in many of the surrounding county towns—North East, Corry, and other larger places.

As the country plunged into its preliminary work of getting ready for the war, the government called upon states and counties to absorb its war loans. Our Liberty Loan Committee was so well organized that a total of $28,583,400 was furnished to the government in the four Liberty Loans, and the Victory Loan which followed the armistice.

The Erie County Resident State Committee of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense was organized on April 7, 1917, under instructions from Governor Brumbaugh, with offices in the Baker Block on the northeast corner of Seventh and State Streets. The thoroughness of its field of operations may be discerned from the following departments functioning in its general organization: Finance, Publicity, Legislation, Allied Bodies, Sanitation and Medicine, Civic Relief, Food Supply, Materials, Plants, Motors and Motor Trucks, Civilian Service and Labor, Military Service, Naval Service, Guards, Police and Inspection, Transportation. Under this organization functioned the Bureau of Four-Minute Men, directed by George Creel, who devoted themselves to spreading propaganda in public meetings. The Food Administration conserved the

supplies of food available for the county and strove to prevent food-hoarding. The Fuel Administration did the same for the fuel supplies, and saw to it that a proper distribution of coal was had for every need, without any person hoarding it. The U. S. Boys' Working Reserve was formed with the purpose of supplying the farmers with very much-needed help in raising food staples. The Employment Service was a channel for providing employers with help. The Legal Advisory Board consisted of practically all of the practicing lawyers in the county, who cheerfully furnished their help in giving advice, professional services and help in filling out the questionnaires to the drafted men, and all other service men, free of charge. The doctors and surgeons were affiliated with the Department of Sanitation and Medicine; established emergency hospitals, succeeded in stamping out, with the aid of the Red Cross, an epidemic of influenza in the late summer of 1918; organized and carried on an efficient line of Child Welfare Work; assisted the families of the soldiers; made service examinations; and assisted as well upon many of the other committees. The Food Administration will be definitely remembered for its activity in stimulating every one to attempt to raise food supplies for themselves, and to increase the production of the farms. Its War Gardens to have been found in practically every back lot, and in some of the front lawns, of the county, was an especially unique feature of its work. The Committee on Publicity saw to it that the government propaganda and war news was properly disseminated through the press, and by bulletins, throughout the county; and that matters of a more official confidence were either wholly suppressed, or were so presented that harm would not accrue to the government or to our men in the service. The Department of Plants functioned by seeking out factories and plants suitable for the use of the government in turning out the many forms of war material, and in supervising persons who were suspected of having and employing pro-German tendencies and sympathies. The women of the county whole-heartedly worked in the various departments and committees, affording most efficient service in the general organizations, as well as in their own separate ones.

Erie County's industries, one and all, co-operated with the public needs, and offered to be, and were, commandeered by the government for the production of munitions, food supplies, army supplies, and devotedly did their best to "help win the war". In fact, it was but a short time after war was declared by this country, before "help to win the war" became the slogan to be heard on every hand.

To no class of industries, or to no class of professional or individual life, can we ascribe any special distinction in the service and devotion rendered in the great time of the world's need. Every person, and every industry seemed to strive to do his or its best in "doing his bit" to "help win the war". Of course, it is but fair to state, that there were some few instances of mistaken devotion to Germany, as the mother country of those few offenders. The Council of National Defense was, however, prompt to learn of, and to supervise all such persons.

Too much praise cannot be given to those devoted men who formed the Draft Boards of the county. Theirs was a service which called for the utmost of devotion, patriotism, zeal, patience and persistence to the end that the county should be found to have furnished its proper quota of men from those who were properly liable to such service; and yet to afford to all a full, fair and lawful consideration of conditions which might warrant exemption from duty. These men were all busy men of affairs, and had ample private duties to occupy their entire time; but yet they found means to give their country sufficient time to pass upon the mass of data involved in the selection of men subject to the drafts. This called upon them to labor in this work at any and all times, and far into the nights, that their official action should be performed with intelligence, discrimination and good faith to all concerned.

The Draft Boards which had to do with drafting and selecting the men to be chosen for war duty, passing upon their physical fitness, deciding upon claims of draftees to be exempt from military service, and other duties were:

Erie Draft Board No. 1, for Erie 1st and 2d wards, sent the largest quota from any of the local boards. Its personnel was Turner W. Shacklett, Harry W. Moomy and Dr. John H. Dasher by the first appointment. Mr. Shacklett declined to serve, and was replaced with Mr. Cordello Herrick, who became the chairman, and Mr. Moomy the clerk of the Board. Mr. Herrick served until ill-health forced his resignation when he was succeeded by Mr. J. H. Wilson, and Mr. Moomy became the chairman and Mr. Wilson was made clerk. Its medical examiners were Dr. J. H. Dasher, Drs. P. T. Johnson, T. M. M. Flynn, F. B. Krimmel, G. M. Studebaker, E. H. Drozeski and J. L. Ireland. Its first registration was held on June 5, 1918.

Erie Draft Board No. 2, for another district of the city, was composed of Sheriff Max B. Haibach, H. Bedford Duff and Dr. A. H. Roth. The first two men declined to serve, and James M. Dickey and Harry L. Moore, Esq., were named to succeed them on July 12, 1917. Later Mr. Dickey resigned, Mr. Moore becoming chairman, and Max G. Mayo being named to succeed Mr. Dickey.

Erie Draft Board No. 3 consisted of Dr. George A. Reed, John M. Lynch and Henry Himberger, with headquarters in Washington School. It registered a total of 8,455 men, of whom 3,159 formed the total classification.

Erie District Board No. 1 functioned at Union City, registering a total of 5,655 men.

Erie District Board No. 2 served at Girard, registering 6,776 men.

District Exemption Board No. 2, for western Pennsylvania, received the appeals of men claiming exemption from the service, where the decisions of the draft boards were questioned. This board was named by the governor, Martin G. Brumbaugh, and had jurisdiction over the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, McKean, Venango and Warren. It was composed of Messrs. C. A. Martin, of Ellwood City, chairman; Joseph McCormick, of Erie; C. L. Gilbert, of Rochester, Pa.; Peter Gearhart, of Clearfield, Pa., and Dr. Frederick W. Brown, of Franklin, Pa. Mr. McCormick resigned soon after the appointment, and Hon. Milton W. Shreve was named to succeed him, who was made the secretary. It commenced its labors at Oil City on Aug. 17, 1917, but moved to Erie on Sept. 15. It is said that this board considered questions relating to no less than 50,000 questionnaires. Miss Carrie M. Pratt was the efficient Chief Clerk.

American Red Cross, Erie Chapter, held its initial meeting for organization on March 19, 1917. Its original organizers were: Mr. and Mrs. George R. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. James Burke, Admiral and Mrs. Corwin P. Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schaffner, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Horstman, Bishop Rogers Israel of the Episcopal Diocese, Rabbi Max C. Currick, Mrs. T. M. Hemphill, Miss E. T. Lebling, Mrs. Davenport Galbraith, Mrs. J. W. Witherop, Mrs. William H. Forster, Miss Ella Frankie Law, Mrs. Hays Clemens, Miss Hemphill and Harry L. Moore. Practically

every citizen of the county, having any pretensions to Americanism, became associated with this organization before the war closed, and the little white button emblems were to be seen everywhere. Other persons besides the above became active in the work of this society, and if all were listed would require a more extensive space than we have at our command. However, its workers embraced those who have always been active in the city and county in public, charitable and patriotic movements, and the work of this society was not the least in the many organized efforts which finally helped to decide the great conflict.

American Red Cross, Corry Chapter, was equally efficient and tireless. It received its charter on April 12, 1917, with J. J. Desmond, N. Troy Gillette, M. D., Clyde D. Wilcox, Robert Barlow, Arthur Colgrove, Isaac B. Brown, Mrs. E. L. Monroe, A. D. Colgrove, J. W. Clough, J. P. Drown, Mrs. George H. Bosworth, J. B. Patterson, F. A. Loveland, Frank L. Babbitt, C. W. Irwin, Lucille Love, C. L. Alexander, D. B. Titus, F. L. Monroe, Mrs. C. C. Loveland, Rev. Joseph B. Brock, F. E. Whittelsey and O. A. Stennett were the applicants for this charter.

American Red Cross, Waterford Branch of the Erie Chapter, worked under the presidency of Mrs. W. J. Golden, and Mrs. P. W. McKay, Buyer; Mrs. Phelps Gillett, of the Executive Committee; Miss Helen Patten, Secretary; Mrs. E. E. Kendall, Home Service Department, and Mrs. R. P. Barnes, of the Executive Committee.

Erie Liberty Loan Committee embraced at various times during its service, Charles Messenkopf, as General Chairman; J. A. Andrews, City Chairman; George Reichert, Vice-Chairman; H. E. Scott, County Chairman; F. H. Houghton, Publicity Chairman; Paul D. Wright, Chairman Advisory Committee; Otto G. Hitchcock, Chairman Manufacturers' Committee; Miss Hattie M. Schabacker, Chairman Women's Committee; Ramsey Burton, Chairman Fraternal Committee; Eugene McManus, Chairman Labor Committee; William H. Riley, Chairman General Sales Committee; S. S. Lehman, Chairman Agricultural Committee; George W. Hunter, ex-Secretary of Fourth Loan; W. E. Hirt, Chairman of Professional Division; R. L. Rodgers, Director of County Sales; Robert McClenathan, Chairman Public Utilities Division; P. J. Grant, Chairman Lake Division; W. H. Forster, Chairman of Public Meetings; C. L. Spencer represented the Erie Clearing House Association; Rabbi Max Currick represented the Council of Defense and Bureau of Four-Minute Men;

Giles C. Cook, Chairman of Boy Scouts Division; P. A. Goodnough, Chairman of Fraternal Division; Frank D. Lacy, Chairman of Commercial Division; Guy H. Fowler, Executive Secretary.

Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety, Erie County Division, served under the slogan:

"Erie Serves. Erie dedicates itself, heart and soul, and all its resources, to the untiring service and support of our Nation and its defenders. Our Government at Washington, in its stupendous work of preparation and our men "Over There", ready to go over the top, must have the assurance that every Erieite is standing squarely behind them unto victory."

This council was organized in Harrisburg March 28, 1917, and later the state-wide organization under this title was erected and countenanced by the Act of May 15. The Erie County Resident Committee met on April 7, the following being the organization resulting: Hon. A. E. Sisson, Chairman; C. Arthur Blass, Secretary; George R. Metcalf, Treasurer; and Hon. Frank Gunnison, James Burke, Ely Griswold, P. J. Barber, and James M. Dickey, members of the Executive Committee.

Departmental Directors were named as follows: Finance, Alex. Jarecki; Publicity, M. C. Currick; Legislation, Hon. M. W. Shreve; Allied Bodies, J. M. Dickey; Sanitation and Medicine, Dr. J. W. Wright; Civic Relief, Ray Himrod; Food Supply, Hon. Henry A. Clark; Materials, F. A. Brevillier; Plants, James Burke; Motors and Motor Trucks, F. C. Richardson; Civilian Service and Labor, C. L. Thompson; Military Service, John R. Metcalf; Naval Service, E. G. Germer; Guards, Police and Inspection, Frank W. Payne; Transportation, James Thompson.

May 22, 1918, a reorganization occurred with M. C. Currick, Chairman; Hon. Frank Gunnison, Vice-Chairman; Ely Griswold, Secretary; George R. Metcalf, Treasurer; and with members C. Arthur Blass, James Burke, P. J. Barber, and Hon. A. E. Sisson having Guy W. Fowler as the Executive Secretary. James M. Dickey having resigned, Hon. W. J. Stern was named in his place; Ray Himrod was succeeded by W. A. Harris; C. L. Thompson was succeeded by Otto G. Hitchcock; William Hamilton succeeded James Thompson; W. A. Harris succeeded Robert Spittal; E. J. McManus and Albert Bayton were added to the committee.

The writer has found that it is physically impossible at this time to procure reliable data as to the numbers of men drafted, accepted, serv-

ing, wounded, rejected and specially promoted during our participation in the world war. The records from this county have been transmitted to Washington for filing purposes, and are not available. Further, the magnitude of the work, the services, and the numbers of individuals, connected with Erie County's share in that great struggle, makes it impracticable to attempt anything like a detailed narrative of men sent, our casualties, or of home activities incident to it. Suffice to say that every industry, every profession, every manufactory, and almost without exception, every individual, in our county gave faithful, instant and devoted service to the cause of National Defense.

Without being able to verify the figures from the official lists, the following table is given as the best available figures at this time, and which will serve as an approximation, at least, of the numbers furnished from this county:

Local Board	June 5, 1917	June-Aug., 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total	Camp Acceptances
Erie No. 1	4,417	391	5,987	10,795	1,268
Erie No. 2	3,511	414	5,921	9,846	827
Erie No. 3	3,161	424	4,867	8,455	728
Union City	2,116	223	3,316	5,655	430
Girard	2,223	237	4,316	6,776	440

Besides these Camp Acceptances, other men were sent to General Service, Remediables, Limited Service, others disqualified, deferred on account of dependents, and Agricultural and Industrial exemptions.

It is said that Erie County's youngest soldiers in this war were two brothers, Private Ross V. Douglas, who enlisted at Erie July 18, 1918, at the age of 16, and died aged 16 years, 7 months and 14 days when the ship Ticonderoga was sunk 1,700 miles out at sea by the U-Boat 153, accompanied by the fiendish and inhuman disregard of the crew of the attacking boat for the appeals from the drowning men. Gunner Oliver C. Douglas enlisted with the Canadian forces at age 15, going overseas in August, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan furnished their six sons to the service. They all volunteered, and are: Corporal Peter B. Ryan, Patrick S. Ryan, Corporal Herbert Ryan, Ensign Gerald Ryan, Arthur Ryan and Private William J. Ryan.

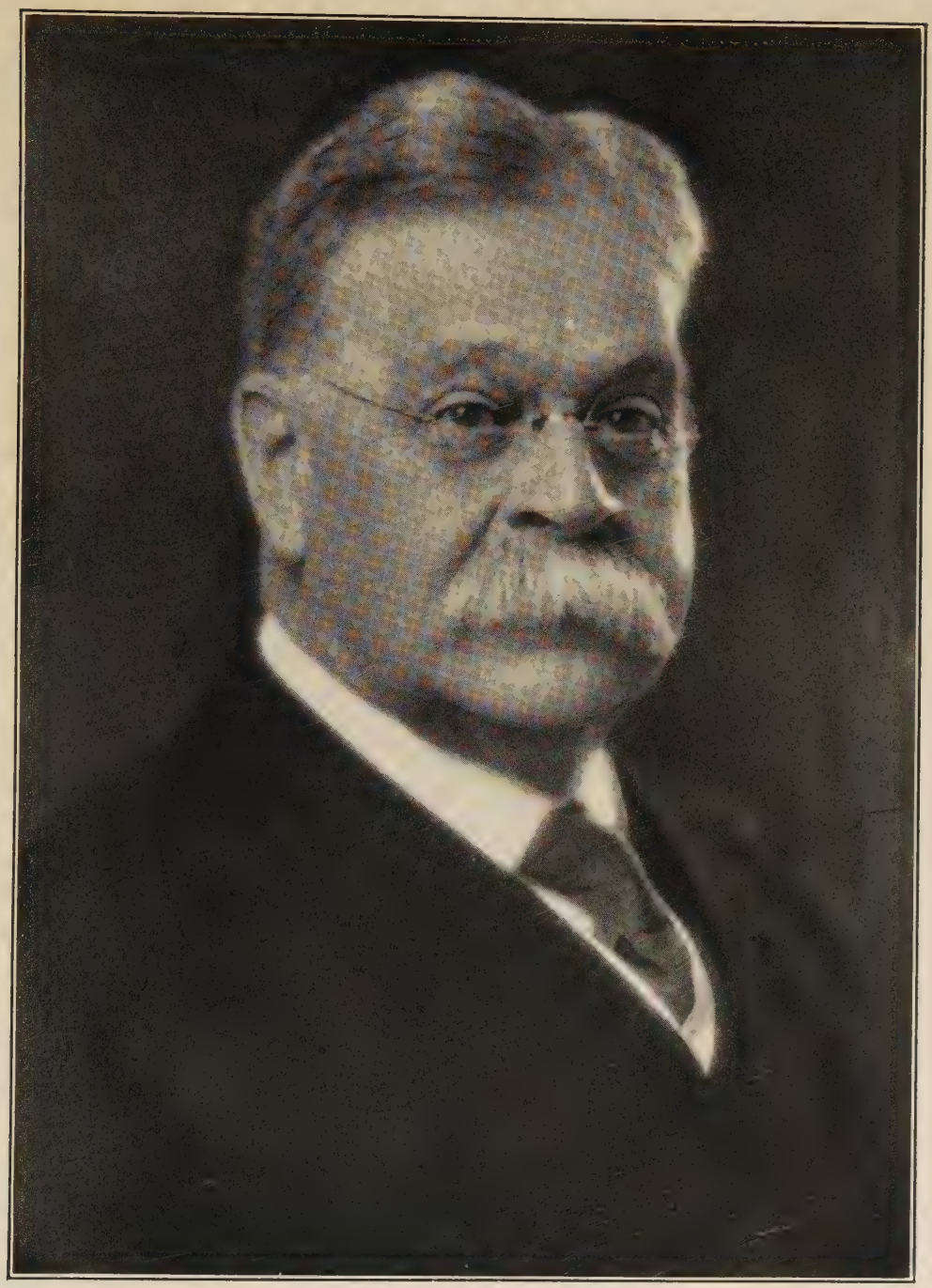
PART II.

Biographical History

Turner Washington Shacklett, retired, has for many years been a representative business man and highly esteemed citizen of Erie. He was born in Fauquier County, Va., on Aug. 10, 1848, and is a son of George Washington and Lucy (Morris) Shacklett, representatives of fine old families of the Old Dominion.

The Shacklett family is of French Huguenot extraction, the name being originally Jacquelet, meaning "Little John." George Washington Shacklett continued his residence in Virginia until his death in November, 1861, at the age of 52 years. His wife died in May, 1901, at the age of 87 years. Mr. Shacklett was a Henry Clay Whig in his political adherency, and in 1860 supported Bell and Everett, the nominees of that party for president and vice president of the United States, but when Virginia seceded from the Union and the Civil War was precipitated upon a divided nation, he, following the lead of their beloved countryman, Robert E. Lee, remained loyal to his native state and to the influences under which he had been reared. Thus he cast his lot with the Confederacy, in whose cause two of his sons sacrificed their lives, Sewall, having been killed at Williamsburg, Va., when but 19 years of age, and Edward, having lost his life in the sanguinary Battle of Gettysburg when 23 years old. His other two children were: Turner Washington, the subject of this sketch, and Mary Elizabeth, deceased.

Turner Washington Shacklett secured his early education in private schools and the Piedmont Academy of Virginia. In February, 1868, he



Turner W. Shacklett.

went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was employed in a wholesale dry goods and notion house which was established by his forebears, and remained with it until its dissolution and retirement in 1875, when he removed to Erie where he became actively interested in the Erie Pail Factory. To the interests of this concern he gave his time and attention for a quarter of a century as salesman and general manager. In addition to this business, Mr. Shacklett served as president of the Odin Stove Manufacturing Company, in which he was a large stockholder, for 20 years.

On Dec. 25, 1876, Mr. Shacklett was united in marriage with Miss Ida Adams, the fifth daughter of the late Dr. John A. and Mary Louisa (Barbee) Adams, natives of Virginia and life-long friends of the Shacklett family.

Doctor Adams was a distinguished physician of Fauquier County, Va. He died in 1882, and his wife in 1881. Mrs. Shacklett died in December, 1914. There were no children in the Shacklett family, but Mr. and Mrs. Shacklett reared and educated two daughters of his sister: Eva Preston, who is a trained nurse in New York City, and Lucy Turner, who married Joseph J. White, Jr., who reside with Mr. Shacklett in the family residence at 130 East Sixth Street, Erie, Pa.

Mr. Shacklett is a Democrat in politics and has served as a member of the select city council, as water commissioner, by appointment of the court, for nine years, as school director for 12 years, as acting postmaster for 14 months, as president of the Board of Trade for one year, and is a director of the First National Bank.

He is member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in which he has been a Vestryman continuously since his first election in 1883, was the superintendent of its Sunday School for 25 years, and is a licensed lay reader. He has been treasurer of the Episcopal diocese of Erie (and Pittsburgh before the division) for 25 years, and has been deputy to all the triennial general conventions of the church since 1907.

At one time Mr. Shacklett declined his party's selection as a candidate for the State Legislature, but entered the field for congressional honors in the first Wilson campaign, in 1912, when he was defeated, although carrying Erie City by 1,200 majority.

He is affiliated with Lake Shore lodge, No. 718, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served the allotted term as district deputy for one of the districts of Erie County.

He is a member of Perry Lodge, No. 392, A. F. & A. M., of which he

is a Past Master, Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite, taking active and leading parts in a number of its degrees, a Knight Templar in Mt. Olivet Commandery, and is a 33rd degree Mason. Soon after the death of the late David A. Sawdey, Mr. Shacklett was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of Masons for Erie County in his place.

Mr. Shacklett was gifted not only with a fine bass singing voice which has been used in many ways, concerts, church, light operas, etc., during all of his 50 years residence in the city of his adoption, but also with an inimitable faculty for recitations and effective telling of stories that has made him a popular feature at banquets and gatherings.

His love of nature and the great outdoors has led him to indulge his study of birds and flowers, and upon these subjects he has frequently spoken and written delightfully.

William Pitt Gifford, who ranks among the eminent attorneys of Erie County, was born at Greeley, Colo., Oct. 5, 1874, and is the son of Martin Van Buren and Mary Amelia (Allison) Gifford.

After the war between the States, 1861 to 1865, in which Martin Van Buren Gifford served as a captain of a company of the 83rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, he returned to his native Erie County, remaining there until 1870, when he moved to the state of Colorado, where he became a member of the colony which founded Greeley, a prosperous farming community. In 1880 he returned to Erie County and from 1886 until 1889 was sheriff of that county. He was married to Miss Mary Amelia Allison and during their Colorado residence their son, William Pitt, the subject of this sketch, was born. Six years later the family made their home in Erie.

William Pitt Gifford was graduated from the public and high schools of Erie, after which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at Leland Stanford University in California. He studied law under the preceptorship of S. A. Davenport, of Erie, and in December, 1889, was admitted to the Erie County bar. He began practice in Erie in 1890 and has been admitted to all courts of the district, state and federal, to the superior and supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1910 he formed a partnership with Frank Gunnison, Henry E. Fish, and A. O. Chapin. They practiced as Gunnison, Fish, Gifford & Chapin.

Mr. Gifford is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar and the Erie

Bar Association, and a man generally liked and highly esteemed. A Republican in politics he was nominee of his party for district attorney of Erie County in 1906 and through a re-election in 1909 served continuously for six years, 1906-1912. He has been chairman of the Republican County Committee at different times and a delegate to the State Convention. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of Erie and a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliated with Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Shrine and Consistory, holding the 32nd degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks lodge, and his college fraternities are Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi (law). His clubs are the Erie, University, Shriners and Kahkwa, all of Erie.

Mr. Gifford was married at Erie, Feb. 15, 1900, to Miss Harriet Mae Stanton, a daughter of John W. and Jennie (Hoagland) Stanton. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gifford: Gladys Grace, born Jan. 25, 1901; Jean Winifred, born Nov. 1, 1906; and John Stanton, born Dec. 12, 1912.

The years have brought to Mr. Gifford professional honors and public position and he is considered one of the strong men of the Erie bar.

Charles H. English, who is a member of the Erie County bar, was born in the city of Erie, Oct. 30, 1883, the son of Michael M. and Maria (Sheridan) English. Mr. English acquired his preliminary education at St. Patrick's School in the city of Erie and Central High School, from which he graduated in 1902. He entered Georgetown University and was graduated from the Law Department in 1906. He also pursued his professional studies in the office of C. L. Baker of Erie.

He was admitted to the bar June 27, 1907, and in that year began the practice of his profession. Feb. 1, 1908, he became associated with Francis T. Nagorski, Esq., under the firm name of Nagorski & English. On Sept. 1, 1909, he became a member of the firm of Benson & Brooks, which upon the appointment of Hon. Paul A. Benson as additional Law Judge of Erie County, became the firm of Brooks & English.

On April 14, 1912, Mr. English was elected city solicitor of the city of Erie and served in that capacity until May 1, 1916, when he resigned. He was appointed by Governor Sproul on Nov. 24, 1919, as a member of the Commission on Constitutional Amendment and Revision and in connection with the work of that Commission was made Chairman of the

Committee on Municipal Affairs and a member of the Committee on Style. On Jan. 12, 1922, he was appointed by Governor Sproul as a member of the Tax Revision Commission of Pennsylvania. He was also appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as one of a committee of seven members of the bar of the state to revise the rules of practice of the Supreme Court. The rules which became effective Jan. 1, 1923, are to a large extent the result of the labors of that committee.

John R. Haughney, one of the prominent and eminently successful members of the Erie County bar, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Ceres Township, McKean County, in 1871, and is the son of Patrick and Anna (Kenney) Haughney, both deceased. Mr. Haughney was a native of Carlow, Ireland, and his wife was born in Vermont.

John R. Haughney attended the public schools of McKean County and was graduated from Saint Bonaventure College, Allegany, N. Y. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1898 in McKean County, and later to all the courts of Pennsylvania, both state and federal.

On Sept. 12, 1910, Mr. Haughney was married to Miss Kathryn Murphy, a native of Erie. They have had three children as follows: Margaret Ann, ten years old; John Robert, deceased, and Patricia Kathryn, four years old.

Mr. Haughney is an independent voter. He is a member of the Catholic church and is identified with the Elks, Kiwanis and Knights of Columbus.

Charles F. Haughney, of Erie, has gained a wide reputation as a successful lawyer. He was born in Ceres Township, McKean County, Pa., Oct. 4, 1873, and is the son of Patrick and Anna (Kenney) Haughney, natives of Ireland and Vermont, respectively, both now deceased.

Charles F. Haughney was reared and educated in McKean County and attended Saint Bonaventure College and Clarion State Normal School. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1901 and subsequently admitted to the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania, as well as the Federal courts. In 1910 he established his practice in Erie and has offices in the Masonic building.

On June 17, 1913, Mr. Haughney was united in marriage with Miss Winifred Sweeney, a native of Eldred, Pa., and the daughter of John and Winifred (Roach) Sweeney, natives of Ireland, and both now deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haughney have been born four children: Raphael, born June 2, 1914; Charles, born Aug. 24, 1915; Joseph, born March 20, 1917; and Richard, born Sept. 17, 1921.

Mr. Haughney is a member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is a public spirited citizen, who holds the high regard of all who know him.

John Schreck, superintendent of public safety, is a widely known citizen of Erie. He was born in this city, Dec. 12, 1874, and is the son of Andrew Schreck, now deceased. Mrs. Andrew Schreck resides in Erie.

John Schreck was reared and educated in Erie and Titusville, Pa., and began life as a cigar maker. For a number of years his father was a leading cigar manufacturer of Erie.

During the Spanish America War Mr. Schreck volunteered for service in 1898 and served in the navy on the U. S. S. "Mayflower". He was honorably discharged at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1899. He served in the Erie Fire Department for seven years from 1894 to 1901.

Mr. Schreck lives at 2904 Peach Street.

Walter W. Gingrich, vice president of the Erie County Electric Company, is one of Erie County's most prominent and successful business men. He was born in Mill Creek Township, Oct. 7, 1864, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Wolf) Gingrich.

The Gingrich family is of German origin but has been established in Pennsylvania for at least seven generations. John, the grandfather, was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and came to Erie County in 1812, settling in Mill Creek Township on what afterwards became known as the Gingrich farm, but is now part of the city. Here he followed farming the balance of his days. Henry, his son, was born on the Gingrich farm, Aug. 27, 1821. At first a farmer, later in life he became interested in one of the pioneer mills of the township and became prominent in not a few public capacities. While he was a resident of Mill Creek Township, he served as justice of the peace for 25 years and for 12 years was an active member of the city school board. His death occurred June 25, 1896. The deceased married Margaret Wolf, born in Lancaster County, Pa., June 8, 1829, the daughter of Cyrus Wolf, an early settler of Mill Creek Township. She died Dec. 24, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Gingrich were the parents of the following children: Mary G., the widow of J. H. W. Stuckenberg,

lives at Springfield, Ohio; Etta G., the widow of John M. Ormsbee, lives at Erie; William H., who died in August, 1920; Lewis E., who died in July, 1897; Walter W., the subject of this sketch and Gertrude, an instructor in Wooster (Ohio) University.

Walter W. Gingrich was educated in the public schools of Erie. In 1896 he was elected city controller, in which office he served until 1902. Previous to this, from 1886 until 1896, he had been employed as bookkeeper by the Erie Burial Case Company. He was one of the main promoters and acted as treasurer and manager of the Wayne Brewing Company from 1900 until 1920, and in 1923 was elected vice president of the Erie County Electric Company, which office he now holds.

Mr. Gingrich is affiliated with Keystone Lodge, F. A. & A. M., and is actively identified with Temple Chapter, Mount Olivet Commandery, and Erie Lodge, P. B. O. E. He is a Republican.

Hon. William E. Hirt. A native of Erie, a product of the city's public schools, and a law student in the offices of Erie attorneys, William E. Hirt, when he came to the bar of Pennsylvania, located in his native city, won his reputation in the courts of Erie and now sits upon the county bench. Judge Hirt is a son of Charles F. and Mary (Melhorn) Hirt, his father, a Union veteran of the Civil War, now lives retired in Erie.

William E. Hirt was born in Erie, May 13, 1881, and passed through the public schools from primary to high school graduation, class of 1899. He entered Princeton University in 1901 and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution with the graduating class of 1904. He studied law with Henry E. Fish and John S. Rilling of the Erie bar, and in 1908 was admitted to the bar of Erie County. He conducted a general law practice in Erie from that year until March 1, 1921, when he was appointed Judge of Erie County by Governor William C. Sproul to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Edward L. Whittelsey. Judge Hirt was elected to this office in 1924. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and of the Erie Bar Association, being chairman of the executive committee of the latter body.

In politics Judge Hirt is a Republican, and in religious connection a member of Luther Memorial Church. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was chairman of the professional division on all Liberty Loan drives; was associate member of the Legal Advisory Board, and a "four

William E. Ware

minute man." He is a 32nd degree member of the Erie Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; member of Erie lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Knights of Pythias. His clubs are the Erie, University, Kahkwa, and Shrine. His sports and recreations are those of the open, he being very fond of hunting, fishing, canoeing, golf, and trap shooting.

Judge Hirt married in Erie, Nov. 24, 1908, Emma L. Stafford, daughter of John D. and Emma L. Stafford.

Ritchie T. Marsh, an attorney of Erie, a member of the firm of Marsh & Eaton, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Erie County. He was born in Waterford Township, this county, Nov. 15, 1870, and is the son of Wilson and Elmina M. (Sedgwick) Marsh.

As a young man Wilson Marsh sailed the Great Lakes with Capt. A. T. Marsh, and later engaged in general farming which he successfully followed until about 1900. Since that time he lived in Erie retired until his death, April 11, 1924. His wife died July 22, 1924, and they are both buried in Erie cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, who were natives of Erie County, were the parents of the following children: Mrs. W. M. Graham, lives in Erie; Eugene S., lives in Erie; Mrs. E. L. Hanson, lives at Girard, Pa.; Ritchie T., the subject of this sketch; Greeley G., lives at Waterford, Pa.; Rachel, lives in Erie; Mrs. Orton Ryan, lives in Cleveland; and John A., lives in Erie.

Ritchie T. Marsh was reared and educated in Waterford Township, and after attending Edinboro State Normal School, he engaged in teaching for six years. He then entered the law offices of Emory A. Walling and Henry E. Fish. He was admitted to the bar July 3, 1899, and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Erie.

Mr. Marsh was married first on Oct. 22, 1902, to Miss Henrietta McClelland, a native of Erie, and the daughter of George M. and Elizabeth McClelland, natives of Erie County, and both now deceased. He was later married on Sept. 23, 1911, to Miss Clara M. Roberts, a native of Cleveland, and the daughter of Lewis and Walburga Roberts, natives of Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Roberts resides in Erie. His wife is deceased. Mr. Marsh has a daughter, Winifred Marsh.

In politics Mr. Marsh is identified with the Republican party and for a number of years served as a justice of the peace of Mill Creek Township. Both Mr. March and Mr. Eaton pursued the study of law together,

were admitted to practice on same day and have been associated as partners ever since. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church and is identified with the Masonic lodges and Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Elks lodge, and the Kahkwa and University clubs.

Charles Hamot Strong has been an important factór in the industrial development of Erie, and he is recognized as one of the thoroughly representative citizens of his native city, where his business interests are of wide scope and varied order, besides which he has the distinction of being a scion of one of the old and honored families of Erie County, with whose annals the name has been identitfied for fully a century. He was born in Erie, March 14, 1853, and is the only son of Dr. Landaff and Catherine Cecilia (Hamot) Strong.

Landaff Strong was born in Summit Township, Erie County, Dec. 30, 1821, the son of Martin Strong, who came to this county from Connecticut during the early days. He was a graduate of Washington College (now Trinity) Hartford, Conn., with the degree of B. A. in 1842, and from the University of the City of New York with the degree of M. D. in 1846. He practiced medicine in Erie for a number of years, and during the War of the Rebellion was proprietor with his brother-in-law, George W. Starr, of the Reed House Drug Store. He died in Erie, July 13, 1869, and his wife died Aug. 12, 1856. They are buried in Erie Cemetery. To Doctor and Mrs. Strong were born two children: Charles Hamot, the subject of this sketch; and Kate, born in Erie, July 5, 1856. She was married on Sept. 25, 1884, in St. Paul's Church, Erie, to Edward Higginson, Esq., of Fall River, Mass. Mrs. Higginson died March 12, 1921, in Greenwich, Conn. Her two daughters were Annie Storrow Higginson, born in Fall River, Mass., on April 26, 1887, died in Fall River, Mass., July 24, 1892; and Mary Hamot Higginson, born in Fall River, Mass., on May 7, 1889, died in New York City, Dec. 31, 1913. Her husband, Edward Higginson, died in February, 1922, en route to the Mediterranean, on the Empress of France. All are buried in the Erie Cemetery.

Charles Hamot Strong secured his preliminary education in the private schools of Erie, and attended Erie Academy, and in 1872 went to New Haven, Conn., where for one year he pursued his study under the tutorship of Thomas Thatcher, who later became a prominent member of the bar of New York City. In 1877 he was graduated from Yale

University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned to Erie where he read law for a few months in the law office of Frank Gunnison, later Judge Gunnison. Mr. Strong's business career began as a shipping clerk in the Mount Hickory Iron Works, Erie, of which he later became president. He was president of the Union Coal Company, Shamokin, Pa., miners of hard coal operating four collieries with several thousand employes, distributing coal to seaboard and to the lakes through the port of Erie. He was vice president of the Youghiogheny River Coal Company until it was taken over by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, was vice president of the Spring Valley Coal Company of Illinois for about 30 years, and in 1920 was made president. At the present time this company operates two bituminous mines in a reduced way. He also served as vice president of the W. L. Scott Company for a few years in the 90's. This company distributed hard and soft coal by lake into the northwest.

Mr. Strong has been president of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company (leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company) since about 1891. This was an official position requiring the Board of Directors to perpetuate the corporate standing of the railroad leased in perpetuity to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Strong became president of the Dispatch Publishing Company in 1902, publishing the Erie Morning Dispatch. Later this was succeeded by the Dispatch-News Company, a new corporation, which published the Erie Morning Dispatch and the Evening News. Later this company was succeeded by the Record Publishing Company of Erie, of which Mr. Strong was president. This company published the Erie Morning Dispatch and later purchased the Erie Evening Herald. For a brief time the Record Publishing Company of Erie published the Erie Morning Dispatch and the Erie Evening Herald. The two were combined in about 1922 into the Dispatch-Herald, an evening publication. His connection with the Record Publishing Company of Erie terminated Nov. 1, 1924.

Mr. Strong was president and one of the organizers of the Edison Electric Light & Power Company in 1886, also of the Erie County Electric Company organized some years later. The Edison Electric Light & Power Company purchased the Erie County Light Company and subsequently consolidated with the Erie County Electric Company into the present Erie County Electric Company, of which Mr. Strong is still president.

On Sept. 8, 1881, Mr. Strong was united in marriage with Miss Annie Wainwright Scott, a native of Erie, and a daughter of William Lawrence

and Mary Matilda (Tracy) Scott, the former a native of Washington, D. C., and the latter of Erie. Mr. Scott, who was one of Erie's most honored and influential citizens, died Sept. 19, 1891, and his wife died May 19, 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Strong a daughter was born, Matilda Thora Wainwright Strong. She was married in Erie on Feb. 24, 1906, to Reginald Ronalds, from whom she was divorced in New York City on Nov. 23, 1910, and by whom she had one daughter, Thora Scott Ronalds, born Dec. 14, 1907, in New York City. She was married a second time to Clyde B. Leasure, in the chapel of St. George's Church, New York City, on June 28, 1917, from whom she was divorced on Dec. 23, 1921, in Erie.

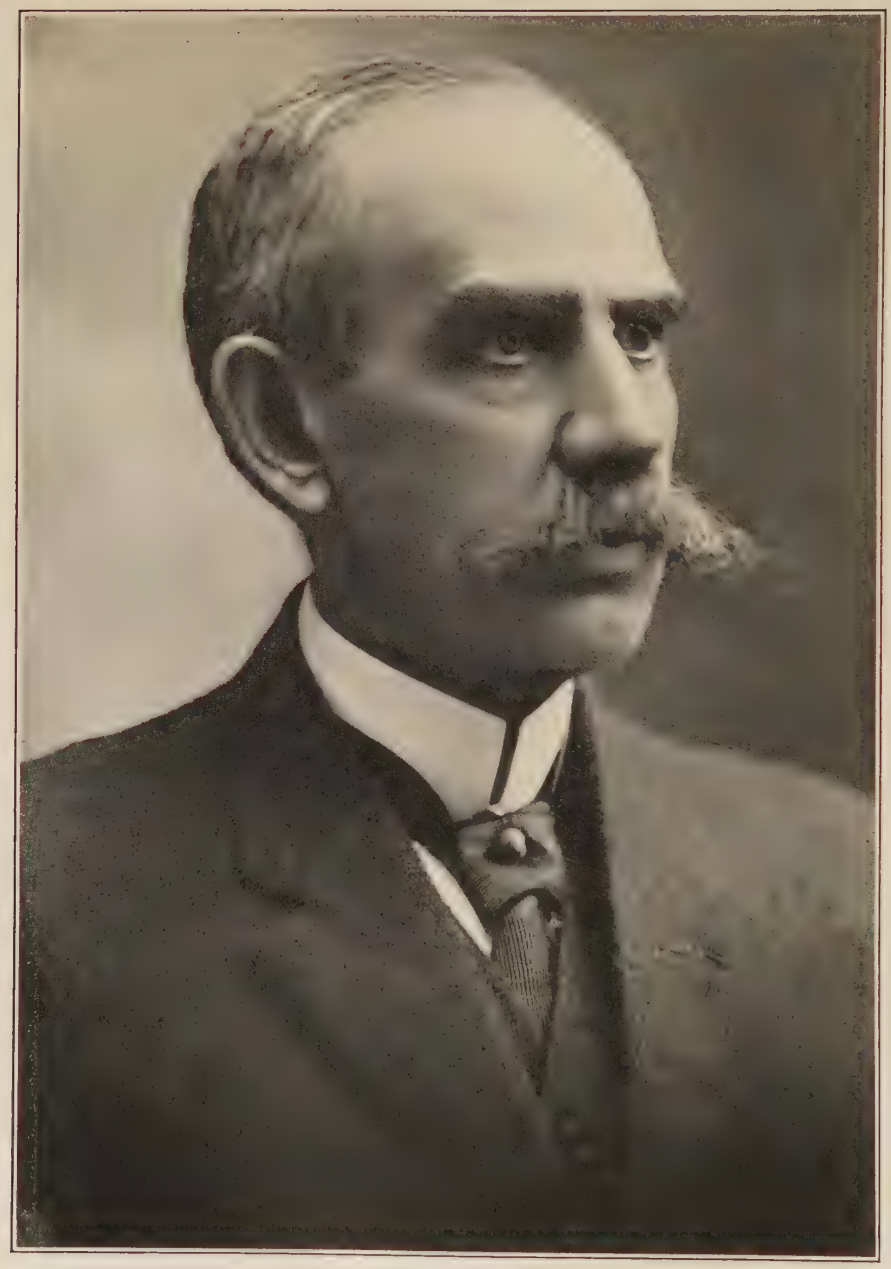
Mr. Strong is a Republican, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Erie, University, Kahkwa and Yacht clubs of Erie, and the University, Manhattan, Yale and Delta Kappa Epsilon clubs of New York City.

Henry Clark.—David Clark lived in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass., and was there married in 1723. His son David was born there, and died Dec. 12, 1824, at the age of 80, and he was the father of Henry Clark, the subject of this brief sketch, who was born May 3, 1779, at Sheffield, and came to Erie County, Pa., about the year 1795, before he attained his majority. He and his wife, Sally Clark, were among the first pioneer settlers of this County; he took up a tract of land in Harbor Creek Township, designated in the official records as "Launceton," located on what has for many years been known as the Clark road. There he built for his first residence a log cabin where he and his wife made their home. Subsequently another house was built and is now standing; it very greatly resembles the old homestead at Sheffield. In this new home they lived the unostentatious and quiet life of those who till the soil, but still retaining their New England appreciation of instructive reading.

They reared a family of five sons and three daughters, in the order of their age, William, David, Prudence, Joel, Sally, Henry, Jane and Chauncey; the latter was the youngest son, born Feb. 23, 1819, and died Feb. 26, 1897, at Erie, Pa. The first white male child born in Harbor Creek Township was the oldest son, William, born March 26, 1801, and died in 1876.

Henry Clark was an active person, generous and scrupulously just in his dealings, and he was highly respected in the community where he lived.

HENRY AND SALLY CLARK



HENRY A. CLARK

He died Jan. 9, 1859, aged 79 years, eight months and six days, his wife Sally predeceased him, dying Feb. 27, 1856. Upon her tombstone is inscribed,

"For I Know That My Redeemer Liveth."

Henry Alden Clark is a grandson of Henry and Sally Clark, early settlers of this County. His father was Chauncey George Clark. His mother's maiden name was Emeline Elizabeth Wheelock, and they were united in marriage March 22, 1849. His father was born Feb. 23, 1819, in Harbor Creek Township, this county, and he died at Erie, Pa., Feb. 26, 1897, his mother died Oct. 20, 1864, aged 39 years, 10 months and six days. Her earliest ancestor to this country was Ralph Wheelock, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, who came here about 1632. From this union there were born in Harbor Creek Township, Erie County, Pa., two sons, William Orville Clark, born Nov. 16, 1852, who died Dec. 26, 1889, and the subject of this sketch, born Jan. 7, 1850, whose first recollections are of the moral and educational instruction of his mother, whose experience and accomplishments made her a valued and effective instructor in the formative period of his youth, and this continued daily while he was attending the common schools of his native township, and as long as she lived.

After leaving these schools, he attended the Erie Academy in the fall of 1864; State Normal School in Edinboro, Pa., 1865-66; Willoughby Collegiate Institute, in Willoughby, Ohio, in the fall of 1866 to the spring of 1867; taught school the following winter, and from the spring of 1869 to the fall of 1870, attended Erie Central High School in Erie, Pa., graduated from that school and entered Harvard College in the fall of 1870, and received the degree of A. B. with the class of 1874. During his college course, he and a few other classmates started a new paper called "The Magenta," in the field of college journalism. It has developed into a daily now, known as "The Crimson," the editors of which find this publication a helpful source of revenue for defraying their college expenses.

While at Harvard he was engaged by James Russell Lowell ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, Russia, to go with him as his private secretary, but the President changed the appointment and sent Mr. Lowell to the court of St. James, England, where assistants were already provided.

During the year after his graduation, he was engaged in the publication of the "Harvard Book"; entered the Harvard Law School in the fall

of 1875, and graduated in 1877. He entered the office of Jonathan M. Wood, Esquire, at Fall River, Mass., in the fall of 1877, and formed a co-partnership with him on Feb. 1, 1878, under the firm name of Wood and Clark, which continued to Feb. 22, 1879. He was formally admitted to practice law in Massachusetts in March, 1878; in the meantime engaged in the publication of the College Book. The partnership was dissolved after a continuance of a little over a year and Mr. Clark started alone.

In the fall of 1880, he formed a partnership with Hugo A. Dubuque, under the firm name of Clark and Dubuque, which continued until August, 1882. He then removed to the city of Erie, Pa., being temporarily engaged with the Edison Electric Light Company and Edison Company for Isolated Lighting, both of New York, having general charge of the business in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and subsequently New York.

May 9, 1884, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, and formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Gen. David B. McCreary, under the firm name of McCreary and Clark, with offices at Erie, Pa., and in the fall of 1890 bought the Erie Gazette, a paper on which Horace Greeley set type in his younger days. Subsequently the Gazette consolidated with the Erie Dispatch Company, Ltd., and on May 4, 1892, he dropped journalism entirely.

In February, 1890, he was chosen chairman of the Republican City Committee, and in June, 1890, of the county committee. He has been several times delegate to State conventions. He was elected trustee of the Erie Academy, Nov. 17, 1893, and has been a director of the Art Club, is president of The Erie County Historical Society and was president of the University Club.

July 18, 1878, he married Sophy G. McCreary, daughter of Gen. David B. McCreary, lawyer, and Annette Gunnison McCreary, of Erie, Pa. He has two children, Sophy Annette and Henry McCreary Clark.

In February, 1888, was elected a member of the Common Council from the First Ward of the city. July 11, 1896, was elected city solicitor for an unexpired term, and in April, 1897, was reelected for a full term which ended April 30, 1899. In November, 1910, elected State senator for an unexpired term, and in 1912, elected for a full term of four years. Served in the Sessions of 1911, 1913 and 1915; was a member of several important committees during his years of service, and in the Session of 1915 was

chairman of the General Judiciary Committee. Was sponsor of the bill which changed the bicamera system of cities of the third class to what is popularly known as commission form of government.

In November, 1916, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives at Washington, from the district composed of Erie and Crawford counties. This was the 65th Congress, and known as the War Congress. Not seeking or desiring a re-election, he resumed the practice of his profession at Erie, Pa.

On the 24th day of May, 1921, the Legislature of Pennsylvania created the separate Orphans' Court for Erie County, and on the same day Governor William C. Sproul appointed him presiding judge until the next election. In November, 1921, he was elected for a full term, and is now engaged in the discharge of the duties of that office.

Thomas Mehaffey, city commissioner, is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Erie. He was born here April 12, 1874, and is the son of Robert R. and Mary (Campbell) Mehaffey.

Robert R. Mehaffey was born in Erie in the Old Farmer's Hotel, which was then located at Fifth and French streets. He was the son of Thomas Mehaffey, a pioneer resident of Erie. In 1834 Thomas Mehaffey was proprietor of the Old Farmer's Hotel and during that year was commissioned sheriff of Erie County by the governor of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the first fire company organized in Erie in 1826, which was known as the Erie Active Fire Company. In 1837 he was a member of the city council. During the visit to Erie of General Lafayette in 1825, the escort was composed of the Erie Guards, of whom Thomas Mehaffey was second lieutenant. During his active career Robert R. Mehaffey was a successful contractor and builder. He spent his entire life in Erie and died April 4, 1913. His wife died July 14, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Mehaffey had two children: Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Margaret Mehaffey Scarlett, the widow of William J. Scarlett. She was born in Erie, Dec. 10, 1871, and resides at 230 East Sixth Street.

Thomas Mehaffey attended the public schools of Erie and began life as a messenger boy for the Empire Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at 16th and Parade Streets. He served in various clerical positions in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company freight house and as general foreman of the freight department from June 13, 1892, until Jan. 1, 1918. In the fall of 1917 he was elected a member of the city council and served

as director of public safety in 1918 and 1919. He was reelected in the fall of 1919 and served two years as director of the Department of Accounts and Finance, 1920-1921. Mr. Mehaffey was reelected in 1921 for a term of four years and has served three years of that period. During his term as director of public safety, the complete motorization of the entire fire department of Erie was installed and during his office as director of the department of Accounts and Finance a complete and modern system of accounting has been installed, as well as a budget system.

On Oct. 19, 1899, Mr. Mehaffey was married to Miss Mary Blanch Hunt, a native of Erie, and a daughter of James Harrison and Isabel (Dougherty) Hunt, natives of Erie County. Mr. Hunt died Oct. 19, 1913, and his wife died April 15th of the same year.

Mr. Mehaffey is a Republican and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Erie.

Edward E. Walker, vice president of the Erie Malleable Iron Company, is a well known and successful business man of Erie, and a member of a family that has long been identified with the industrial development of the city. He was born here, Dec. 29, 1881, and is the son of B. J. and Sarah Elizabeth (Kies) Walker.

Benjamin J. Walker was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1858, and came to Erie in 1876. He was one of the founders and served as vice president of the Erie Malleable Iron Works for a number of years and died in 1915. He was a prominent citizen of Erie, was a director of the Peoples Bank, a member of the school board for many years, and served on the board of fire commissioners. His wife is a native of Worcester, Mass., and resides in Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had three children: Edward E., the subject of this sketch; Clara Luella, married C. G. Strickland; and Olive, married W. Warfel, who died in 1923.

Edward E. Walker was educated in the public schools of Erie and after his graduation from Erie High School in 1899, he entered Cornell University, where he received his degree in 1903. He has since been connected with the Erie Malleable Iron Works, of which he is vice president and director.

On April 19, 1906, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Florence Trautman Keil, the daughter of Jacob T. and Gertrude (Traut-

B. J. WALKER

man) Keil, of Pittsburgh. She attended Peebles and Thompson's School, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born two children: Sally, born April 27, 1909, a student at the Westover School for Girls, Middlebury, Conn.; and B. J., born July 27, 1919.

Mr. Walker is a director of the Peoples Bank of Erie, and is identified with the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, University Club, Erie Yacht Club, Toledo Club, Union League Club of Chicago, Tavern Club of Cleveland, Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and the Elks lodge.

R. L. Rodgers, who is successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Erie, with offices at 609 Masonic building, was born in Kansas, June 2, 1875.

The Rodgers family traces its genealogy back for many centuries in the annals of Ireland. Many of its original members were Scotch Covenantors, who fled to the north of Ireland on account of religious persecutions. It is a matter of record that the grandfather of Robert Henry Rodgers, grandfather of R. L. Rodgers, took part in the famous siege of Derry Castle, Ireland, at the time of the fierce wars between the Catholics and Protestants. He was taken prisoner and ordered to be killed, but his life was saved by a prominent Catholic woman who had nursed him in his childhood and was so attached to him that although she had five sons in the Catholic army herself, she told his captors that the only favor she asked was that they spare the life of Rodgers.

Robert Henry Rodgers was married in 1844 to Miss Catherine Davidson, of Crawford County, Pa., who was born April 2, 1819, and died Nov. 6, 1897. Their children were: Samuel H., father of the subject of this sketch; Martin C., Mary E., Harriet, William S. and Nancy J. Rodgers.

Samuel H. Rodgers was born July 8, 1847, and spent his early years on the old homestead. He attended school at Jamestown, and then removed to Kansas, where he followed the trade of a carpenter. He owned land in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, and served as deputy sheriff in Castro County, Texas. While there he built the first court house and a hotel. For a number of years he was United States Marshal in the "Wild and Wooly West." He also served as government agent at Fort Reno, Indian territory, being appointed by President Garfield. On Aug. 19, 1874, Mr. Rodgers was married to Miss Carrie Gooding, of El Dorado, Kans., who was born Dec. 12, 1854, and died Feb. 14, 1878. Two children

were born to this union: Robert L., the subject of this sketch; and Carrie Pearl, born Aug. 2, 1877. The children were then brought to Pennsylvania and made their home with their grandparents.

Nancy Jane Rodgers was born May 3, 1856, and died Feb. 17, 1901. She taught school, gained quite a reputation as a public speaker and writer. A poem in Hiawatha meter, being a history of the Rodgers family for 100 years, was read at their centennial reunion June 29, 1899—held on the farm originally settled and which had never passed out of the family.

R. L. Rodgers attended the public schools and spent one year at Jamestown Seminary. He then entered Fredonia (Pa.) Institute, and after completing a three-year course taught school for four terms. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted in Company K, 15th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the regiment was mustered out, then returned to Jamestown where he taught school for three years and also managed the old home farm.

After retiring from school teaching, he entered the real estate and insurance business at Jamestown, also served for a number of years as justice of the peace, secretary of the school board, secretary of the town council and was for a time editor and manager of the local newspaper.

Disposing of his business and real estate holdings in 1914, Mr. Rodgers moved to Erie where he has since been engaged in the insurance and real estate business, also for the past several years being the Erie representative of the State Capital Savings and Loan Association of Harrisburg, Pa., the largest institution of its kind in the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rodgers has always been prominently identified with civic, fraternal and patriotic activities. In Masonry he is a Past Master by service, a 32d Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner and very active in Scottish Rite and Shrine work. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Erie Real Estate Board, various insurance organizations, Erie Rotary Club, Erie County Historical Society, United Spanish War Veterans and City Planning Commission.

During the world war, he was very active in all the Liberty Loan, Thrift Stamp, Red Cross and other war activities. As chairman of the Liberty Loan campaigns in the county of Erie, outside of the city, being a public speaker of considerable experience and ability, his services were much in demand at that time and he made hundreds of addresses, not only in Erie and Erie County but elsewhere. He is still called on to speak

on nearly all patriotic days, such as Memorial Day, Perry Day, Armistice Day, Lincoln and Washington birthdays and others and for many local and civic activities.

As this sketch is being prepared a two-column news item appeared in the issue of the Erie Daily Times under date of February 10th which, by way of introduction reads as follows:

"Members of the Rotary Club were brought to a vivid realization of Abraham Lincoln and the debt which this country owes him when one of their members, R. L. Rodgers, delivered a striking address at the regular meeting of the club at the Lawrence Hotel on Wednesday afternoon.

Seldom have more powerful speakers appeared before the Rotary Club; never has a more sincere man addressed the members, and the talk given by Mr. Rodgers will go down in the history of the Rotary Club of Erie as one of the best talks ever given before the membership of that organization."

In religion the subject of this sketch was reared in the faith of the Old Scotch Covenanters, but on coming to Erie he and his wife identified themselves with the First United Presbyterian Church of which they are still members.

On March 20, 1908, Mr. Rodgers was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Ellen Cathcart, the daughter of Thos. G. and Elizabeth (McKee) Cathcart of Adamsville, Crawford County, Pa. Three children were born but only one survives, Thomas Andrews Rodgers, born December 13, 1915.

Frank M. Wallace, president of the Second National Bank of Erie, is a native of Allegheny City, Pa., born Jan. 11, 1868. He is the son of Dr. Thomas C. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Wallace, and the grand parents on both sides were natives of County Donegal, Ireland, who came to the United States about 1825. William Wallace and William Hamilton, the grandfathers, also first located near Pittsburgh, Pa., and later moved to Butler County, where they engaged in farming. Dr. Thomas C. Wallace was a student at Prospect (Pa.) Academy, and after his graduation from the Cleveland Homeopathic College, he entered practice at Allegheny, where he continued until the time of his death in 1905, at the age of 64 years. His wife died Dec. 22, 1891, at the age of 52 years.

Frank M. Wallace was reared and educated at Allegheny and in 1893,

when only 27 years of age, he was appointed a national bank examiner, resigning that position after a service of five years to become vice president of the Second National Bank of Erie. Following the death of the late Daniel D. Tracy, on Dec. 9, 1901, Mr. Wallace succeeded to the presidency of the institution, and has since been the active head of its administrative affairs.

Mr. Wallace is an active member of the Erie Chamber of Commerce and as a Mason is identified with the Tyrian Lodge. As an offset to his strenuous life in the fields of finances and business, he is associated with numerous organizations of a social, out-of-door and athletic nature. This list includes the Erie, Kahkwa, and Yacht clubs of Erie, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York City. But his domestic affairs are, after all, his chief pleasure. His wife was before marriage, Miss Margaret Shannon, daughter of Henry C. Kelsey of Erie.

James Purcell is a well known business man of Erie and a member of one of the county's oldest and most prominent pioneer families. He was born at North East, Feb. 8, 1859, and is the son of James and Mary (Fleming) Purcell.

James Purcell, deceased, was a native of Ireland as was also his wife. His life's occupation was that of a railroader, and he was killed while in line of duty in 1859. His wife died in 1907, and they are both buried in the Trinity cemetery at Erie, Pa. James, the subject of this sketch, was their only child.

James Purcell received his education in the schools of Erie and began his business career as a stationary fireman at 12 years of age. In 1886 he entered the plumbing and heating business in partnership with James Lumbard, at North East. Two years later Mr. Purcell sold his interest to Mr. Lumbard, and in 1894 embarked in the same business in Erie, under the firm name of James Purcell, at 514 State Street. In February, 1912, Mr. Purcell removed to his present location, 5 West Fifth Street. He is among the active pioneer business men of Erie and has a well established business.

On Sept. 22, 1887, Mr. Purcell was united in marriage with Miss Honora Keough, a native of Greenwich, N. Y., and the daughters of James and Mary (Quinn) Keough, natives of Ireland. They have four sons, namely: James Jr., born Oct. 9, 1888, a plumber, lives at 251 East 6th Street, Erie; William J., born June 8, 1890, a plumber, lives at 711 East

James Purcell

6th Street, Erie; Dr. Joseph A., born Oct. 17, 1897, a dentist, lives at 251 East 6th Street; and Leo G., born Aug. 13, 1894, a bookkeeper, lives at 251 East 6th Street, Erie. Three members of the Purcell family are World War veterans.

In politics Mr. Purcell is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Catholic church, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Erie Builders Exchange, the Erie Sanitary Association, the Loyal Order of Moose, president of Twenty-three Club, and a member of the Erie County Historical Society. Mr. Purcell has always been active in patriotic, historical and municipal affairs. He was instrumental in creating sentiment which secured the Perry Memorial Building for the city and active in striving to secure Perry Monument for the city.

Theodore Eichhorn, the well known superintendent of streets, is a member of a pioneer family of Erie. He was born in this city, Feb. 22, 1880, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Sevin) Eichhorn.

Jacob Eichhorn, who now lives retired in Erie, was identified with the business interests of the city as a tailor for 25 years. He is a native of Kandel, Germany, and his wife, who died in November, 1915, was a native of Erie. They had four children: Clara, married John Phillips, lives at Bay City, Mich.; Theodore, the subject of this sketch; Charlotte and Carl, both of whom reside in Erie.

Theodore Eichhorn attended the public schools of Erie and when a young man was employed in the Black & Geimer Stove Foundry. He later was an apprentice to the printing trade and at the age of 17 years became a member of the Erie Typographical Union. Mr. Eichhorn has been active in local, state and international trade union affairs for more than 27 years. He is now secretary of the Erie Central Labor Union, secretary of the Erie Typographical Union, No. 77, and president of the Western Pennsylvania Typographical Union Conference.

On May 7, 1900, Mr. Eichhorn was united in marriage at Buffalo, N. Y., with Miss Ida Schnitzer, a native of Erie and a daughter of Frank and Mary (Ohmer) Schnitzer, natives of Germany, and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Eichhorn are the parents of six children, namely: Charlotte M., married Carl Larson, Jr., lives in Cleveland; Dorothy K., Theodore, Jr., Alverta A., Robert F., and Ruth Jean, all at home.

In politics Mr. Eichhorn is an independent Democrat. He is a member of the city council and in 1913 was appointed superintendent of streets.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Park and Harbor Commission and belongs to the Elks, Moose, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, South Erie Turnverein, and the Erie Maennerchor. He is a representative and dependable citizen of Erie and has many friends.

Robert F. Devine, president and general manager of the Erie Forge Company, ranks among the most prominent citizens and successful business men of this section. He was born at Lake Run, Schuylkill County, Pa., Sept. 17, 1860, and is the son of Robert and Jeannette (Murray) Devine, natives of Scotland, who came to America with their parents when in childhood. After residing about a year in Nova Scotia, the family migrated to Pennsylvania, the father enlisting in the 48th Infantry of that state for service in the Civil War and contracting a fatal attack of pneumonia in 1864.

When a boy of eight years, Robert F. Devine went to work in the coalmines of Schuylkill County as a "breaker boy" and continued identified with the coal mining industry until 1879, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years as a mechanic blacksmith in Philadelphia. In 1885 he moved to Kansas City where he became foreman of the blacksmith department of the Armour Packing Company. After several years he removed to Seattle, Wash., and established a shop of his own, devoted largely to the manufacture of ship repair parts and lumber machinery repairs. In 1895 Mr. Devine returned east and entered the Frankfort Steel & Forging Company of Ellwood City, Pa., where he became superintendent of the works. In 1903 he organized the company which purchased the Erie Forge Company, Ltd., and the new concern was incorporated on May 22nd of that year. At the time the new company started in 1903 the plant consisted of only a small forge and a small machine shop, low frame structures. Approximately 50 men were employed. From this small beginning the plant was extended to cover the area of an entire city block with modern buildings and equipment and with an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons of steel and steel forgings, and employing in 1918 a force of 1,650 men.

In 1912 a new company was formed under the name of the Erie Forge & Steel Company, which acquired approximately 300 acres of land in and adjoining the city limits of Erie. In 1917, due to the urgent need for war materials by the Navy Department an arrangement was entered

into by the Navy Department and the Erie Forge & Steel Company for the erection on their property, by the Erie Forge & Steel Company, of a plant for the Navy. Ground was broken in November, 1917, and in spite of the hardships of the winter of that year, it was possible to make steel the following May. Upon the termination of the war in 1918, the plant remained the property of the Navy until August, 1920, when it was purchased by the Erie Forge & Steel Company. It has since that time been radically changed from a war plant to one adapted to commercial work and with an annual steel and steel forging capacity of 60,000 gross tons. In the meantime it was deemed best to concentrate the manufacture of steel forging at one plant, and much of the equipment was moved from the Erie Forge Company to the plant of the Erie Forge & Steel Company. At the same time the Erie Forge Company was installing modern and up-to-date equipment for the manufacture of steel castings, ranging in weight from one to 90,000 pounds.

On May 27, 1885, Mr. Devine was married at Philadelphia to Miss Sarah Craig, a native of Grace Hill, County Antrim, Ireland, and the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Christy) Craig, natives of Ireland.

Mr. Craig died in 1914 and his wife died in 1919. To Mr. and Mrs. Devine the following children were born: May, died in infancy; Robert F., Jr., born March 1, 1888, a sketch of whom appears in this history; Elizabeth, born July 25, 1890, married K. E. Blair, lives at Erie; Jeannette Craig, born Oct. 29, 1893, married Nelson Darling, lives at Beech Bluff, Mass.; and Craig, born May 8, 1895, a salesman, lives at Erie.

Mr. Devine is identified with the following clubs and lodges: Erie Chamber of Commerce; Engineers Club of New York; Erie Club; Kahkwa Club; University Club; 32nd Degree Mason; Elks; Royal Arcanum; Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. He is a Democrat.

Robert F. Devine, Jr., is the son of Robert F. and Sarah M. (Craig) Devine, a sketch of whom appears in this history. He was born in Kansas City, Mo., March 1, 1888, and when a young man removed to Seattle, Wash., with his parents. He was educated in the schools of Erie, Pa., and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Devine is now associated in business with his father, who is president and general manager of the Erie Forge Company and the Erie Forge & Steel Company.

On June 9, 1914, Mr. Devine was united in marriage with Miss Anne

Herbst, a native of Erie, and the daughter of Henry and Fredericka (Doerhl) Herbst, natives of Germany, and residents of Erie. To Mr. and Mrs. Devine have been born two children: Robert F. Devine, III; and Shirley Anne Devine.

Mr. Devine is a member of the Erie Club, the Kahkwa Club, the University Club, the Elks lodge, and the D. K. E. Club of New York.

Clarence Lloyd Thompson, a well known and successful business man of Erie, is a member of one of Erie County's pioneer families who have been identified with the development of this section of the state since 1832. He was born in Erie, Jan. 21, 1862, and is the son of Victory Marion and Rebecca (Glenn) Thompson.

Victory Marion Thompson was for many years closely identified with the development of the coal, oil and real estate interests of northwestern Pennsylvania, and was recognized as one of the most progressive business men and citizens of Erie for a period of over 30 years. He was a native of Madison County, N. Y., where he was born Aug. 7, 1829, the son of Joseph S. and Rachel (Case) Thompson. Joseph S. Thompson was born in Vermont, the son of Joseph Thompson, a native of France, who originally settled in Massachusetts and thence moved to Vermont. The maternal family were of Scotch origin. The parents of Victory Marion Thompson located in Erie in 1832 and in 1848, when 19 years of age, the youth engaged in the canal boat business, not as a laborer, but as proprietor of a number of boats which he operated and later owned, organizing what was long known as the "Thompson Line." During this period he also became interested in the oil business owning and operating the Erie City Oil Works, one of the early refineries in the United States. As a young man, Victory Marion Thompson carried on a successful coal business at Erie and had other large commercial interests, and was an extensive holder of real estate in many of the points around which his business interests centered. At his prime, in fact, he was considered one of the most eminent business men of this section. Mr. Thompson died in October, 1886, his wife having passed away the year before. To Mr. and Mrs. Victory Marion Thompson the following children were born: Clarence Lloyd, the subject of this sketch; Victor Park, born April 24, 1864, lives in Jersey City, N. J., married Deborah Davis of Mount Carmel, Pa., and they have five children, Donald N., Park Lloyd, Glenn, Harold and Marion; and Clara R., married E. Haddon Ball, of St. Paul, Minn., and they have three children, Hannah, George and Sarah.

R. M. Thompson

B. L. Thompson

Clarence Lloyd Thompson lives in the home in which he was born, 605 West 8th Street. After attending the public schools of Erie, he entered the retail coal business in 1879 and was connected with the well known Scott interests from 1885 until they sold their interests to the Susquehanna Coal Company, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad. He then held the position of general western agent with this company, in charge of all western business, until they sold their interests to the M. A. Hanna Company of Cleveland, with whom Mr. Thompson was connected until he embarked on his own account in the wholesale coal business with offices in the Marine Bank Building, Erie. He has been connected with the Marine National Bank as director for 20 years and is a large holder of real estate in the county.

On Oct. 14, 1909, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Grace E. Nicholson, a native of Lakewood, Ohio, and the daughter of Ezra and Alice S. (Fowles) Nicholson, natives of Ohio and Wisconsin, respectively. Mr. Nicholson died Jan. 15, 1915, and his wife died Jan. 7, 1911. A biography of Mr. Nicholson of Lakewood, Ohio, appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have a daughter, Alice Eloise Thompson, born June 12, 1911, now a student at Mary Lyon School, Philadelphia.

In politics Mr. Thompson is identified with the Republican party. He and his family are affiliated with the Protestant church and he is a 32nd degree Mason, a charter member of the Kahkwa Club, and also belongs to the Erie Club. He was a member of the Public Safety Committee of Pennsylvania, the Public Safety Committee of Erie County, in charge of civilian service and labor, and was a member of the Canal Basin Commission for two terms, having been appointed to that position by Governor Stuart. Mr. Thompson has inherited the stability and genius of his father and is one of the progressive and successful men of Erie.

Ezra Nicholson, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Lakewood, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1835. He was a son of James and Betsy (Bartholomew) Nicholson, and was educated in the common and high schools of Cleveland. He was married at Lakewood June 9, 1863, to Alice Samantha Fowles and they had six children, three living and three died when young. He was the first clerk and treasurer of Lakewood, and one of a committee of two to select a name for the town. In 1862, at the call of Governor Todd for volunteers, to protect Cincinnati against the rebel army under command of Gen. Kirby Smith, he enlisted with 16 others under Capt.

Rice, and went to Cincinnati, and were known as "Squirrel Hunters." His father, James Nicholson, died in 1859, leaving him a farm of 270 acres; for seven years he ran this farm, setting out many acres to fruit and grapes, and had 50 acres of the latter, which were the first grown in his community. In 1893, he began alloting the farm and laid out Grace and Clarence avenues, Lakewood, putting in all improvements. He procured the right-of-way free, excepting two pieces of land, and promoted the Rocky River Railroad, a steam suburban railroad, since sold to the Nickel Plate Railroad. He made preliminary survey and located part of Nickel Plate Railroad; he invented and patented the Nicholson self-recording ship log and speed indicator, with electric attachment; the Wane motor for storing electricity; a marine engine speed recorder; clutch gearing for electric block signal for railroads; recording electric meter and several other inventions. He was the first president and held office for four years of the Rocky River Railroad Company, was director of the Fanner Manufacturing Company, the Lakewood Savings Bank, the Nicholson Realty Company, and president of the first New Jerusalem Church of Lakewood. For several years he was school director and chairman of the board. When his father came to Cleveland, there was only one house on the West Side; there were no roads, but trees were marked to indicate one; bears and wolves were plentiful and Indians camped on his father's land. This land is now laid out in beautiful streets and built up with modern residences, school houses and churches. He has lived for 75 years in the house his father built in 1838; it is the oldest residence in Lakewood, located on Detroit Avenue. Mr. Nicholson's recreations are traveling in foreign lands and his own country, motoring, yachting, reading, inventing and making useful things.

Francis H. Payne, vice president of the American Meter Company and manager of the Metric Metal Works of Erie, is esteemed throughout the community as a man of energy, enterprise and integrity. He was born at Petroleum Center, Venango County, Pa., April 1, 1868, and is the son of Calvin Nathaniel and Martha E. (Dempsey) Payne.

Calvin Nathaniel Payne was born at Irvine, Pa., May 25, 1844, and his wife is a native of Lockport, N. Y., born June 12, 1842. Mr. Payne left his father's farm near Irvine and came to Erie in 1864 or 1865, taking a position on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. It was in Erie that he met Miss Martha E. Dempsey, who became his wife in November, 1866.

Leaving the employ of the railroad in 1866 he went to Petroleum Center where he started in the oil busines as a driller. From that time he has been closely identified with the petroleum business, and for many years was a prominent independent oil operator, a member of the Oil Exchange at Parkers Landing, Warren, Bradford and Oil City, Pa. In 1885 Mr. Payne took charge of the natural gas interests of the Standard Oil Company and was a member of the old Standard Oil Company for many years. He took an active interest in the organization of the Metric Metal Company at Beaver Falls, Pa., and was president of the company at the time they moved to Erie in 1891. He was also identified with the Modern Tool Company, another Erie industry. Although Mr. Payne retired from active business about 1914, he is still keenly interested in business and public affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. Payne were born four children, as follows: Ernestine, married J. M. Tate, Jr., lives at Sewickley, Pa. Christy, lives at 118 East 54th Street, New York City; Florence, married Axtel J. Byles, lives at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. and Francis H., the subject of this sketch.

Francis H. Payne was graduated from Titusville (Pa.) High School in 1885; Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., in 1887; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., graduating with honors with the degree B. A., in 1891. After graduation from Princeton University Mr. Payne was elected secretary and treasurer of the Metric Metal Company, then manufacturing gas meters at Beaver Falls, Pa. He only remained in Beaver Falls four months as the company at that time was building a new factory in Erie, which was ready for occupancy in October of that year.

In July, 1895, the Metric Metal Company sold its plant to the American Meter Company and since that time Mr. Payne has acted as manager of the Erie plant of that company. He is also a director in the American Meter Company and in November, 1923, was elected vice president of the company. He has served as a director of the First National Bank of Erie for the past 25 years and has also been chairman of the Board of Library Trustees for many years and is still serving in that capacity. He served on the Board of Governors of the Manufacturers Association for many years and was also president of the Citizens Protective Association of Erie during the war.

In September, 1892, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Grace A. Barber, the daughter of James R. Barber of Titusville, Pa. To this union two sons were born: Francis Dana Payne, lives at 1347 West 10th Street,

Erie, is manager of the Erie Works of the Consolidated Tool Corporation of America; and Calvin Nathaniel Payne, II, lives at 426 Myrtle Street, Erie, is a salesman for the Metric Metal Works of the American Meter Company. On June 16, 1923, Mr. Payne was married the second time to Nellie Mizener Lowry, the eldest daughter of the late Frank A. Mizener of Erie.

Mr. Payne is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with the following clubs: Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J.; Princeton Club of New York; the Pennsylvania Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Erie Art Club. He is a Republican.

P. L. Leemhuis, senior member of the Keystone Automobile Company, authorized Ford dealer of Erie, is a pioneer automobile man of this section and a representative business man of Erie. He was born at Lafayette, Ind., April 18, 1851, and is the son of Rev. Edo and Etta (Bohlsums) Leemhuis.

Reverend Leemhuis came to this country from Hanover, Germany, in 1846, settling in Terre Haute, Ind., and later Lafayette, Ind., Pittsburgh, Wolcottsburg, N. Y., Walcottsville, N. Y., Buffalo and Ellicottville, N. Y. After a number of years the Leemhuis family located at North East, Pa., and shortly afterward removed to Erie. He died in February, 1892, and his wife died in November of the same year. They are buried at North East, Pa. To Reverend and Mrs. Leemhuis were born the following children: B. S., died at North East, Pa., in 1921; P. L., the subject of this sketch; John H., lives at Blue Earth, Minn.; F. G., lives at Erie; Mrs. Phil Lanx, lives at Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. J. H. Oldach, lives at North East, Pa.; Augusta, lives at North East, Pa.; and Katrina, also a resident of North East .

P. L. Leemhuis was reared in Niagara County, N. Y., and received his education in the parochial and public schools there. He began life as a farmer and in July, 1876, organized the Keystone Carriage Works at Erie, with F. G. Leemhuis and James Harrison. After four years Leemhuis brothers purchased Mr. Harrison's interest in the business, which was thus operated until 1910, at which time P. L. Leemhuis became sole owner. The business was enlarged in 1914, Mr. Leemhuis erecting a three-story building, 70x100 feet, which was occupied until the disastrous flood of Aug. 3, 1915, when the building was totally destroyed. Although then a

P. L. LEEMHUIS.

man of 65 years, Mr. Leemhuis began over again, erecting a business block on the same site. In 1916 he received a contract from the Ford Motor Company as dealer, and at this time took Carl, P. L., Jr., and Miriam Leemhuis (now Mrs. W. R. Boyd) into business, organizing the Keystone Automobile Company, which has developed into one of the leading and most up-to-date salesrooms in this section of the state. It is located at 8th and Holland Streets.

On Feb. 10, 1880, Mr. Leemhuis was united in marriage with Miss Etta C. Hirt, a native of Erie and the daughter of Theobald and Anna (Schumacher) Hirt, natives of Germany and pioneers of Erie. He died in 1884 and his wife died in 1889. To Mr. and Mrs. Leemhuis were born five children: Katrine, married R. Couch, lives at Elyria, Ohio; C. H., born in 1890, lives in Erie; Miriam, born in 1891, married W. R. Boyd, lives in Erie; P. L., Jr., mention of whom is made below; and Raymond P., born in 1896, is a World War veteran, an attorney, associated with Brooks, English & Quinn, leading attorneys of Erie.

P. L. Leemhuis, Jr., was born in Erie in 1894. He served during the World War and lost his health while in service. He died in February, 1924.

Mr. Leemhuis and his family are identified with the Luther Memorial Church of Erie, and he has held many church offices. He is a staunch Republican and served as city councilman for six years, being the first person sworn into office in the new city hall. He is a member of the Board of Commerce and takes an active interest in the growth of Erie, which he has seen develop into a thriving metropolis. Mr. Leemhuis is an excellent citizen and an asset to his community.

Raymond P. Leemhuis, who is associated with the law firm of Brooks, English & Quinn, leading attorneys of Erie, is a veteran of the World War. He was born in this city, Feb. 19, 1896, and is the son of Peter L. and Etta C. (Hirt) Leemhuis, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history.

Raymond P. Leemhuis was reared and educated in Erie and after completing his high school course in 1914 he entered Muhlenburg College, at Allentown, Pa., where he received his degree in 1919. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1922 and in August of that year engaged in practice. Since Dec. 1, 1922, he has been associated with the firm of Brooks, English & Quinn with offices in the Commerce building.

On Oct. 3, 1917, Mr. Leemhuis volunteered for service during the World War as a private, and on June 1, 1918, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Infantry, after having attended the Officers Training School at Camp Lee, Virginia. He became an instructor at Camp Meade, Md., and was assigned to the Eleventh Division. He was discharged Feb. 9, 1919.

In 1922, Mr. Leemhuis was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the United States District Court. He is a member of the Miller Law Club of the University of Pennsylvania and belongs to the American Legion, Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, Y. M. C. A., Masonic and Elks lodges, University and Kiwanis club, and the Lawrence Park Golf Club. He is a Republican and a member of the Luther Memorial Church. Mr. Leemhuis is an able man in his profession, a citizen of progressive ideals, and a young man highly esteemed in Erie County.

Wiliam Spencer, deceased, was for many years a dominant figure in connection with financial, business and civic affairs in Erie. He had the distinction of being president of the First National Bank from 1885 until his death in 1920, an office in which he succeeded his father, who was its first president. He was born in Erie on June 14, 1848, the son of Judah C. and Lavinia S. (Sanford) Spencer, both of whom were members of influential and honored pioneer families of Erie County.

Judah C. Spencer was born in Hadlyne, New London County, Conn., July 1, 1813, and was a son of William and Deborah (Selden) Spencer. He was reared in New England, where he continued to reside until 1829, when he came to Erie to attend the Erie Academy and to assume a clerical position in the land office conducted by his uncle, Judah Colt. As a resident of Erie Mr. Spencer took a loyal interest in all movements advanced for the upbuilding and civic prosperity of the city and he identified himself with many early industrial and commercial enterprises whose success was furthered by his wise counsel as well as by his capitalistic support. He was secretary and treasurer of the Erie & North East Railroad Company, until its consolidation with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. In 1852 he engaged in the banking business in Erie as one of the two partners of Mr. Sanford & Company, bankers, and with this important line of enterprise he continued to be prominently identified during the remainder of his long and useful life. He was the founder

of the First National Bank of Erie and became the first president of the institution, continuing in this office until his death in 1885.

In May, 1837, Judah C. Spencer was married to Miss Lavinia Stanley Sanford, a native of Erie, born Sept. 1, 1817. She died Sept. 29, 1886. They were the parents of the following children: William, the subject of this sketch; who was the youngest; Lavinia Deborah, the widow of Rt. Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Episcopal Bishop of Colorado, and she resides at Denver, Colo.; Miss Frances Laura, deceased; and Catherine, who died in 1897, was the wife of Rev. Robert S. Van Cleve, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and a resident of Erie.

William Spencer was reared in Erie and after completing a course at Erie Academy he was prepared for college at Princeton, N. J., and was graduated from Princeton University in 1870. After an extended European trip Mr. Spencer assumed a clerical position in the First National Bank of Erie. He was an executive officer of the institution for a number of years prior to the death of his honored father, whom he succeeded in the presidency. The First National Bank was organized in 1863 and until Mr. Spencer's death it had but two presidents, father and son. Mr. Spencer died Feb. 18, 1920.

On Jan. 22, 1880, Mr. Spencer was married at Philadelphia to Miss Mary Richards DuPuy, a native of Chicago, and a daughter of Charles Merideth and Ellen Maria (Reynolds) DuPuy, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. DuPuy was born in 1823 and died in 1898. His wife was born in 1833 and died in 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. William Spencer were born six children, as follows: Mrs. Maud Corbett, lives at Steyning, England; Judah Colt Spencer, lives at Erie; Mrs. Eleanor Lavinia Beatty, lives at Hamburg, N. Y.; William Marvin, lives at Erie; Herbert Reynolds, lives at Erie; and Charles DuPuy, born in 1886, died in 1918.

In politics Mr. Spencer was identified with the Republican party. He was a member of the Park Presbyterian Church and served as an elder for many years.

Jean Ashley Hard, librarian in the Erie Public Library, is a widely known and highly esteemed member of the community. She was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1859, and is the daughter of William M. and Jean (McElwee) Ashley.

William M. Ashley was a native of Rochester, N. Y., and his wife was born at Savona, N. Y. He was connected with lake trading boats during

his life and is now deceased. His wife died in November, 1859, and they are buried in the Erie Cemetery. Jean, the subject of this sketch, was their only child.

Jean Ashley Hard was reared and educated in Erie, where her parents had settled at an early date. She is a graduate of Erie High School and on Sept. 9, 1898, entered the Erie Public Library as chief of the circulating department. Five years later she was made acting librarian and the following year was appointed librarian. She has filled this position for the past 20 years and is most efficient and capable.

R. S. Battles was a prominent factor in the development of Girard and vicinity for many years. He was engaged in the banking business, primarily, but at the same time was extensively interested in various other fields of commerce, including manufacturing, etc. He was recognized as a forceful man in the affairs of life and met with unusual success during the course of his business career. He was born in Girard, in April, 1833, the son of Asa and Elizabeth (Brown) Battles, natives of Stoughton, Mass., and Guilford, Vt., respectively.

Asa Battles was born in 1786 and was married Nov. 22, 1814, his wife being a daughter of Abraham Brown, a well known writer of sacred poetry. Many of his hymns are widely known.

R. S. Battles received his education in the schools of Girard and Kingsville Academy, Kingsville, Ohio, after which he read law in Girard with S. E. Woodruff. In 1853 he entered the National Law School of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating in the class of 1854, being admitted to the bar of Erie County the same year. After many years in association with his former preceptor in the practice of law at Girard, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Battles devoted his time to farming until 1859, when the bank was organized under the name of Battles & Webster. The latter retired in 1876 and Mr. Battles conducted the business alone until his death. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Girard Wrench Manufacturing Company of Girard for a number of years and the owner of the Climax Manufacturing Company of Corry, Pa. The latter business is now conducted by a company manufacturing locomotives, for the lumber industry, used in logging camps. In politics Mr. Battles was a Republican. He died at Girard, March 27, 1904, in his 71st year. He was highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen and was one of the most prominent business men in northwestern Pennsylvania.

R. S. BATTLES

CHARLOTTE WEBSTER BATTLES

In 1861 R. S. Battles was married to Miss Charlotte M. Webster, a native of Girard, born Jan. 25, 1835. She was a daughter of James and Mary (Leffingwell) Webster, natives of Hebron, N. Y., and Berkshire, Mass., respectively. Mrs. Battles was educated in a private school at East Springfield and when the Girard Academy was opened in 1851 she attended school there for two years, graduating in the first class of that institution. Later, she attended Brooklyn Heights Seminary at Brooklyn, N. Y., from which institution she was also graduated. Mrs. Battles was an unusual woman in many ways. She identified herself with every progressive movement that had for its object the upbuilding of the community and for the betterment of society. She was a member of the pioneer Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle class at Chautauqua, and was a charter member of the first literary club, the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, of Girard, now known as the Travelers' Club. She was the honorary president of this club at the time of her death, Oct. 25, 1920. She was also a charter member of the Willcox Library Association, and was its secretary at the time of her death. Her constant and deep interest in education demands more than passing mention. She was keenly alive to the merits of advanced education, and was instrumental in aiding many young people to acquire an education. The outstanding monument to her interest in education and love to her town is the Battles Memorial School, erected at Girard in 1910. This splendid building is one of which the town may well speak in unmeasured terms and is a partial revelation of the deep springs of her philanthropy.

The religious interest and effort of Mrs. Battles is no less deserving of unstinted praise. Early in life she united with the Presbyterian church and through her long life she was a devoted follower of the Master. She played the melodeon, the first musical instrument used in the church, and she was identified with the choir as a singer and leader. She was a charter member of the Women's Missionary Society for many years and served as its secretary. She gave unstintedly of her time, talent, and substance to the work of the church.

To R. S. and Charlotte (Webster) Battles were born three children: Mary, James Webster, and Miss C. Elizabeth Battles. Of these the first two died in infancy and Miss C. Elizabeth resides at Girard, where the Battles name has long stood for the highest integrity and best citizenship.

Miss C. Elizabeth Battles is a member of the Elk Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a member of the Board of

Trustees of Edinboro State Normal School, a member of the Board of Education of Battles Memorial School, a member of the Board of Directors of Willcox Library, and president of the R. S. Battles Bank of Girard. She attended Lake Erie College (then Seminary) at Painesville, Ohio, and Mt. Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C.

The Battles homestead at Girard is located on the land which was purchased from the Holland Land Company by Asa Battles about 100 years ago.

John B. Brooks has gained prestige as one of the representative lawyers of northwestern Pennsylvania. His office is at 816 Commerce Building, Erie. Mr. Brooks was born in Crawford County, Pa., March 29, 1871, and is the son of Amaziah and Mary Brooks, natives of the same place.

John B. Brooks was reared and educated in his native state and after completing his high school course at Conneautville, attended the University of Michigan receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and Bachelor of Laws in 1896. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature 1898-99 and has an extensive practice throughout this section.

In August, 1899, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage at Rock Creek, Ohio, with Miss Genevieve Wilbur, a native of Geneva, Ohio. They have three children: Annette, Helen and Robert.

Mr. Brooks is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic and Elk lodges, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Erie Club, the University Club, the Kahkwa Club, the Maennerchor Club and Yacht Club.

Mr. Brooks is the head of the law firm of Brooks, English & Quinn.

William F. Detzel, the able and highly esteemed chief of police of Erie, is a native of this city. He was born July 18, 1863, and is the son of Matthias and Apalonia Detzel.

Matthias Detzel and his wife were natives of Bavaria, Germany. They were married in Erie, April 12, 1857. In early life he engaged in farming but in 1865 became interested in the grocery business, which he successfully followed until 1882. At that time he conducted a restaurant at 1306 Parade Street. Mr. Detzel served as alderman of the Second Ward and was elected the first superintendent of the streets of the City of Erie in 1867. He died Nov. 4, 1905, and his wife died Sept. 20, 1885. There were 12 children in the Detzel family as follows: Mary; Frank J.;

Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; William F., the subject of this sketch; Joseph B.; Eugene, deceased; Caroline, John, Adam J., Ida, and Peter Detzel.

William F. Detzel has spent his entire life in Erie. After attending the parochial and public schools he began life as a moulder. On June 30, 1890, he was appointed patrolman on the Erie police force and was later designated as roundsman. He was assigned as a plain clothes bicycle police officer and continued in that capacity until appointed captain of police, April 4, 1905. Mr. Detzel was one of the first four detective sergeants and continued in office as captain of police until Dec. 4, 1911, at which time he was appointed chief of police by Hon. William J. Stern, then mayor of Erie, in which capacity he has since served.

Mr. Detzel was married on June 21, 1883, to Miss Minnie Uhr, a native of Erie and a daughter of John and Margretta (Paul) Uhr, natives of Germany, both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Detzel were born two children: Charles J., a police officer, resides at 613 East 11th Street; and Mrs. Elizabeth Heisler, resides at 717 Vine Street, Erie.

Mr. Detzel is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church and belongs to the Elks, Eagles, and Moose lodges. He is a progressive citizen and a capable and efficient officer.

William E. Beckwith, president of the Marine National Bank, ranks among Erie's leading financiers. He is a native of Connecticut, born Nov. 17, 1863, and the son of William J. and Mary J. (Havens) Beckwith.

The Beckwith family were residents of New England for generations, where William E. Beckwith obtained his early education. He was a student in a private institution at Old Lyme, Conn., and among his teachers in his native town, who strongly influenced his after career, was Professor Stone. After a few months of uncongenial experience in a general store near home, the boy received a letter from his old instructor, who had removed to Erie, urging him to complete his education at the Erie Academy in which he was then teaching. Mr. Beckwith was thus induced to move to this city and for three years was in industrious student at the Erie Academy. Then, in 1883, he became a clerk in the book store of Ensign & Sherwood, and in 1886 he commenced his identification with the Marine National Bank. He commenced at the bottom of the scale and has steadily risen to the top, serving as cashier for a number of years before his election to the presidency.

Mr. Beckwith was married to Miss Clara Bull, a native of Markham, Canada, and the daughter of Henry W. Bull. To this union were born five daughters: Lois H., Mary E., Esther, Winifred and Helen Beckwith.

Mr. Beckwith is a member of the Presbyterian church and his wife belongs to the Episcopal Church. He and his family are well and favorably known and have a host of friends and acquaintances throughout the community.

John St. Lawrence holds a place of prominence among the successful business men of Erie, where he is associated with the General Electric Company as general superintendent of the local works. He was born at Hartlepool, England, Dec. 29, 1880, and is the son of John and Jane (Walton) St. Lawrence.

John St. Lawrence, Sr., is a native of England. He was educated in the public schools there and engaged in the dry goods business for several years, coming to Canada in 1883, where he engaged in the same line of business for 40 years. He now lives retired at London, Ont. His wife was born at Middlesborough, England, and died at London, Ont., Oct. 12, 1923. To Mr. and Mrs. St. Lawrence four sons were born: Oswald L., Fredrick W., and Francis E., all living at London, Ont., and John, Jr., the subject of this sketch.

John St. Lawrence was reared in London, Ont., and after attending the public schools there, he learned the machinist and tool making trades in the engine building establishment of E. Leonard & Son, of London, Ont. He was employed for three years as a tool maker and as foreman with several Ontario concerns, after which he entered the University of Toronto, where he received his degree in mechanical engineering. In 1905 Mr. St. Lawrence came to the United States and until 1910 was engaged in various capacities with the Westinghouse Machine Company and the Carnegie Steel Company, both of Pittsburgh, and later with the American Clay Machinery Company of Willoughby, Ohio, as assistant superintendent. In 1910 he became connected with the Erie City Iron Works as superintendent of the engine departments, severing this connection in 1912 to join the Erie Works of the General Electric Company as assistant mechanical superintendent. Since that time he has held several positions with the local works, leading to his appointment in 1918 as general superintendent.

John D. St. Lawrence

On Oct. 17, 1910, Mr. St. Lawrence was united in marriage with Miss Ethel M. Brock, of London, Ont., and a daughter of William and Anne (Edmonds) Brock, natives of Cwmavon, Wales. Mr. Brock died June 22, 1889, and his wife died April 6, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. St. Lawrence five children have been born: Dorothy Mary, Jean Muriel, Margery Ethel, Marianne Edmonds, and John, Jr.

Mr. St. Lawrence is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a Republican, a member of the Methodist church, a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Shrine and Erie Consistory, and belongs to the Erie Club, University Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Francis E. St. Lawrence served throughout the World War, enlisting in the Army Medical Corps of one of the first regiments sailing from Canada in the spring of 1915, and returning in the summer of 1919.

Oswald L. St. Lawrence served throughout the Boer War in a regiment sent from Canada to South Africa to aid England.

Edward Hayes, alderman, is known as a progressive and enterprising citizen of Erie. He is a native of Ireland, born May 2, 1853, and the son of Patrick and Johanna (Cowhey) Hayes.

Patrick Hayes spent his entire life in Ireland and was a weaver by trade, using the hand loom. He did an extensive business and was very prominent in his time. He died in Ireland, April 15, 1875, and his wife, who had settled in Philadelphia after her husband's death, died Sept. 24, 1888. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes the following children were born: Ellen Graham, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is 87 years of age; Bridget Hayes, died at the age of 60 years; Mary Morrison, died at the age of 57 years; Patrick Hayes, died at the age of 65 years; John Hayes, died at the age of 61 years; and Edward, the subject of this sketch.

Edward Hayes received his education in the schools of his native land and began life as a weaver. After coming to this country he located in Erie and from 1881 until 1905 was employed at the iron molding trade. In April, 1905, he began a term as clerk to the mayor and in February, 1908, was elected alderman and re-elected in 1914. He was again re-elected in 1920 and will serve in this capacity until January, 1926.

On Jan. 13, 1878, Mr. Hayes was married at Philadelphia to Miss Ella Bray, a native of Erie, and the daughter of John and Mary (Delaney) Bray, natives of Ireland. Mr. Bray died Sept. 17, 1898, and his wife died July 6, 1886. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were born three children, as fol-

lows: Mary, born June 14, 1879, died Dec. 16, 1882; Ida M. Carey, born May 22, 1884, lives at Erie; and Edward S., secretary of Board of Assessors of City of Erie, born Nov. 21, 1886, lives at Erie.

Mr. Hayes and his family are members of the Catholic Church and are highly esteemed members of their community. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

J. M. Sherwin, attorney, was born in and is still a resident of Erie, and is the son of G. W. F. and Jennie (Moorhead) Sherwin.

G. W. F. Sherwin, deceased, was among Erie County's representative citizens, and was closely identified with many of its important interests. He was born in this county, July 12, 1831, his parents being Dr. Ira and Sarah (Wilson) Sherwin. He took up the profession of civil engineering and in 1850 went to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in surveying for the North Missouri Railroad and later for the Belleville & Alton Railroad. He made the first soundings for a bridge over the Mississippi River for that line and was engineer in charge of the erection of the bridge. Mr. Sherwin laid out Sioux City, Iowa, and Niobrara, Nebr. In the latter town there were 2,000 Indians living at the time. After his return to Erie he served as city engineer from 1866 until 1870 and as water commissioner from 1879 until 1884. He was one of the first five trustees of Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and also served as superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Sherwin died Sept. 24, 1887, and his wife died in March, 1892. They had three children: Josephine M., deceased; Anna F., who resides with her brother, J. M., at 245 West 10th Sreet, Erie; and J. M., the subject of this sketch.

J. M. Sherwin was educated in the public schools of Erie and in 1886 graduated from Erie High School. He then entered Adelbert College, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. He studied law with Hon. S. A. Davenport of Erie and was admitted to the Erie County bar, Nov. 18, 1890. Subsequently he was admitted to and has practiced in the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and the United States Courts, as well as in the courts of Erie County, and is now engaged in the practice of law in Erie.

Mr. Sherwin is a Republican, and he and his sister hold membership in the Central Presbyterian Church. He was elected first president of the Erie Chamber of Commerce and held that office in 1902 and 1903. He is now vice president of the Y. M. C. A., and is affiliated with the fol-

lowing clubs and lodges: Erie Club, University Club, the Erie Motor Club, Erie Real Estate Board, Engineers Society of Erie, Kahkwa Club, is president of the Lawrence Park Realty Company and attorney and director of the Peoples Bank of Erie.

Edward Petrillo, one of Erie's capable and prominent attorneys, was born at Naples, Italy, Nov. 7, 1885, and is the son of Vincent and Adelaide (Holme) Petrillo.

Vincent Petrillo was a native of Naples where he spent his entire life. He was a student at the Seminary of Jesuits and was graduated in law at the University of Naples. He was a leading banker and exporter of diamonds. Mr. Petrillo died March 15, 1916, and his wife died Nov. 18, 1916. They are buried in Naples. To Mr. and Mrs. Petrillo were born two children: Emma Martina, born March 29, 1884, resides at 47 Via Cimarosa, Naples; and Edward, the subject of this sketch.

Edward Petrillo spent his boyhood in Naples and Rome and in 1908 was graduated from the Royal University at Naples, with Doctor of Law Degree, and in March, 1910, passed the examinations for consular and diplomatic service. He came to the United States on April 26, 1910, in the Italian Consular service, and was located at Atlantic City, N. J., for five months. On Nov. 2, 1910, Mr. Petrillo came to Erie to make arrangements to open a consular agency in Erie. Being attracted by the beautiful city and induced by friends he gave up the service and applied for his first naturalization papers. He began to read American and Pennsylvania law at the office of Monroe Echols, Esq., and took his examination for admission to the state bar in July, 1919. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on Sept. 29, 1919, and to the Supreme Court of the United States on Oct. 9, 1924.

On Jan. 22, 1910, Mr. Petrillo was married at Malta, England, to Miss Carrie Hulse, a native of Byrnt, Syria, and the daughter of Consul Guido Hulse and of Carrie (Schwartz) Hulse, natives of Germany and London, England, respectively. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Petrillo resided at Naples. Mr. Hulse died in 1899 and his wife died Oct. 5, 1923. To Mr. and Mrs. Petrillo a son was born, Edward G. Vincent Petrillo, Jr., born March 6, 1913.

Mr. Petrillo held the Italian rowing championship for sculling during the years 1907 and 1908 and was Italian interscholastic swimming champion during the year 1908. He has made a special study of languages

and besides English, speaks German, French and Italian fluently. Mr. Petrillo is a Republican, and belongs to the University Club, the Erie Motor Club, the Elks lodge. His wife is affiliated with the Lutheran Church.

William J. Stern, a former mayor of Erie, who has been actively identified with the interests of this city for many years, is a native of this state. He was born at Allentown, Pa., Dec. 24, 1863, a son of Martin and Mary Virginia (Lerch) Stern, the former a native of Worms, Germany, and the latter of Jersey City, N. J. The parents are both now deceased, the father died June 24, 1896, and the mother died Nov. 12, 1912. Of the children born to them, two sons besides William J. are now living, Joseph A. of Erie, Pa., and Harry H. lives at St. Petersburg, Fla.

When William J. Stern was a baby, his parents removed from Allentown, Pa., and located in Chicago, Ill. There he was reared and attended school until he was 11 years old, when the family came to Erie. Here he continued his schooling and attended the Erie High School, being a member of the class of 1883.

Mr. Stern began his business career as a bookkeeper in their wholesale cigar, tobacco and liquor store which was then located in No. 1 Noble block. He assisted in building up this large business house and was a member of the firm of Joseph A. Stern and Brother, which was later located at No. 719 State Street. The business of this company was one of the largest of its kind in northwestern Pennsylvania and for over 30 years enjoyed the reputation of being leaders in its line and reliable in every way. Joseph A. Stern and William J. Stern sold this business in April, 1914, owing to the failing health of Joseph A. and the additional fact that William J. had been elected mayor of Erie and wished to give his undivided attention to the duties of that office.

Mr. Stern was a charter member of the Erie Chamber of Commerce and served on its board of directors for nearly 20 years. He was president of that organization during the year of 1909, and his term was characterized by the building up of the depleted financial condition of the organization, enlarging its membership, increasing its activities along practical lines, which has aided materially in the development of the city of Erie. At the expiration of his term as president of the organization, he was offered another term, but refused to accept because it had been the custom up to that time, of the president serving but one term, and

Mr. Stern refused to permit his case to be an exception to that custom. So active and progressive had his administration of the affairs of the Erie Chamber of Commerce been, that hundreds of Erie citizens signed a petition in the winter of 1910 asking him to become a candidate for the office of mayor.

While Mr. Stern had always been a Democrat, being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904, which nominated Judge Alton B. Parker for the presidency, he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for mayor. He was elected to that office after one of the most spirited and exciting elections ever held in Erie, defeating Robt. F. Devine, the democratic candidate, and Hiram Edward Reed, the candidate of the Erie Churchmen's Federation.

Mr. Stern was inaugurated mayor on Dec. 4, 1911, and served until the first Monday in 1916, performing the duties of that office with integrity, dignity and strictly according to business principles. Many municipal improvements desired by the people, some of which had been talked about for years, were either accomplished, plans made for, or contracts executed for, during this term of four years. A system for the collection and disposal of garbage with the building of the incinerator plant near Belle Valley, the building of the Liberty Street subway, the making of a contract with the New York Central Lines and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the building of subways at Parade, Division, Peach, Sassafras, Chestnut and Cherry streets, and a new depot, the starting of a system of surface drainage sewers in Southwest Erie, the building of a high tension wire conduit for taking down the poles on State Street, were among the many outstanding accomplishments of Mr. Stern's term as mayor of this city.

On Aug. 3, 1915, occurred the disastrous Millcreek flood. This catastrophe was so ably and quickly handled by the city administration that it received the commendation of the state officials and the people generally. The city council, of which Mr. Stern was a member, decided then that Millcreek should never again menace the lives and property of the citizens, and within a few weeks after this great calamity, employed competent engineers to study and devise plans for the covering of Millcreek, which resulted in the adoption of the plans to build a tube which now carries off the waters of this once troublesome stream.

The year of 1913 was one of much responsibility and activity for Mr. Stern as chief executive of the city. During this year the celebration

of the 100th Anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie was carried out, and it is generally admitted that Erie's celebration of that historic event, excelled all other lake cities. A great industrial strike occurred this same year, which involved great responsibility for the chief executive of Erie. During this time, the state police were brought here to maintain the peace of the city after a long period of strife. The bitterness arising from this industrial strike undoubtedly was responsible for the defeat of Mr. Stern for re-election to the office of mayor. Miles B. Kitts was elected at a special election held in March, 1916.

In the spring of 1916, Mr. Stern became representative of Graham & Company, Philadelphia investment bankers, and continued in this business until early in 1917, when he was induced to accept the position of secretary of the Erie Board of Commerce. He served in that capacity during the period of the World War, which imposed heavy duties upon the incumbent of that office, one of the many being that of federal fuel administrator for Erie County. He continued to serve as secretary of the Board of Commerce until after the death of his first wife, when he resigned.

Mr. Stern was first married in June, 1888, to Miss Anna C. Cronin. One child was born to that union, Robert H. Stern, who died in infancy, in November, 1890. Mr. Stern was united in marriage in November, 1922, to Miss Maud C. Hayward of Erie, Pa., and they are living in the family residence at 563 West 8th Street.

Mr. Stern was appointed a member of the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission by Governor William C. Sproul in August, 1922, and served on this commission until its abolishment in the spring of 1923. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of St. Vincent's Hospital Association and is now serving his 16th year as president of that institution. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, United Commercial Travelers, and attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Frank B. Quinn, one of Erie's capable and excellent attorneys, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Dushore, June 24, 1889, and is the son of Mathew M. and Nora J. (Pender) Quinn.

Mathew M. Quinn is a native of Ireland and his wife was born at Dushore, Pa. He has been engaged in the lumber business practically his entire life and has met with success. He lives at Williamsport, Pa., and his wife died April 12, 1916. To Mr. and Mrs. Quinn were born five children: Anna M. Brink, lives at Williamsport, Pa.; John E., lives in

Chicago; Charlotte E. Drick, lives at Williamsport, Pa.; Matthew M., lives at Watson, N. Y.; and Frank B., the subject of this sketch.

Frank B. Quinn was educated in the schools of Dushore, Pa., and after completing his high school course there he entered Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. He is also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and after teaching school four years in Bradford County, Pa., he engaged in the practice of his profession in Erie, where he has been located for nine years. His offices are located at 816 Commerce Building.

On June 26, 1917, Mr. Quinn was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Harrington, a native of Dushore, Pa., and the daughter of James J. and Margaret (Gohan) Harrington, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harrington is deceased and his widow lives at Dushore, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have been born four children: F. Bernard, Margaret, James and Mary K. Quinn, all at home. The residence is at 411 Lincoln Avenue.

Mr. Quinn and his family hold membership in the Catholic Church and he belongs to the University Club of Erie and the Elks Lodge. He is a Republican and a representative member of his community.

Charles C. Eaton, attorney, is among Erie's most prominent and influential citizens. He was born at Phillipsville, in Erie County, Aug. 9, 1868, and is the son of Charles A. and Emily F. (Moore) Eaton.

Charles A. Eaton, deceased, was a Civil War veteran and a well known pioneer of Erie County. He was born in Greenfield Township, Erie County, and when a young man learned his trade as blacksmith at North East. He conducted a blacksmith shop at Lowville, Pa., for several years, and later removed to Phillipsville. After a number of years he operated a shop at Wattsburg, Pa., but later returned to Lowville, where he died April 7, 1918. During the Civil War Mr. Eaton served as a member of Company L, 102nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in service three months and was honorably discharged June 23, 1865. Mrs. Eaton, who was born at Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., now resides at Lowville. To Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were born five children as follows: Charlotte E. Jones, lives at Erie; F. E., lives at Lowville, Pa.; C. A., lives at Painesville, Ohio; W. C., lives at Wesleyville, Pa.; and Charles C., the subject of this sketch.

Charles C. Eaton spent the early part of his life at Phillipsville and later lived at Wattsburg and Lowville. He attended the district schools, Wattsburg High School, Edinboro Normal School and graduated from

Clarion Normal School in 1892, after which he engaged in teaching. He taught school at North East, as well as in Venango and Mill Creek Townships, and after his graduation from Clarion Normal School in 1892, he was appointed principal of Glade High School, East Warren, Pa., where he remained five years. Mr. Eaton then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Erie County in July, 1899. Since that time he has engaged in the practice of his profession in Erie with offices at 902-05 Ariel Building.

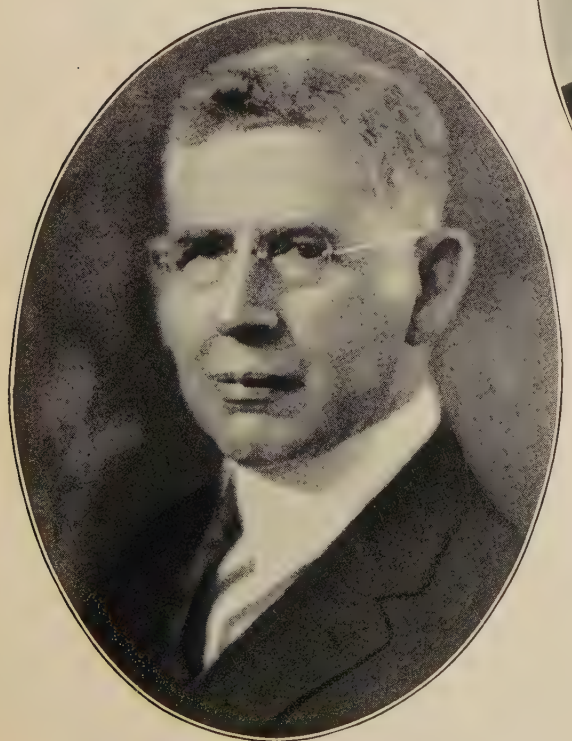
On Dec. 22, 1892, Mr. Eaton was united in marriage with Miss Florence M .Titus, a resident of Phillipsville, Pa., and the daughter of Isaac L. and N. Cornelia (Terry) Titus, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Titus resides with the Eaton family at 125 West 21st Street. His wife died Jan. 27, 1914. To Mr. and Mrs. Eaton a son was born, Homer T. Eaton. He was born Aug. 2, 1898, and is now a law student.

Mr. Eaton is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

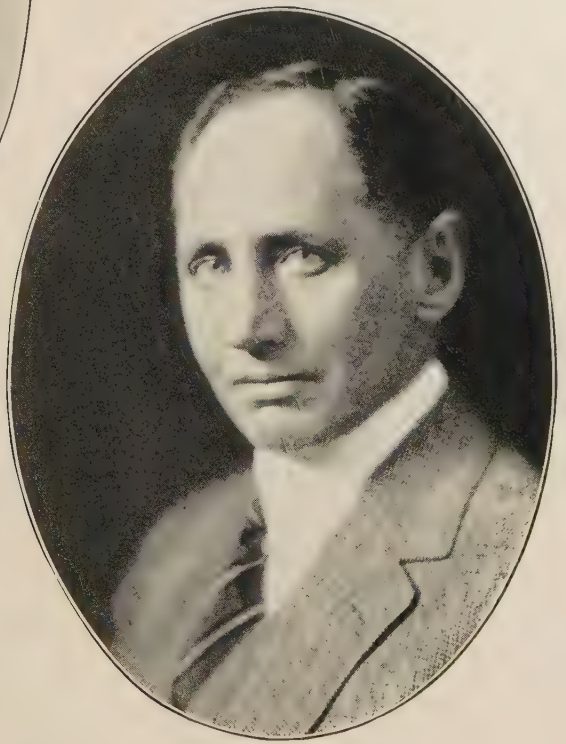
David Nye McBrier, president of the Erie Steam Shovel Company, is a member of a family that has long been identified with the industrial interests of northwestern Pennsylvania. He was born at Allegheny City, now Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1856, and is the son of James and Mary Elizabeth (White) McBrier.

James McBrier, deceased, ranked among the leading manufacturers of Erie County. As president of the Ball Engine Works, vice president of the Lake Carriers Association, a member of the board of directors of both the Erie Trust Company and the First National Bank, and prominent in municipal affairs, he was widely known. Mr. McBrier was born in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of William and Mary (McMasters) McBrier. The father was a native of the north of Ireland, but coming to the United States when a young man he was for many years engaged in the lumber business in Allegheny City and other points in Pennsylvania. The son, James, received his educational training and his start in business life in his native city. He became associated in business with his father when a young man, and after the latter's death, he successfully carried on large interests. In 1872, while still in business in Allegheny City, he with several other gentlemen, established a wholesale lumber business in Erie, and in 1878 he located permanently in this city. In 1887 he became interested in the Ball Engine Works, being made president of the company

JAMES McBRIER



DAVID NYE McBRIER



FREDERICK B. McBRIER

ERIE STEAM SHOVEL COMPANY. ERIE. PA.

in the same year, and he continued at the head of that large and important industry until the time of his death, Jan. 4, 1912. He was for many years largely interested in the lake trade, at one time owning three large freight steamers, and was heavily interested as a stockholder in steamship companies, and as above stated was for a time the vice president of the Lake Carriers Association.

Mr. McBrier was married to Miss Mary E. White, who traced her ancestry in America to the Mayflower, the Hon. D. N. White, her father, at one time being proprietor of the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette. She died May 18, 1922, and with her husband is buried in Erie cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. McBrier the following children were born: David Nye, the subject of this sketch; Annie Mary, born March 9, 1858, now deceased; William Schoyer, born March 5, 1860, now deceased; Harvey Lewis, born July 28, 1861, lives in New York City; Helen Thatcher, born Jan. 25, 1863, now deceased; Mary Louisa, born Sept. 7, 1864, lives at 351 West 6th Street, Erie; James Hubert, born Nov. 14, 1865, now deceased; Lucy Swift, now Mrs. Alex Jarecki, born Jan. 31, 1869, lives at 305 West 6th Street, Erie; and Frederick Bell, born May 7, 1873, lives at 241 West 7th Street, Erie, a sketch of whom appears in this history.

David Nye McBrier was educated in the public and private schools of Pittsburgh, and in 1877 attended Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., for two years. He began his business career in the lumber business with his father in 1876 and in 1880 came to Erie, where he was interested in the same line of business. From 1887 until 1888 Mr. McBrier took charge of his father's saw mill and timber lands in Alabama and the following year was elected vice president of the Ball Engine Company. Upon the death of his father in 1912, he was elected president of the company, now the Erie Steam Shovel Company.

On April 11, 1879, Mr. McBrier was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia Gilmore Alston, a native of Allegheny City and the daughter of Archibald and Cynthia (Gilmore) Alston, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Alston died in 1908 and his wife died in 1877. To Mr. and Mrs. David Nye McBrier were born four children: Lloyd Alston, who died in 1919; William Schoyer, died in infancy; Lynette Fullerton, now Mrs. T. B. Ely, lives at 404 16th Street, Franklin, Pa.; and Helen Thatcher, died in 1919. Lloyd Alston McBrier, deceased, served as a private in the Spanish-American War in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. McBrier have 11 grandchildren. Mrs. McBrier died June 23, 1925.

Mr. McBrier is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church, of which he has served as Elder since 1890, and he is a member of the University Club, Kahkwa Club, Lehigh Alumni Association and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican and served as a member of the Perry Memorial State Commission.

Frederick Bell McBrier, vice president and general manager of the Erie Steam Shovel Company, ranks among the prominent and influential business men of Erie. He was born at Allegheny, Pa., May 7, 1873, and is the son of James and Mary Elizabeth (White) McBrier. A complete sketch of the life and business career of the late James McBrier appears in the sketch of David Nye McBrier.

Frederick Bell McBrier received his education in the public schools of Erie and after his graduation from Cornell University engaged in the manufacturing business with his father, who was the founder of the Ball Engine Company. He has since been connected with this concern and its successor, the Erie Steam Shovel Company, and is now serving as vice president and general manager. He is a director of the Erie Trust Company.

On May 30, 1913, Mr. McBrier was united in marriage with Miss Grace Parker Richardson, a native of Winchester, Mass., and the daughter of J. H. and Lydia (Thompson) Parker, natives of Massachusetts, who now reside at 337 West 6th Street, Erie. To Mr. and Mrs. McBrier were born two children: Lydia Mary and James Richardson McBrier, both students.

Mr. McBrier is a Republican, a member of the Park Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Erie Club, the Kahkwa Club, Lake Placid Club and the Zeta Psi fraternity. He is a representative citizen of the community and the McBrier family is one of the well established and well known families of this section.

E. P. Alberstadt, alderman, was born in Erie, May 1, 1886, and is a he is held in the community.

Tobias S. Alberstadt was born at Hessen Dormstadt, Lombertheim, Germany. After coming to this country he located in Erie where he became a prosperous wholesale liquor merchant. He was a member of the select council and died July 7, 1899. He is buried in Trinity cemetery, Erie. His wife, who was born in Erie, resides with her son, E. P. Alderstadt. There were six children in the Alberstadt family: W. A., lives

at 120 East 26th Street, Erie; J. T., lives at 1139 West 30th Street, Erie; Mrs .John Selinger, lives on West Lake Road, R. F. D. No. 1, Erie; Barbara, lives at 141 West 25th Street, Erie; Catherine, deceased; and E. P., the subject of this sketch.

E. P. Alberstadt received his education in the schools of Erie and began life as a bookkeeper. After serving as constable he was elected city alderman on common council of Erie on Jan. 1, 1920.

Mr. Alberstadt is a Republican, a member of the Catholic church, and belongs to the Elks and Eagle lodges, the Maennerchor, the South Erie Turnverin and the South Side Benefit Association. Mr. Alberstadt ranks among the substantial citizens of Erie and merits the approval in which son of Tobias S. and Catherine (Metz) Alberstadt.

Eurton Lewis Delack, who is connected with the Erie Works of the General Electric Company as assistant manager, is a representative citizen of his community. He was born at Morristown, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1882, and is the son of John and Rosette (Scofield) Delack.

John Delack was a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and a Civil War veteran. He engaged in general farming at Morristotwn, N. Y., for many years, and died at Schenectady, N. Y., in January, 1912. During the Civil War he served with the Northern Army four years and six months. His wife resides at Alexandria Bay, N. Y. There were six children in the Delack family: Effie and Hermon, deceased; John Howard, lives at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gertrude Houghton, lives at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; Joseph Harold Howland, lives at East Orange, N. J.; and Burton Lewis, the subject of this sketch.

After attending the public school of Morristown and receiving a degree of B. S. in electrical engineering from the Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial College of Engineering at Potsdam, N. Y., Burton Lewis Delack became interested in electrical engineering with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. After two years in the testing department, he spent 16 years with the Railway Motor Engineering Department, and in January, 1920, became manufacturing engineer of the motor department, Erie Works, and in July, 1923, was appointed assistant manager.

On April 20, 1910, Mr. Delack was married at Schenectady, N. Y., to Miss Ruth M. Waite, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a daughter of Benjamin Clayton and Ellen Elizabeth Waite, natives of New York. Ellen Elizabeth Waite died Dec. 31, 1886. Mr. Waite is now a resident of

B. L. Delack

Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Delack have three children: Burton Benjamin, David Scofield, and Esther Delack, all at home.

Mr. Delack is a Republican, a member of the Methodist church, Erie Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Masonic lodge, University Club, and the Lawrence Park Golf Club. He is also a member of the school board, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his community.

Dougald Angus Currie, vice president and general manager of the Erie Foundry Company, is among the prominent and successful business men of this section. He was born at Midland, Mich., Nov. 14, 1886, and is the son of Dougald and Flora Currie. There were six children in the Currie family, as follows: Mary E., lives at Lansing, Mich.; Gilbert A., lives at Midland, Mich.; John J.; Flora, lives at Midland, Mich.; Donald; and Dougald Angus, the subject of this sketch.

Dougald Angus Currie was educated in the public and high schools of his native state and began life teaching school. In 1906 he came to Erie and became associated with the Erie Foundry Company as a clerk. In 1914 he was promoted to secretary and assistant general manager of the concern, and was promoted to his present position as vice president and general manager in 1923. Mr. Currie has many other local interests, and is vice president of the Erie Metal Furniture Company and a director in the Hogan Spencer Whitley Company.

On April 29, 1911, Mr. Currie was united in marriage with Miss Ann M. Quinn, a native of Erie. They have two children, Mary Frances and James Angus.

Mr. Currie is a Republican, a member of the Erie, Kahkwa, Rotary Clubs of Erie; the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh; the Cleveland Athletic Club; the Aviation, Town and Country Club of Detroit; and the Masonic lodge and Shrine. He is widely known and is representative of the best citizenship in Erie County.

Marvin E. Griswold, president of the Griswold Manufacturing Company, is a member of a family that has long been prominent in the industrial activities of Erie. He was born at Erie, Nov. 18, 1868, and is the son of the late Matthew Griswold, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history.

Marvin E. Griswold received his early education in the public schools of Erie, and after attending Erie Academy he entered Yale University,

from which he was graduated. He spent two years with the H. S. Ely & Co., of New York City, real estate operators, and was later treasurer of the Shaw Piano Company until 1897. He then became connected with the Griswold Manufacturing Company at Erie, which was established by his well known father in 1865. Mr. Griswold served as treasurer of the company for some time and was later elected president, which office he now holds.

On Sept. 24, 1895, Mr. Griswold was united in marriage with Miss Leila Lee, who was born in New Castle, Pa., the daughter of Ambrose R. and Mary (Stephens) Lee, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have a son, Lee, who was born Feb. 16, 1899. He is now a student in the law school of Yale University.

In politics, Mr. Griswold is identified with the Republican party and in 1920 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He has also served as state senator. Mr. Griswold is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Erie Club, University Club, Kahkwa Club, Erie Yacht Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He has inherited the stability and genius of his father and is one of the progressive and successful men of the county.

Alexander Jarecki, president of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company of Erie, was born in this city April 19, 1866. He is the son of Charles and Louise (Becker) Jarecki. Charles Jarecki was of Polish ancestry and was president of the company up to the time of his death. His wife was of German descent.

Alexander Jarecki was educated at Erie Academy and later attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass., where he studied mechanical engineering. His first occupation after completing his collegiate course was in 1888 as superintendent of the foundry of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, and he has remained continually with the company in various positions. For several years he was secretary of the company and after the demise of his father became president, which position he now holds. He is also vice president and director of the Lakeside Forge Company, director of the Perry Iron Company, director of the Second National Bank, vice president and director of the Continental Rubber Works, director of the H. F. Watkins Company, treasurer and member of the board of managers of Hamot Hospital, a member of

the board of managers of the Community Chest of Erie, director and member of the executive committee of the North Western Electric Service Company, a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Testing Materials, the National Foundrymen's Association, president of the Pipe Fittings and Valve Exchange, and a member of the executive committee of the National Founders Association.

Mr. Jarecki was married on Jan. 22, 1891, to Miss Lucy McBrier of Erie, and they are the parents of Frances Jarecki (now Mrs. Collins) of Erie, and Carl A. Jarecki, who is secretary of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Jarecki is a member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, the Engineers Club of New York, the Erie Club, Erie Yacht Club, University Club, Kahwka Club, all of Erie, and the Technology Club of New York.

During the World war, Mr. Jarecki served on the War Service Committee and on the Erie County Council of National Defence. The Jarecki Manufacturing Company was engaged in war work for the United States government during the war.

Albert E. Rose, secretary and treasurer of the Skinner Engine Company, is among the enterprising and successful business men of Erie. He was born in this city in November, 1868, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Doll) Rose.

Jacob Rose was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, and his wife was born in McKean Township, Erie County. After coming to Erie Mr. Roseentered the employ of the Erie Pail factory. He met an accidental death in June, 1873. His wife died in November, 1912, and they are buried in Erie cemetery. Albert E., the subject of this sketch, was their only child.

Albert E. Rose was graduated from the old Erie High School at 7th and Holland Streets, in the class of 1888, and began his business career as a bookkeeper for Henry G. Fink, in the Erie Steam Bending Works, in whose employ he remained seven years. He entered the employ of the Skinner Engine Company as a bookkeeper in May, 1897. He was later promoted to cashier and in 1917 elected secretary. Mr. Rose has served as secretary and treasurer of the company since 1922.

In December, 1901, Mr. Rose was married to Miss Henrietta S. Hornaman, who was born near Cambridge Springs, Pa., the daughter of E. C.

and Mary (Kanengeiser) Hornaman, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hornaman died in 1917 and his wife died in 1900. To Mr. and Mrs. Rose were born three children: Chester E., Elizabeth L., and Frederick A., all students.

In politics Mr. Rose is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Salem Evangelical Church and belongs to the Masonic (Keystone) lodge. He and his family are favorably known in Erie and have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Daniel G. Curtis, who is connected with the Erie Lumber Company, wholesale lumber dealers, ranks among Erie's foremost business men and representative citizens. He was born at Warren, Pa., April 19, 1871, and is the son of John Gould and Mary Antoinette (Chambers) Curtis.

John Gould Curtis was a native of Newtown, Conn., and his wife was born at Dundee, N. Y. In 1850 he came to Steuben County, N. Y., and engaged in the lumber and tanning business with two uncles and three brothers. Later, he took the management of a tannery at Emporium, Pa., where he was married and where he lived for about three years. He then moved to Warren, Pa., where he spent about a year, during which time he and his brother, David, purchased timber lands in and about Ludlow and established a saw mill there. A few years later he started tanning rough leather and established what is now the J. G. Curtis Leather Company plant, the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Curtis died at Erie, March 23, 1918, and his wife died Jan. 14, 1923. They had three children: Maymie, born at Emporium, Pa., died in infancy; John Simeon, lives in Erie; and Daniel G., the subject of this sketch.

Daniel G. Curtis spent his youth at Ludlow, Pa., and attended Warren (Pa.) High School. He began life in his father's saw mill and engaged in the lumber and leather manufacturing business. He spent five years supervising several of their saw mill operations in Alabama and Mississippi and then went to California, where he assembled two large tracts of sugar and white pine timber and one redwood operation and timber tract near Eureka in Humboldt County. He later purchased several tracts of fir and cedar timber in British Columbia and in 1909, with Mr. Z. T. Brindley of Erie, established the present Erie Lumber Company.

On Dec. 9, 1896, Mr. Curtis was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Allan Eldred at Buffalo, N. Y. She is a native of Lottsville, Pa., and the daughter of Byron and Harriet (Allan) Eldred, natives of Pennsylvania.

Daniel G. Cantra

There were two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis: John Gould Curtis, born at Erie, at present a third year student at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.; and Harriet Eldred Curtis, born at Erie, at present a senior at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Curtis is a Republican and he and his family hold membership in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Erie. He is affiliated with the following clubs and lodges: Tyrian Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Erie Chapter; Mt. Olivet Commandery; Presque Isle Lodge of Perfection; Erie Consistory, 32nd degree; Zem Zem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Kahkwa Club; Erie Yacht Club; Erie Chamber of Commerce; and the Erie Rotary Club.

Dr. John W. Wright, Health Officer of the city of Erie, was born in Richmond Township, Crawford County, Pa., Sept. 24, 1868, the eldest son of D. A. and Virginia (White) Wright. His father, D. A. Wright, was born at Busti, Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1840, the son of William and Elizabeth (Kelso) Wright, who were natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and New York. His death occurred in 1921 at Jamestown, N. Y. Virginia White, the daughter of David and Polly (Lyon) White, was a native of Crawford County, Pa., where she died in 1871. The Wright's, Kelso's, Lyon's and White's were all American born, prior to the Revolution. D. A. Wright and Virginia White were married in 1865 and lived in Crawford County until Mrs. Wright's death. During this period two children were born to them, John William and Robert Lyon, the latter of whom now resides in Dunkirk, N. Y.

Following the death of his mother, Dr. Wright lived with his aunt, Mrs. Brian Hill, and his grandfather, William Wright, in Richmond Township, where he attended school for a number of years, later removing to Union City, Erie County, where he attended high school.

In 1887 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1890. He began the practice of his profession in Wattsburg, Erie County, in 1891, removing to Erie in 1895, since which time he has been a resident of that city.

In 1896 he was appointed health officer of Erie by the Hon. Robert J. Saltsman, at which time he was also designated as Deputy Inspector to the State Board of Health for the Erie District and later, in 1900, succeeded Dr. Charles B. Kibler, of Corry, as County Medical Inspector, holding that position until the year 1921.

In 1908, when Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner, established a series of tuberculosis dispensaries throughout the state, Dr. Wright, owing to the fact that he had devoted a great part of his life to work of this character, was appointed physician in charge, since which time he has held that position. He is a member of the Erie County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, and the American Public Health Association.

In 1897 Dr. Wright entered the Pennsylvania National Guard, succeeding Dr. Wallace R. Hunter, as Assistant Surgeon in the Fifteenth Regiment. When the war with Spain was declared he volunteered with that organization, leaving the United States service with the rank of major. When the Pennsylvania Naval Division was organized in Erie, Dr. Wright was appointed assistant surgeon to assist in its establishment and served for a short period with them.

In 1900 Dr. Wright was united in marriage with Clara Katharine Keller, a native of Erie. As the result of this union, two children were born, Eduard, who died in early infancy, and Elizabeth Keller-Wright, who still survives. Mrs. Wright died in Erie in 1911. Later Dr. Wright was married to Dr. Katherine Law, also a native of Erie, following which union there has been one child, Virginia Law-Wright, now living.

Otto George Hitchcock, vice president and secretary of the Hays Manufacturing Company, with which he has been identified since boyhood, is a native of Erie, born Oct. 14, 1874. He is the son of Andrew J. and Katrina (Wuertz) Hitchcock, natives respectively of Connecticut and Germany, the former being born in 1850 and the latter in 1845.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Hitchcock were married at Titusville, Pa., where for many years the father was engaged in railroad work. He removed to Erie in 1874 and was for some time a foreman for the Hays Manufacturing Company. He died in 1912 and his wife died in 1916.

Otto George Hitchcock received his elementary education in the public schools of Erie and Completed it under various private tutors. In 1893 he entered the employ of the Hays Manufacturing Company, as an office boy, and gradually advanced to his present responsible position as vice president and secretary to which he was elected when the business was reorganized in 1900, under its present name of the Hays Manufacturing Company.

On Dec. 19, 1901, Mr. Hitchcock was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta VanCleve, a native of Sewickley, Pa., and a daughter of Dr. R. S. and Catherine (Spencer) VanCleve, natives of Erie. Dr. VanCleve was a distinguished Presbyterian minister of Erie for many years and died in 1920. His wife died in 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were born three children: Frances, a student at Radcliffe Colege, Cambridge, Mass.; Katrina, attending preparatory school; and Otto G., Jr., a junior high school student.

In November, 1923, Mr. Hitchcock was elected school director. He served as president of the Manufacturer's Association during the years 1916-17-18-19, as president of the Chamber of Commerce 1921-22, as a director of the Y. M. C. A. and the Community Chest. During the World War he served as chairman of the Industrial Committee on Liberty Loan drives. Mr. Hitchcock is a member of the first Presbyterian Church of Erie, and belongs to the Erie and Kahkwa Clubs. He is held in high regard throughout the community and is an excellent citizen.

Edmund W. Sheldon, president of the National Foundry Company, ranks among Erie's progressive and enterprising business men. He was born at Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1857, and is the son of Philo Burt and Mary Esther (Waldo) Sheldon.

Philo Burt Sheldon was a native of Huron, Wayne County, N. Y., and his wife was born at Prattsburgh, Steuben County, N. Y. They are both deceased and buried in Erie. There were two children in the Sheldon family: E. W., the subject of this sketch; and Mary Honor Sheldon. deceased.

Edmund W. Sheldon lived at Prattsburgh, N. Y., until he was 11 years old, his family having settled there when he was a small child. He then lived at Rochester N. Y., until 1875, when he removed to Erie. Mr. Sheldon began his business career as a bank clerk with the Erie Dime Savings & Loan Company, now the Erie Trust Company. In 1881 he became associated with the Erie Car Works, Ltd., and in 1898 organized the National Foundry Company with C. W. Davenport, of which concern Mr. Sheldon is now president.

On Oct. 12, 1882, Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Davenport, a native of Erie, and the daughter of William R. and Elizabeth W. (Shirk) Davenport, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Davenport died in 1888 and his wife died in 1894. To. E. W. and Mary (Davenport) Sheldon two daughters were born: Elizabeth S., the wife of A. Hunter Willis, treasurer and

works manager of the National Foundry Company; and Helen S., the wife of Jack G. Osborne, who is engaged in real estate in Erie.

Politically Mr. Sheldon is a Republican. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Kahkwa Club. He is well and favorably known in Erie and takes an active interest in the affairs of the community.

E. L. Rilling, who is successfully engaged in the manufacturing business, is among the progressive business men of Erie, where he was born in 1872. He is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Ackerman) Rilling.

Christopher Rilling was a native of Germany, as was also his wife. He was a millwright by trade and engaged in the manufacturing business, and later engaged in farming until he retired. He and his wife died in 1909. They were the parents of 13 children, of whom the following are now living: C. H., lives at Girard, Pa.; C. W., lives at Chicago, Ill.; John S., lives in Erie; Mrs. Susan R. Porsch, lives in Erie; Mrs. P. Myers, lives in Erie; and E. L., the subject of this sketch.

E. L. Rilling was educated in the public and high schools of Erie and began his business career as a time clerk. In 1908 he was elected treasurer and general manager of the Hollands Manufacturing Company, in which capacity he has since served.

In 1906 Mr. Rilling was married at Guelph, Canada, to Miss Henrietta Isabel Cameron, a native of Glencoe, Canada, and the daughter of Duncan and Roxanna (Shanks) Cameron, residents of Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Rilling have been born two daughters: Helen Elizabeth, and Emily Louise Rilling.

Mr. Rilling is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and Shriner, and belongs to the Erie Club. He is a representative and dependable citizen of Erie and has many friends.

Fred C. Schmidt, is a veteran of the World War and a well known citizen of Erie. He was born in Cleveland, July 15, 1888, and is the son of Frederick and Margaret (Winfield) Schmidt.

Frederick Schmidt was born in Germany and his wife is a native of Erie County. He is a machinist by trade, at which he has been employed since his arrival here in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt live at 356 East 12th Street, Erie. They have three children: Fred C., the subject of this sketch; Frances, twin sister of Fred C., lives in New York City, where

E. L. Rilling

she is employed as a buyer by the firm of Lord & Taylor; and Louise, born July 12, 1896, married Frank Raid, lives at 412 West 19th Street, Erie.

Fred C. Schmidt's parents came to Erie when he was two months old. Here he was reared and attended the parochial and public schools of Erie and began life as an apprentice in a local boiler shop. He served as a member of the Erie police department for nine years, being appointed by Hon. Michael Liebel, Jr. Mr. Schmidt was then elected constable of the second ward for two terms but before completing his second term was elected alderman, in which capacity he is now serving.

On April 24, 1918, Mr. Schmidt was married to Miss Charlotte Jankowska, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Bosacka) Jankowska, natives of Poland. Mr. Jankowska lives at 413 William Street, Buffalo. His wife died in 1900.

Mr. Schmidt is a Democrat, a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and belongs to the East Erie Turnverin, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Erie Maennerchor Society.

During the World War Mr. Schmidt enlisted from Erie on Feb. 23, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lee, Va. He sailed for overseas in June, 1918, and served throughout the war with the 340th Infantry, 85th Division. He returned to this country, April 5, 1919, and was honorably discharged.

F. Dana Payne. One of the best known and most esteemed of the younger business men of the City of Erie is F. Dana Payne, who is connected with the Modern Tool Works as manager. He was born in this city, June 7, 1893, and is the son of Frank H. and Grace (Barber) Payne, residents of Erie. A complete sketch of the life and business career of Frank H. Payne, manager of the American Meter Company, appears elsewhere in this history.

F. Dana Payne received his education in the public schools of Erie and Pottstown, Pa., and is a graduate of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. He began his business career as an apprentice machinist and was later promoted to cost clerk in the employ of the Modern Tool Works. Mr. Payne now is manager of the plant, which is numbered among the city's leading industries.

On April 17, 1917, during the World War, Mr. Payne enlisted in the United States Navy as a seaman and served as machinist mate on a

submarine chaser. He was promoted to ensign on the U. S. S. South Carolina and was later appointed lieutenant at the naval experimental station and hydroplane school at New London, Conn.

Mr. Payne was married Nov. 8, 1922, to Miss Mary W. Mead, a native of Erie, and the daughter of John J. and Mary (Boland) Mead, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New York, who reside at 807 West Ninth Street, Erie. To Mr. and Mrs. Payne has been born a son, F. Dana Payne, Jr. The Payne residence is at 1347 West 10th Street.

Mr. Payne is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife holds membership in the Catholic Church.

Benjamin Emerman, retired, is among Erie's honored pioneer business men. He was born at Konigsberg, Germany, July 4, 1855. He spent his boyhood in his native land and began life as a grain merchant. He came to this country in 1881, arriving at Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, July 2nd, the day on which President Garfield was shot. He engaged in the retail dry goods business with a capital of $60.00 and in 1883 established a wholesale dry goods busines at Lancaster, Pa. Five years later he removed to Cleveland, where he established a jewelry business and two years later he located in Canton, Ohio, where he engaged in the dry goods business. In 1895 he went to Akron, Ohio, where he established an iron and steel scrap business. Five years later he again located in Cleveland and organized what was at that time one of the leading concerns of its kind in the country, the C. A. & C. Iron & Metal Company, with general offices in Cleveland and branch offices at Akron and Canton. In 1904 Mr. Emerman disposed of this interest and founded the Erie Iron & Metal Company at Erie, and the outgrowth of this company is the present Emerman Company. In 1920 Mr. Emerman resigned as president of the company and retired, but was elected chairman of the board of directors. He is now actively interested in the Emerman Properties Company, whose aim is to develop business and residential properties throughout the city.

On Nov. 3, 1887, Mr. Emerman was united in marriage with Miss Leah Luntz, a native of Konigsberg, Germany, and the daughter of Rev. E. W. Luntz. Reverend Luntz resides in Pittsburgh and is 83 years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Emerman have been born the following children: Mrs. Meyer Green, a widow, lives in Cleveland; Herman, engaged in the iron and steel scrap business, at Massillon, Ohio; Maxwell V., deceased; Har-

vey, president of the Emerman Company, Erie; Mrs. Leo A. Weil, lives in Erie; Louis Bart, deceased; and Allen H., secretary of the Emerman Company, Erie.

Mr. Emmerman is a Republican.

Allen H. Emerman is well and favorably known in Erie as a successful young business man. He was born at Akron, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1899, and is the son of Benjamin and Leah (Luntz) Emerman, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history.

Allen H. Emerman was reared in Cleveland and was a student at Central High School. He was graduated from Central High School, Erie, and after spending one year at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., he attended the University of Michigan for two years, but left to enter service during the World War. In 1919 he became secretary of the Emerman Company, which position he has since filled, and in 1923 he was appointed general manager of the Emerman Properties Company. He is also managing another Emerman interest known as the Times Square Garage.

Mr. Emerman is a member of the West Eighth Street Temple. He has acquired some repute as an amateur entertainer in singing and dramatic work.

Joseph L. Stadler, vice president and superintendent of the Superior Bronze Corporation, is a prominent citizen and successful business man of Erie. He was born in this city, July 26, 1880, and is the son of Joseph and Adelaide Stadler.

Joseph Stadler was born in the United States and his wife is a native of Germany. For 35 years he has been engaged in railroad service and resides at East Eighth Street, Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Stadler have six children: Edith, married B. W. Neimaier, lives in Erie; Katherine, married F. I. Pease, lives at Columbus, Ohio; Alois Stadler, lives in Philadelphia; Frank, lives at Youngstown, Ohio; Charles, lives at Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Joseph L., the subject of this sketch.

Joseph L. Stadler was educated in St. Mary's Academy, Erie, and began life as a moulder. For several years he has been connected with the Superior Bronze Corporation which he founded and is now vice president.

On Jan. 24, 1903, Mr. Stadler was married to Miss Ella Harned, the daughter of Randolph Harned. Mr. Harned resides at Crossingville, Pa.

His wife is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stadler have two children: Lawrence, a student at Notre Dame University, and Margarite, a student at Villa Maris Academy.

Mr. Stadler and his family are affiliated with the Catholic Church and he is a member of the Elks Lodge.

William A. Parker, manufacturer, is recognized as one of the representative business men of Erie. He was born at Adams, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1866, and is the son of James A. and Amanda (Whitehead) Parker.

James A. Parker was born at Henderson, N. Y., in 1832, and died in 1908. In early life he was a locomotive engineer, and later practiced law. He also engaged in the manufacturing business. His wife died in 1915, and they are buried at Adams Center, N. Y. William A., the subject of this sketch, is their only child.

William A. Parker was educated in the public schools of Rome, N. Y., and began life as a draftsman and machinist. He developed a method of making castings in permanent molds and started operations in 1906. The present factory building was erected in 1912 and enlarged in 1919 and in 1924, and employs 75 men. The Parker White Metal & Machine Company has a valuation of $150,000, the business being founded by Mr. Parker without any capital.

On Nov. 26, 1895, Mr. Parker was married at Toledo, Ohio, to Miss Jessie Whittingham, a native of that place, and the daughter of Charles and Mary (Fellows) Whittingham, natives of England. Mr. Whittingham died Nov. 23, 1909, and his wife died March 14, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have three children: Norman A., production manager of his father's business; Edythia L., a Normal student; and Robert W. Parker.

Mr. Parker's ancestors settled in Massachusetts in 1685, having come here from Manchester, England. Several of his direct lineage held commissions in the French and Indian wars, American Revolution, War of 1812, and the Civil War. A revolutionary uniform is still in possession of the Parker family.

Mr. Parker has a fox ranch near Fairview Village, Pa., where he is raising silver foxes for the market. He now has 12 pairs of these foxes, one pair of which are very fine silver foxes that is worth on the market $5,000. Another interesting feature of his fox ranch is that it is located on a mound about 600 feet in circumference, which bears every evidence of prehistoric existence. In grading on this spot, Mr. Parker unearthed

WILLIAM A. PARKER

considerable pottery, etc., which would indicate that this was an ancient mound.

Mr. Parker is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal church, and belongs to the Erie Consistory and Zem Zem Temple. Mr. Parker is a self made man and is well and favorably known in Erie County. Mrs. Parker is identified with the Women's Club of Erie.

James D. Hay ranks among the representative and successful business men of Erie. He is general manager of the Cascade Foundry Company. Mr. Hay was born at Fairview, Erie County, Aug. 31, 1848, and is the son of William and Juliette (Demsey) Hay.

The Hay family is one of the oldest and most prominent in this section of the state. It was in 1802 that James Hay, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from his native state of Maryland and made the family homestead in Erie County. John Hay, son of James, served as a captain in the War of 1812, and John Hay, the famous author and distinguished statesman, was also a member of this family. William Hay was born in Maryland in 1802 and was reared and educated in Erie County. He married Juliette Demsey, a native of Erie and the daughter of John Demsey, a pioneer millwright and carpenter who built many of the early mills of the county. Her father also served in the War of 1812. Mrs. Hay died in 1879, the mother of four sons and six daughters. Henry, deceased William C., served in the Civil War as captain of Company H, 111th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; John, enlisted in Company A, 145th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, at the age of 17 years; James D., the subject of this sketch; Carolina, married S. R. Miller, both deceased; Lucinda, married William Cole, both deceased; Mary, married Joseph Wilcox, and they lived on a farm near Amboy, Ohio; and they are both deceased; Eliza J., married Charles Loverin, and they are both deceased; Adelaide, the widow of Charles P. Cummings, lives at Marshalltown, Iowa; and Nellie, married D. E. Waters, lives at Marshalltown, Iowa. Mr. Hay died in 1883 and his wife died in 1879. He was a Republican, active and interested in local politics, a public spirited man, and a member of the Methodist church.

James D. Hay received his early education in the schools of Fairview Township, and then entered the University of Michigan. He served as superintendent of Shadeland Stock Farms in Crawford County, Pa.,

from 1882 until 1890, when he moved to Erie and took a position in the Department of Internal Revenue. In 1895 he became deputy sheriff under George Evans and the following year was elected Register and Recorder of Deeds and Wills in Erie County. He was re-elected in 1899 and served six years. In 1902 he became general manager of the Cascade Foundry Company, which position he now holds. From 1916 until 1922 Mr. Hay served as water commissioner on the Erie Water Board.

On Dec. 23, 1879, Mr. Hay was united in marriage with Miss Lillian L. Davie, a native of Erie, born Feb. 19, 1854, and the daughter of O. J. and Esther (Gallowhur) Davie, natives of Pennsylvania and both now deceased. To this union were born four children: Donald D., born Oct. 9, 1881, a major in the United States Army, resides at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Florence Ester Hay, Born March 6, 1883, lives in Erie; Carlyle Hay, born July 21, 1887, died Nov. 29, 1892; and John Harold Hay, born Dec. 13, 1888, a physician in Pittsburgh at the time of his death, Dec. 2, 1915. Mr. Hay's wife died Dec. 16, 1892, and he was married on Dec. 24, 1907, to Miss Anna Lipton, a daughter of E. B. and Martha (Pruden) Lipton, of Erie.

Mr. Hay is one of the leading Republicans of the county, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks and Masonic lodges, the Consistory, Shrine and is a Knight Templar. He is well and favorably known throughout the community in which he has spent his entire life.

Joseph E. Nason, one of the capable and excellent citizens of Erie, engaged in the manufacturing business, is a native of Erie County. He was born in Fairview Township, Nov. 7, 1881, and is the son of D. W. and Polly (Washburn) Nason.

D. W. Nason was born in Fairview Township and began life as a farmer. In 1885 he established a retail house furnishing business in Erie, which he successfully conducted for 17 years. He served as county treasurer for one term and as secretary of the Poor Board for several years. He died Oct. 20, 1911, and his wife, who was born in McKean Township, died March 15, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Nason had four children: Myrtle M., lives at 927 Weschler Avenue, Erie; Mrs. Martha A. Eldredge, lives at 48 Fountain Street, Dayton, Ohio; W. S., lives in Erie; and Joseph E., the subject of this sketch.

Joseph E. Nason attended the public schools of Erie and began life

as a newsboy. He was later engaged in his father's store and in 1898 began as a road salesman for the Thomas B. Hebbelwhite Company of Buffalo, and the following year represented the Odin Stove Manufacturing Company of Erie. On April 1, 1904, Mr. Nason organized the Eriez Stove & Manufacturing Company of which he has served continuously as secretary-treasurer and general manager. In 1919 he founded the Eriez Stove & Manufacturing Company, of Canada, Ltd., located at Montreal, Quebec, of which he is director and sales manager. In 1924 he established the Eriez Stove & Manufacturing Company of California, which is located at Los Angeles, and Mr. Nason is president and director of this company. The Eriez Stove & Manufacturing Company manufactures high grade gas ranges, heaters and gas appliances, and is among the leading industries of Erie.

On June 28, 1906, Mr. Nason was married to Miss Ruth Burton of Erie and a daughter of Charles and Anne (Marks) Burton and grand daughter of A. P. Burton, residents of Erie. There are four children in the Nason family: Jack Burton, Joseph Richard, Ann, and Ruth Nason.

In politics Mr. Nason is identified with the Republican party. He is an attendant of the Park Presbyterian Church, a member of all Masonic bodies including the 33d degree. He stands high in the community and has many friends and acquaintances.

W. S. Nason, who is successfully engaged in the real estate business in Erie, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Fairview, Erie County, Nov. 24, 1874, and is the son of Daniel Webster and Polly (Washburn) Nason.

D. W. Nason was born in Fairview Township and in early life engaged in farming. In 1885 he established a retail house furnishing business in Erie, which he conducted for 17 years. He served as county treasurer for one term and as secretary of the Poor Board for several years. He died Oct. 20, 1911, and his wife, who was born in McKean Township, Erie County, died March 15, 1915. To Mr. and Mrs. Nason four children were born: Myrtle M., lives at 927 Weschler Avenue, Erie; Mrs. Martha A. Eldredge, lives at 48 Fountain Street, Dayton; W. S., the subject of this sketch; and Joseph E., secretary and general manager of the Eriez Stove & Manufacturing Company, Erie.

W. S. Nason was educated in the public schools of Erie and when a young man was connected with the local newspapers as a reporter. Mr.

Nason is also connected with several manufacturing industries in the city.

On Aug. 22, 1900, Mr. Nason was married to Miss Clara Louise Kessler, a native of Erie and the daughter of C. and Helen (Bloeser) Kessler, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Nason have two children, Helen K. and Polly Nason.

Mr. Nason is a Republican and has served as census supervisor and journal clerk to the Senate of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is identified with the Masonic Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Kahkwa Club and the Shriners. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard for six years.

Reed Anshutz is the popular and successful manager of the Lawrence Hotel, Erie. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 20, 1883, and is the son of Frank and Linnie T. (Gatchell) Anshutz.

Frank Anshutz, deceased, was one of the founders and senior member of the stove manufacturing firm of Anshutz, Bradbury & Company, Pittsburgh. His grandfather built the first blast furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains. Melting iron ore was the business of the Anshutz family for three or four generations. To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anshutz were born four children: Frank A., associated with the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Ruth; Betty; and Reed, the subject of this sketch.

Reed Anshutz attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, Park Institute and is also a graduate of Western University, now the University of Pittsburgh. Although now manager of the Lawrence Hotel, Mr. Anshutz is by no means a novice in the hotel business. Like a lot of managers of the biggest and most successful hotels in the country, he started in at the bottom. He was only 18 years old when he began in the hotel business. His first position was in the Forbes Hotel, Pittsburgh. He kept moving up step by step and gained most of his experience in other Pittsburgh hotels. He was later connected with the Fort Pitt, the Chatham and the William Penn. Since 1920 Mr. Anshutz has been associated with the Lawrence Hotel as assistant manager and manager, being appointed to the latter responsible position in June, 1924.

The Lawrence Hotel, which is Erie's finest hotel, and in fact one of the leading hotels in the state, was built in 1911 at a cost of $2,500,000. It is owned and operated by the United Hotels Company, who own and operate the following well known hotels: Bancroft, Worcester, Mass.;

Peter Mashuta

Durant, Flint, Mich.; Olympic, Seattle, Wash.; Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.; Penn-Harris, Harrisburg, Pa.; Portage, Akron, Ohio; Robert Treat, Newark, N. J.; Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Roosevelt, New York City; Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.; Stacy-Trent, Trenton, N. J.; Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.; Clifton, Niagara Falls, Can.; King Edward, Toronto, Can.; Prince Edward, Windsor, Can.; Mount Royal, Montreal, Can.; and the Royal Connaught, Hamilton, Can. One of the newest hotels owned by this company is the Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia.

LAWRENCE HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

The Lawrence Hotel has 267 rooms, an attractive main dining room, grill, several small banquet rooms, and a beautiful ball room. It is widely known for its attractive wall decorations and prominent among the panel paintings are: three panels representing Charlemagne and his army crossing the Alps; two panels representing Roland in the Fairy Gardens of Falerina, where he went in search of Hector's armies; and a painting representing "A Roland for an Oliver."

Mr. Anshutz is identified with the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association, the Greeters of America, the Erie Club, the Erie Motor Club, the Masonic lodge, the Elks, the Rotary and Kahkwa clubs, and the Y. M. C. A. He ranks among the representative citizens of Erie and is widely and favorably known.

Robert Francis Hoffstetter, vice president and treasurer of the Odin Stove Manufacturing Company, is a leading citizen of Erie. He was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 24, 1888, and is the son of John Calhoun and Auguste (Heine) Hoffstetter.

John Calhoun Hoffstetter was a native of Ann Arbor, Mich., and an early settler of Erie, Pa., where he was engaged as railway ticket agent for 15 years. He later became interested in the stove business and is now deceased. His wife, who was born at Galesburg, Mich., resides in Erie. There were two chillren in the Hoffstetter family: C. H., lives at 637 West Sixth Street, and Robert Francis, the subject of this sketch.

After receiving his education in the public schools of Erie, Robert Francis Hoffstetter became interested in the stove business and was engaged in business with his father and brother for 16 years. He is now vice president and treasurer of the Odin Stove Manufacturing Company.

On Feb. 27, 1913, Mr. Hoffstetter was united in marriage with Miss Christine Raitt, a native of Erie and a daughter of Burton C. Raitt, who was a native of New York, and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffstetter have two sons: John R., and Robert Francis, Jr.

Mr. Hoffstetter is a Republican, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner and belongs to the Elks Lodge, the Kahkwa Club and the Erie Club. During the World War he served three years as a member of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia. Mr. Hoffstetter is a representative business man of his community and is favorably known.

J. Reed Craig, an attorney of Erie, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Erie County. He was born at Limestone, Clarion County, Pa., Sept. 7, 1869, and is the son of John F. and Mary J. (Ogden) Craig.

John F. Craig, deceased, was a prominent attorney of his time. He was born at Sligo, Pa., and after graduating from Washington and Jefferson College in 1856, was admitted to the bar in 1858. Two years later he engaged in the woolen manufacturing business, in which he was interested until 1891. From 1895 until 1910 he served as president of the New Bethlehem Trust Company. He died Sept. 26, 1924, and his wife died Nov. 21, 1923. They are buried at New Bethlehem, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. Craig were born five children as follows: Myrtle C. Jones, lives at Erie;

Edward E., lives at New Bethlehem, Pa.; J. Frank, lives at Erie; H. Rush, lives at New Bethlehem, Pa.; and J. Reed, the subject of this sketch.

J. Reed Craig spent his boyhood at New Bethlehem, Pa., and after receiving his preliminary education he was graduated from Oberlin College and Grove City College. He engaged in the active practice of his profession after being admitted to the Erie County bar in 1894, and has met with unusual success. Mr. Craig was interested in the Union Oil Works of Erie and served as secretary and treasurer of that corporation from 1900 until 1920, when his increasing practice made it necessary to relinquish any active participation in outside work.

On Dec. 15, 1898, Mr. Craig was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Whittelsey, a native of Erie, and a daughter of Hon. Edward L. and Charlotte (Hunt) Whittelsey, the former a well known judge in the Erie courts. Judge Whittelsey died in 1920 and his wife died in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have three children: Louise, a designer in New York City; John W., a student at Washington, D. C.; and Katherine, a student at National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Craig is identified with the Republican party and served as a member of the state legislature in 1921. At the annual meeting of the Erie County Bar Association in September, 1924, Mr. Craig was elected president and is now serving in that capacity. During the World War he served as attorney for the Food Administrator and also for Draft Board No. 1 of Erie County. Mr. Craig is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to the Elks. He is an excellent citizen and an asset to his community.

Ford Winfield Rochelle, Jr., Canon of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral Erie, is a well known and highly estemed member of his community. He was born at Chester, N. J., Oct. 3, 1897, and is the son of F. W. and Margaret B. (Titus) Rochelle.

F. W. Rochelle was born at Sparta, N. J., and his wife was a native of Princeton, N. J. He was graduated from Newton Academy in 1881 and from Princeton University in 1885. He resides at Chester, N. J., where he is engaged in the wholesale nursery business. There are five children in the Rochelle family: Mrs. C. Harold Levy, lives at 929 Bellevue Avenue, Trenton, N. J.; P. F., lives at Morristown, N. J.; Miss Helen P. Rochelle, lives at 18 Newfield Street, East Orange, N. J.; Philip T., lives at Chester, N. J.; and Ford Winfield, Jr., the subject of this sketch.

Ford Winfield Rochelle, Jr., was reared and educated in his native city and after his graduation from Roxbury High School he entered Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. After studying at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, he was appointed Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

On Sept. 30, 1920, Reverend Rochelle was married in New York City to Miss Marion C. Baker, a native of Dover, N. J., and the daughter of Andrew T. and Carrie L. (Dodge) Baker, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of New York. Mr. Baker died May 3, 1918, and his wife died Aug. 17, 1897. Reverend and Mrs. Rochelle have a daughter, Marion Ellene, born March 16, 1922.

Reverend Rochelle enlisted in the United States army during the World War, on May 4, 1917, and on May 14th of the same year sailed for overseas and was assigned for service with the British Expeditionary forces, with whom he served until the close of the war. He was discharged Feb. 17, 1919.

Clyde C. Hill, county engineer, is an enterprising and progressive citizen of Erie. He was born at Clymer, Chautauqua County, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1865, and is the son of James and Aurelia S. (Green) Hill.

James Hill was a native of Brookfield, Madison County, N. Y., as was also his wife. He engaged in general farming during his life and was a breeder of pure bred Durham cattle. He died in August, 1889, and his wife died December, 1915. They are buried at Clymer, N. Y. Clyde C., the subject of this sketch, is their only child.

Clyde C. Hill spent his boyhood at Clymer and was a student at Clymer Union School and Fredonia Normal School. After teaching in the district schools from 1883 until 1885, he was appointed principal of Ellington (N. Y.) Academy, and in 1891 he was elected school commissioner of the first Chautauqua district in which capacity he served until 1897. He has followed his profession as civil engineer from 1895 until the present time, and was elected county engineer of Erie County in 1919. From 1897 until 1914 he successfully conducted a fire insurance business at North East, Pa.

On Dec. 24, 1890, Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Cora E. Case, of Ellington, N. Y., and the daughter of Theodore A. and Lucy (Bagg) Case, natives of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Mr. Case died Oct. 23, 1923. His wife resides in the old homestead at Ellington, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill have been born three children: Theodore C., lives at North East, Pa.;

Clyde Hill

James R., Marine Bank Building, Erie; and Lucy A. Hill Norris, lives at Dundalk, Md.

Theodore C. Hill is a World War veteran, having served two years with the A. E. F., one year of which was spent in France.

James R. Hill attempted to enlist in the army during the World War but was rejected on account of a slight physical disability. However, he was employed in the construction of concrete ships for war purposes, at Long Island, N. Y.

Clyde C. Hill is identified with the Republican party, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of North East, and is identified with the following Masonic bodies: Blue Lodge, No. 399, North East; Temple Chapter Royal Arch Masons, No. 215, Erie; Olivet Commandery Knights Templars, No. 30, Erie; and Zem Zem Temple, Mystic Shrine, Erie. He is a director in the National Bank of North East, and has been president of the board of trustees of the Edinboro State Normal School since that institution was taken over by the state.

George O. Moore, the capable assistant superintendent of city schools of Erie, is one of the well known educators of this section and has many years of successful experience to his credit in school work. He was born at Russia, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1877, and is the son of Milo and Mary C. (Buck) Moore.

Milo Moore, deceased, was a native of Russia, N. Y., as was also his wife. He was a farmer and served as justice of the peace for 36 years in 1909 and they are buried at Poland, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore and as county supervisor two terms. He died in 1907 and his wife died were born three children: William B., vice president of the Garfield Real Estate Company, lives at 215 Rugby Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.; Jennie Moore Fenner, wife of John G. Fenner, lives at Herkimer, N. Y.; and George O., the subject of this sketch.

George O. Moore spent his boyhood on his father's farm and was educated in the schools of Russia and Poland, N. Y. He was graduated from Cortland State Normal School in 1900 and from Syracuse University in 1904 and also received another degree at that institution in 1909. In 1904 he was appointed vice principal of Fulton High School, Fulton, N. Y. Two years later he became principal of Cortland (N. Y.) State Normal Training School, and in 1910 was appointed a teacher of history at Central High School, Erie. Since that date Mr. Moore has held the vice

principalship of that high school and in 1922 he became assistant superintendent of city schools.

On Aug. 15, 1906, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Lina C. Jennings, a native of Phoenix, N. Y., and the daughter of William H. and Harriett Jennings, residents of Phoenix, N. Y.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Rotary Club, Masonic Lodge, National Education Association, the Pennsylvania State Education Association, the Department of Superintendents, the N. E. A., the Erie County Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and is chairman of Court of Honor, Boy Scouts of America. During the World War he served as a member of the Four Minute Bureau, being a Four Minute Speaker. Mr. Moore is identified with the Republican party in politics, and although not a seeker of public office, he claims he has always "tried to be a good private."

Rev. Robert George Ramsay, D. D., pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, is a worthy member of his community and highly esteemed throughout Erie. He was born at Oakdale, Washington County, Ill., and is the son of Robert L. and Mary Miller (McAfee) Ramsay, the former a native of Mercer County, Pa., and the latter of Philadelphia.

Robert L. Ramsay was a successful farmer from early manhood until his death in southern Illinois. He was of Scotch descent, was an elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church for many years, and was generally respected for his soundness of judgment, his broad intelligence and his willingness to help others in time of distress. His wife was a woman widely read in the best literature, taught school in her earlier days, and always took a deep interest in the education of her children. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay are deceased and are buried in a rural cemetery near Oakdale, Ill. Seven children were born to Robert and Mary Ramsay, two dying in infancy, and the others, three daughters and two sons, surviving till lately when two daughters, the eldest and the second in the family, passed away. The surviving and youngest daughter, Elizabeth Carson lives near the old homestead in Illinois, the elder brother, James Arthur Ramsay lives at Topeka, Kan.

Robert George Ramsay was reared in southern Illinois and lived on a farm near Oakdale until he was somewhat past his majority. After leaving the public school he was graduated from Coultersville Academy, then

from Monmouth College, and took his theological training in the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, a United Presbyterian institution.

Since graduating from the theological seminary the principal pastorates of Dr. Ramsay have been at Xenia and Columbus, Ohio, and in Sharon and Erie, Pa. Doctor Ramsay's main strength as a minister appears to be in the pulpit. Men prominent in professional life have been among his parishioners and evidently the appeal of his ministry is to the intellect as well as to the heart. On the social side, however, he is not lacking and rejoices both in number and steadfastness of his friends.

Doctor Ramsay was married to Miss Clara Lee Dallas, a native of Cadiz, Ohio, and the daughter of Henry Clay and Jane (Adams) Dallas, natives of Ohio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dallas were popular in the society of the little city above named. They were people of keen mind, readers of the best books, and gave their daughter, Clara Lee Dallas, the best possible educational advantages both in high school and college. Mrs. Ramsay's intellectual growth, however, did not cease with her college training for she has kept up her studies in the years following and believes that the mind should be kept alert as long as life is granted. In every community where she has lived Mrs. Ramsay has been a social favorite and finds it easy to win and keep a multitude of friends.

Doctor and Mrs. Ramsay have three children. The eldest, Janet, is a resident of New York and devoted to both music and literature. Teaching music is her profession, but lately she wrote a book entitled, "High Road," which has met with instant success. Another book is in course of preparation and will soon be in the hands of the publishers. The second daughter, Mrs. David Adams, Jr., is a resident of Sharon, Pa. She is a graduate of Ohio State University and at the time of her graduation not only took the honors of her class, but made the best record as a student, among all the thousands attending that institution for 18 years previous to her graduation. The son, George Dallas Ramsay, is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at present holds a responsible position with the Illinois Steel Company in Chicago.

In politics Doctor Ramsay has always been a Republican. He has held only such offices as are common in the church and open to the ministry. The only exception is that in civil life and before he entered the ministry he held a treasurership for a short time in the county where he was born. Perhaps the most distinguished honor that ever came to him in a literary way was election to membership in the Danville (Ky.) Scien-

tific and Literary Club, a club which has been in existence more than three quarters of a century and whose membership must not at any time exceed 16. Doctor Ramsay is a Mason, being a member of Sharon Lodge, No. 250, and of Rebecca Commandery, No. 50, Sharon, Pa. Both Doctor and Mrs. Ramsay have always been affiliated with some branch of the Presbyterian Church.

Emmett L. Burch, a well known citizen of Erie, who is engaged in the manufacturing business, was born at Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1858. He is a son of Ransom and Miriam A. (Hulbert) Burch.

Ransom Burch was a native of Portland, N. Y., and his wife was born at Westfield, N. Y. He was a carpenter contractor during his life and died at Corry, Pa. His wife is also deceased. They were the parents of the following children: Bertha F. Blowens, lives at Mayville, N. Y.; Emmett L., the subject of this sketch; George E., lives at Oakland, Cal.; and Mattie E. Thomas, lives at Corry, Pa.

Emmett L. Burch removed to Erie County with his parents when he was six years of age and was educated in the schools of Corry. He began life as a machinist and followed that trade for 50 years, and for the past 25 years has operated the Bay State Iron Works of Erie.

In 1886 Mr. Burch was united in marriage with Miss Marie L. Sherman, a native of Portland, N. Y., and the daughter of Leonard and Miriam E. (Granger) Sherman, natives of New York, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Burch were born three children: Bertha M. Davies, lives in Cleveland; Rollin L., secretary of the Bay State Iron Works, lives in Erie; and Katherine E. Hunter, lives at Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Burch is a member of the Wayne Park Baptist Church. He is a Republican, and a substantial and highly respected citizen of Erie County.

Rev. Francis B. Blodgett, Dean of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, is a prominent and influential citizen of Erie. He was born at Oakfield, N. Y., and is a son of Alva John and Catherine Cordelia (Burt) Blodgett, both deceased.

Reverend Blodgett attended Cary Seminary at Oakfield, N. Y., and was later a student at Hobart College. After receiving degrees at Harvard and Columbia universities, he was made Rector of the Church of Our Redeemer, Lexington, Mass., in 1902. Two years later he was ap-

pointed Canon of the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, N. Y., and the following year was made a professor of O. T. Literature, at the General Theological Seminary, New York City. He served in this capacity from 1905 until 1921, at which time he was appointed Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Erie.

In 1909 Mr. Blodgett was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Gove, the daughter of C. C. and Frisbie Gove, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. They now reside at Batavia, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett have been born two daughters: Catherine, born in 1910; and Betty, born in 1916.

Edward Clarke Moore, who ranks among the leading manufacturers of Erie, was born in this city, March 9, 1868, and is the son of George William and Charlotte Florence (Rowley) Moore.

George William Moore, deceased, was a native of Erie and a veteran of the Civil War. He was educated in Erie Academy and later attended business college at Buffalo, where he was graduated as an expert accountant. He was a volunteer in the Civil War, served in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was wounded. When he had partially recovered he was transferred to the Quartermasters Department at Washington. Mr. Moore died Aug. 10, 1890, and is buried in Erie cemetery. His wife, a native of Girard, Pa., resides in Erie. There were five children in the Moore family as follows: George Rowley, lives in New York; John Mortimer, died May 1, 1891; Florence I. Moore, now Mrs. Fred J. Littell, lives in Chicago; Winifred Elvira Moore, lives in Erie; and Edward Clarke, the subject of this sketch.

Edward Clarke Moore was reared and educated in Erie and was graduated from Erie High School in 1887. He began his business career as an office boy on Jan. 1, 1885, in the employ of the Erie City Iron Works. Later he was made cashier of the foundry branch of the company and in 1889 was transferred to the main office in the accounting department. Mr. Moore was made cashier and chief accountant in 1893 and has had charge of the company's finances ever since. He was elected treasurer in 1904 and in 1923 was made president of the Erie City Iron Works, which is among Erie's largest manufacturing plants.

On Aug. 20, 1896, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Sara Isabel Pressly, a native of Erie, and the daughter of Rev. Joseph Hearst and Ann Eliza (Smith) Pressly, the former a native of North Carolina

and the latter of Pittsburgh. Doctor Pressly was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church for a number of years and died in Erie, Nov. 3, 1874. His wife died Jan. 6, 1920. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore were born four children as follows: Martha Pressly Moore, married Donald Lohse Thomas, lives at Oakland, Cal.; Charlotte Weir Moore, a graduate of Smith College, now doing secretarial work for the Red Cross; Edward Pressly and Margaret Louise, twins, born July 7, 1906, died in infancy.

Mr. Moore is a Republican, a member of the Park Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee and is identified with the following clubs and lodges: Royal Arcanum, Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, one of the founders of the Erie Yacht Club, Erie Light Infantry, Country Club, and Manufacturers Association, of which he is now serving as president. Mr. Moore is an alert business man and is accounted one of the substantial citizens of Erie.

Moses Koch, deceased, was among the prominent business men of Erie who early took an active part in the development of this city. He was born in Bavaria, Dec. 26, 1811, and was one of four brothers who came to this country with their father and mother at an early age. His father, David Koch, served with distinction in the wars against Napoleon in 1814, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his gallantry after the battle of Leipsig. He was the owner of large soap works and Moses Koch spent a few years in his father's factory before their removal to this country.

Mr. Koch lived in Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, for a time and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He finally came to Erie in the early forties and opened a dry goods store in what was then known as the Hughes block, corner of Seventh and State streets. Later he purchased the property at the southeast corner of Fifth and French streets, erecting thereon a large and substantial brick block, in which he carried on an extensive business for many years. One store being devoted to dry goods, was the largest dry goods store in Erie at that time, and the other store was for men's clothing and furnishing goods. Mr. Koch remained in business there until about 1854, when he sold the building and stock of goods to the Hon. Morrow B. Lowry.

That corner was the scene of considerable hospitality during and prior to the War of 1812, Colonel Foster, a prominent citizen of that day, residing there with his family. In tearing down the old structure, a large

log house, preparatory to building, many were the relics found there. Mr. Koch also erected several other large and expensive buildings and in many other ways contributed to the improvement and advancement of the city, subscribing liberally whenever called upon. The large colonial house which stood at the corner of Eighth and Peach streets, now the site of the Masonic Temple, was erected by Mr. Koch and was the family residence for many years. Mr. Koch was in active business until 1878 when failing health obliged him to retire, and he spent the remaining years of his life promoting the pleasure of his family.

Mr. Koch was a member of the Masonic fraternity and served several consecutive terms in the city council. He was a Democrat and although not a politician was extremely loyal to the party, always voting the "straight ticket" to the day of his death. He died Sept. 2, 1881, and is buried in the Erie cemetery. He left many monuments to testify to his usefulness and worth. He was conspicuous for his enterprise, perseverance and excellent judgment.

Shortly before coming to Erie, Mr. Koch was married in Philadelphia to Matilda Marshall Ulman, who was of English descent through her mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Koch were born seven children, one of whom died in infancy. His remains rest beside his father and mother in the Erie cemetery.

Hubert E. Coburn is among the prominent young business men of Erie, where he is connected with the Skinner Engine Company. He was born in Greene Township, Erie County, Pa., Jan. 24, 1890, and is the son of Edwin J. and Mary Adella (Urch) Coburn.

Edwin J. Coburn was born at Findley Lake, N. Y., and his wife is a native of Erie County. He was the founder of the Erie Business College and the Jamestown (N. Y.) Business College, and was engaged in teaching and commercial enterprises until the time of his death, Nov. 19, 1915. His wife resides with their only son, Hubert E., the subject of this sketch.

Hubert E. Coburn was educated in the public schools of Sugar Grove, Warren County, Pa., and after completing a preparatory course at Sugar Grove Seminary, he entered Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio. Mr. Coburn began his business career with the Y. M. C. A., doing office and membership work. He has been associated with the Skinner Engine Company since Sept. 1, 1911, with whom he holds a responsible position.

On Oct. 13, 1916, Mr. Coburn was married at Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss

Olga Louise Haas, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a daughter of Rev. C. G. and Rose (Nolte) Haas, natives of Missouri. Reverend Haas is pastor of St. Paul's United Evangelical Church at Buffalo and resides at 562 Ellicott Street, Buffalo. To Mr. and Mrs. Coburn have been born three children: Hubert E., Jr., born Aug. 13, 1918; Doris Louise, born May 3, 1922; and Janith Grace, born Aug. 4, 1924.

Mr. Coburn is a Republican, a member of Central Presbyterian Church, and belongs to Keystone Lodge No. 455, F. & A. M., the Erie Club, Lions Club, and the Y. M. C. A. He resides at 2016 Union Avenue, Wesleyville.

William C. Illig, senior member of the Jones Furniture Company, Inc., is a highly esteemed and progressive citizen of Erie. He was born Dec. 31, 1875, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Schultz) Illig.

The late Daniel Illig, who was a native of Germany, located in Erie in 1847, where he built up a very successful clothing and tailoring business. This establishment he maintained until his death in 1914. His wife is the only surviving member of the pioneer Schultz family of Erie, and resides at 2016 Peach Street.

The Illig homestead was built in 1876, and has always been pointed out as one of the first fine old homes in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Illig are the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom are living.

William C. Illig received his early education at Saint Mary's School, Erie. Later he entered Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1894. He started his business career with the Black Manufacturing Company; and remained with this concern until 1900, when he became a member of the firm of Illig Brothers. Here he engaged in the clothing and tailoring business until in 1914 he was appointed executor of the estate of Frank J. Kelsch. After closing this estate in 1921, he purchased a half interest in the Jones Furniture Company, one of the most enterprising concerns in the city.

Mr. Illig has always taken a keen interest in the political affairs of Erie, and has been an active member of several civic organizations. To him belongs the distinction of being the youngest person ever elected to the City Council and the Board of Education. He also served the best interests of the city as a member of the Board of Health, and held this office with a creditable record for a period of sixteen years.

Mr. Illig was married on Nov. 23, 1904, to Miss Teresa Messler, daughter of the late Prof. Aug. Messler of North East, Pa. They have six

children: William, a graduate of Central High School, Erie, and now a junior at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; Robert, Adele, James, Virginia and Mary, all at home.

The Illig family reside at 516 West Tenth Street, and are members of St. Peter's Cathedral. Mr. Illig holds a membership in the Board of Commerce, the Erie, Kahkwa, Elks, Knights of Columbus and other social clubs of the city. He belongs to the Furniture Club of America, and through his executive ability has become well known as one of the most prominent merchants in Erie County.

Edwin William Nick, president of the Northern Equipment Company, is among the progressive and successful business men of Erie. He was born in this city, March 10, 1885, and is the son of Fred and Anna (Brevillier) Nick.

Fred Nick is a native of Erie, where he now lives retired. He is a graduate of the Erie public schools, a school of pharmacy in Philadelphia, and for 37 years was successfully engaged in the drug business here. He later served as secretary of the Northern Equipment Company for several years. His wife, who was born in Erie, died April 21, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Nick were the parents of the following children: Fred G., 3002 Glenwood Park Avenue, Erie; Mrs. Louise Nick Fiero, 925 Plum Street, Erie; Charlotte, deceased; Mrs. Elsie Nick Norton, 3004 Glenwood Park Avenue, Erie; and Edwin William, the subject of this sketch.

Edwin William Nick received his early education in the public schools of Erie and after his graduation from Erie High School in 1903, he was graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Two years later he received his degree as electrical engineer at the latter institution, and in 1912 took post graduate work in the School of Business Administration, Harvard University. His business career began as an apprentice with the Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Company at Erie in 1907, and during the years 1907-8-9 he was a student engineer with The General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1909 was an electrical engineer for Dodge & Day, Gatum, Canal Zone. In 1909-10-11 Mr. Nick was an electrical engineer in the employ of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Panama, and in 1912 was appointed manager of the Northern Equipment Company of Chicago. In 1912 he was elected vice-president of the Chicago branch and in June, 1913, was elected president of the company.

On Jan. 1, 1914, Mr. Nick was united in marriage with Miss Mildred C. Scholes, a native of Chicago, and the daughter of Parker and Catherine (Chapel) Scholes. Mr. Scholes resides in Chicago. His wife died in February, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Nick have a son, Robert Edwin, born Oct. 7, 1924.

Mr. Nick is a director of the Citizens Mortgage Company; director of the Peoples Bank & Trust Co.; director and president of the Northern Equipment Company; director and president of the Lakeview Drop Forge Co.; director of the Community Savings & Loan Company; president and director of the Eaglehurst Association; director of the West Side Civic Improvement Organization; director of the Chamber of Commerce; director of the Associated Charities; and secretary of the Penn State Alumni Association. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, and the University, Kahkwa and Rotary Clubs.

The Northern Equipment Company was organized in 1906 as the American Boiler Economy Company, and in 1909 was reorganized as the Northern Equipment Company. The plant operated in Chicago until June, 1913, at which time control passed into the hands of E. W. Nick and his associate, V. V. Veenschoten, and the business was immediately moved to Erie.

Leading products of the company are Copes Boiler Feed Water Regulators and Copes Steam Pump Governors, two devices to save fuel and labor and improve conditions in power plants.

Operation as begun in Erie in 1913 was on a very small scale—the shop outfit consisting of two lathes and a drill press. Steady expansion took place and branch factories are now located in Canada, England, France, Germany, Austria and Italy. In 1924 a thoroughly modern plant was erected in Erie, where the main office and works are located. Sales representatives are located in practically all civilized countries.

Bishop John C. Ward is among the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Erie, where he is Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese. He is a native of Elmira, N. Y., born Aug. 27, 1873, and a son of Hamilton and Mary Adelia (Chamberlain) Ward.

Hamilton Ward was born at Saulsbury, N. Y., and his wife is a native of Waterloo, N. Y. He was a prominent attorney and served as a member of Congress and Attorney-General of New York, as well as Justice of the Supreme Court. He died in 1898 and is buried at Belmont, N. Y.

His wife resides in Erie. They had two children: Hamilton, attorney-at-law, residing in Buffalo, N. Y.; and John C., the subject of this sketch.

John C. Ward was reared and educated at Belmont, N. Y., and is a graduate of Harvard University and the General Theological Seminary, New York. He served as rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Buffalo, from 1899 until 1902; as rector of Grace Church, Buffalo, from 1902 until 1921; and as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Erie from 1921 until the present time.

Bishop Ward served as army chaplain for three years, on the Mexican border with the 74th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., and during the World War with the 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 107th Infantry, and 108th Infantry, 27th Division, A. E. F. He was mustered out of service as captain receiving the decorations of D. S. C. and the British M. C. He is now chaplain major, O. R. C.

Walter E. Horstman is a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Erie, where he is connected with the General Electric Company as Production Manager. He was born at Schenectady, N. Y., June 6, 1880, and is the son of Christian Louis and Mary Elizabeth (VonBehren) Horstman.

Christian Louis Horstman, born in Minden, Germany, was a resident of New York City and Schenectady, and during his life engaged in the manufacturing business, being a manufacturer of brooms and later of silk gloves and clothing. He was also a merchant. He died Oct. 19, 1919, and his wife, Mary Elizabeth VonBehren, born in Hague, Holland, and who was a resident of Minden, Germany, and Schenectady, N. Y., died April 10, 1908. They had four children. Lillian A. Thueuer, C. F., and J. C., all residents of Schenectady, N. Y.; and Walter E., the subject of this sketch.

Walter E. Horstman was reared and educated in Schenectady, and after his graduation from Sheldon Business College and Union Classical Institute, he entered the employ of the General Electric Company, being employed in the following departments: order and stock, purchasing, and production. He served as special traveling representative and assistant to the production manager, and came to Erie in the fall of 1910 as supervisor of order and stores, being responsible for obtaining all materials for priority war equipment at the Erie factory during the war. He became production manager of the Erie works in June, 1919.

On June 1, 1910, Mr. Horstman was married to Miss Mildred M. Kern,

a native of Troy, N. Y., and a daughter of Adolph and Katherine (Gruenwald) Kern, natives of New York, and residing at Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Kern died July 23, 1911, and his wife died Jan. 30, 1910. To Mr. and Mrs. Horstman have been born two children: Walter Louis and Winifred Katherine.

Mr. Horstman is a Republican, a member of the Park Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, being a member of Mead Lodge, and St. George Chapter, Schenectady, N. Y., Erie Consistory, and Zem Zem Shrine, the Erie Club, and the Traffic Club, and has served on the Transportation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

George Perry Griffith. The life work of George Perry Griffith as a lawyer was largely prepared in Erie, and for about a third of a century he was a successful practitioner at the Erie bar, and during that period was connected with many of the leading cases tried in the courts of this county. A man of strong mind and character, he was learned in the law and skillful in its applications, courageous and energetic, a man to admire and trust. Outside law his interests were important, and he met every obligation of good citizenship. His father, Stephen Griffith, was of Welch descent. His mother, Susan (Perry) Griffith, was a descendant of the Commodore Perry family of Rhode Island, she being a relative of the Commodore. Both Stephen Griffith and his wife were born in the town of Pomfret, Chautauqua County, N. Y., near Fredonia, their parents having come from New England. Susan Perry was one of the young girls chosen to represent the 24 states of the Union at the celebration in honor of General Lafayette, who visited Chautauqua County and spent the night in Fredonia, June 4, 1825.

Stephen Griffith was born in 1812. He became a manufacturer of hats and resided in Maryville and Fredonia, N. Y. In 1846 he settled in North East, Pa., where he made hats and became interested in grape culture. He was a justice of the peace from 1860 until 1865, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and superintendent of the Sunday School until his death in North East, May 31, 1883. He married Susan Perry, also born in Pomfret, who died at her home in North East, Aug. 26, 1895, it having been 70 years since she rode with the tableau of states in honor of General Lafayette. Stephen and Susan (Perry) Griffith were the parents of four children: George Perry, the subject of this sketch; John W.; Josephine S., married S. R. Remington; and Benjamin P.

Geo. P. Griffith

George Perry Griffith was born in Mayville, the capital of Chautauqua County, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1837, and died in the Homeopathic Hospital in Boston, Mass., May 19, 1901. He attended the public schools and old Fredonia Academy until 14 years of age, and then began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Fredonia "Censor," then published by Willard McKinstry and brother. After learning his trade he remained with the "Censor" for a time as a journeyman printer, and then went west to Freeport, Ill., working on "The Press," and while there reported the Lincoln-Douglas debate held in 1858. Later he returned east and located in Erie, taking a position with the Erie "Observer," as assistant editor. He did not continue in journalism but for a time engaged in other lines in other places, returning to Erie in 1861, where he began the study of law under S. A. Davenport. In 1864 he was admitted to the Erie County bar. He was admitted to a partnership with his former preceptor and Davenport & Griffith were for many years one of the leading law firms of the city. Later Mr. Griffith practiced alone and several years prior to his passing away he became counsel for the Barber Asphalt Company, continuing as such with its successor, the General Asphalt Company. His duties as counsel for the widely operating company took him to different parts of the United States, Mexico, and Central America. This extensive traveling no doubt brought on the fatal illness from which he died in 1901, he being then in Boston in service for the company.

For several years while in general practice Mr. Griffith was a member of the Erie School Board, secretary of the board, clerk of the city council, and a leading member of the Erie board of trade. After his appointment as counsel for the Barber Asphalt Company he withdrew from general practice and from all his business interests to devote himself solely to the interests of that corporation.

In politics Mr. Griffith was a Democrat, and in a broad minded, public spirited way manifested a deep interest in the welfare and development of Erie. The cause of education had in him a warm friend, and he rendered that cause valuable service. He was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery, his Knights Templar membership being with Hugh dePayne Commandery of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Griffith was married, Oct. 6, 1864, in Erie, to Miss Ella C. Richards, born there, and a daughter of Captain Richards and Marie Louisa (Clark) Richards, and the granddaughter of John and Ann (Hinton)

Richards. Her grandfather was born in Wales, but prior to 1812 came to the United States. He was a ship carpenter and helped to build the vessels that Commodore Perry commanded on Lake Erie. He died in 1845, his wife in 1871. Mrs. Griffith's maternal grandparents were George and Mary (McDonald) Clark of Bath, Maine. Capt. Thomas Richards was born in Erie and became a well known master of lake vessels, sailing several of the best steamers of the Charles M. Reed line. During the winter of 1848-9 he superintended the building of the "Keystone State" at Buffalo, a fine steamer of which he took command on her maiden trip to Chicago. He was stricken with typhoid fever in that city and taken from his vessel and died July 13, 1849. He married Marie Louisa Clarke, born in Waterville, Maine, who long survived him dying in Erie, March 16, 1896. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George P. Griffith: (1) Dr. Thomas R. Griffith, born in Erie, now a practicing physician of Riverside, Cal., married Florence Pier, and they have three children: Thomas Richards, now a student at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; Evaline, and Stanwood. By a former marriage Doctor Griffith has a son, George Perry Griffith, 3d, now a resident of Erie. He married Ruth Luckman, of Erie, and has a daughter, Janet Louise, and George Perry the 6th.

(2) George Perry Griffith, Jr., a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., where he is president of the contracting firm of the Griffith Company. He married Mary Matthews, and they have two sons: Richard Matthews, of Los Angeles, a lieutenant in the U. S. army during the World War; and George Perry Griffith, 4th, associated in business with his father, and he has a son, George Perry Griffith, 5th.

Mrs. Ella R. (Richards) Griffith survives her husband and occcupies the old homestead on West Seventh Street, Erie. Both she and her husband were members of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Griffith continuing her membership and devoting much of her time to church and charitable work.

Robert Jarecki, vice president of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, one of the most important industrial institutions of the city of Erie, was born in this city, March 24, 1878. He is the son of Charles and Louise (Becker) Jarecki, natives of Germany and both now deceased.

Charles Jarecki was born at Posen, Germany, and his wife was a native of Echlingen, Bavaria, Germany. In 1849, at the age of 14 years, Mr. Jarecki came to America with his parents and located in Erie, where

with his brother, Henry, he founded the Jarecki Manufacturing Company. Mr. Jarecki died Jan. 26, 1901, and his wife died May 1, 1907. They are buried in Erie cemetery. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jarecki: Alexander, president of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history; Fred C., deceased; and Robert, the subject of this sketch.

Robert Jarecki was reared and educated in Erie and after his graduation from the Erie Academy attended Cascadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y. After receiving his degree at Lehigh University, he entered the manufacturing business which was established by his father many years ago. He is now vice president of the concern.

On April 5, 1904, Mr. Jarecki married Miss Eleanor H. Caughey, a native of Erie, and the daughter of Clemens J. and Emma (Hoskinson) Caughey, natives of Erie County. Mr. Caughey died in 1919 and his wife died the previous year. Mr. and Mrs. Jarecki have two children: William Robert, born in 1914; and Eleanor Louise, born in 1917.

Mr. Jarecki is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal church, and belongs to the Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, University Club and the Erie Yacht Club. He is one of the substantial members of his community and has a host of friends.

John J. Doyle, well known paving contractor of Erie, is a native of this city and one of its successful business men. He was born Aug. 21, 1882, and is the son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Bowes) Doyle.

Patrick Doyle was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to America when a boy, making Erie his home. His first employment here was unloading boats in the harbor and he later became one of the progressive business men of the city. He built Lakeside Park and opened many of the streets in the northwestern part of the city. During the latter part of his life he engaged in the construction of sewers. He died Sept. 4, 1907, and his wife, who was born at Crossingville, Crawford County, Pa., died March 13, 1892. They had eight children: Minnie E., William, Cora A., John J., Charles A., Nellie, Anna, and Harry J. Doyle.

John J. Doyle was reared and educated in Erie and in early life was engaged in business with his father. After the latter's death the business was carried on by John J. and Minnie Doyle under the firm name of J. & M. Doyle. Upon the death of Minnie Doyle, Sept. 1, 1916, the firm continued business under the same name. It was incorporated Feb.

25, 1921, with the following officers: John J. Doyle, president and treasurer; William Doyle, vice-president; Harry J. Doyle, second vice-president; and Charles Doyle, secretary.

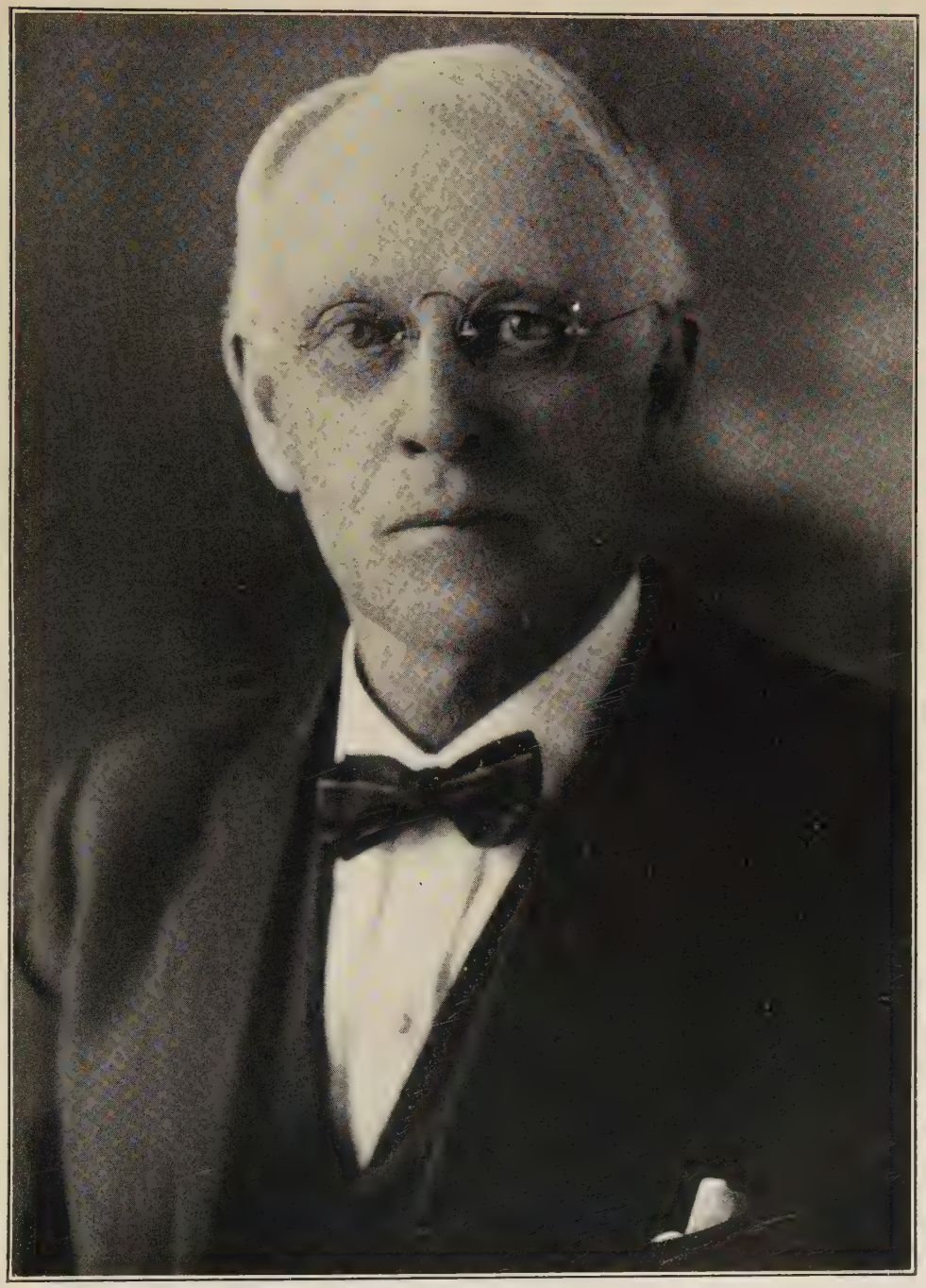
Mr. Doyle is a Republican, a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church and belongs to the Elks Lodge.

Edwin H. Lamberton, a widely known and successful lawyer of Erie, Pa., is a native of this state and a member of a pioneer family of Western Pennsylvania. He was born in Franklin, Pa., Oct. 21, 1854, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Seaton) Lamberton.

Robert Lamberton was born at Gorton Raid in the north of Ireland, March 20, 1809, a son of William and Elizabeth (Gilfillan) Lamberton. The Lamberton family is of Scotch origin, its members having figured prominently in the history of Ayrshire, Scotland, as far back as the twelfth century.

Robert Lamberton was the eldest of nine children. He remained in his native land until he attained his majority, when in 1830, he came to this country, first landing at Quebec, Canada, and then coming to Pennsylvania where he joined his uncle, John Lamberton, in Venango County. After remaining on a farm with his uncle for one season, he went to Franklin. There he followed varied occupations and finally engaged as clerk in a store. He soon became a partner in the mercantile business, and later the sole proprietor. He was successful in this enterprise and as his business grew he established branch stores at Cooperstown and Dempseytown. In addition to the mercantile business, he also operated a rolling mill, nail factory, and grist mill at Franklin. In 1860 he established what was known as the Lamberton Savings Bank at Franklin, and in connection with his son-in-law, Calvin W. Gilfillan, he also carried on a bank at Oil City during the days of the so-called oil excitement. He served as a trustee of the old Franklin Academy for several years and also served as School Director. In 1862 he was elected Associate Judge of Venango County and served for five years, serving for a time with Isaac G. Gordon, and afterward with John Trunkey, both of whom later became distinguished members of the State Supreme Court.

Robert Lamberton was united in marriage, April 6, 1837, with Miss Margaret Seaton of Franklin. He died on Aug. 7, 1885, and his wife is also deceased. They were the parents of the following children: William J., married Sarah L. Raymond; Elizabeth, married Calvin W. Gilfillan;



E. H. Lamborton

Louis T., married Martha A. Mitchell; Samuel H., married Ann E. Smith; Robert G., married Luella J. Chess, and after her death he married Jessie K. Judson; Margaret J., married George P. Hukill; Edwin H., the subject of this sketch; and Harry, married Virginia E. Hughes.

Edwin H. Lamberton spent his boyhood and youth in Franklin, where he received his preliminary education. He later was a student at Phillip's Academy at Andover, Mass. He then entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., where he was graduated in June, 1876. He then attended Columbia College Law School in New York City, and afterwards studied in the University of Leipsic, Germany. He studied law with his brother, R. G. Lamberton, at Franklin, and on April 21, 1879, was admitted to the Venango County Bar. On Oct. 18, 1881, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and on May 3, 1882, to the Supreme Court of Minnesota. On June 30, 1882, he was admitted to the District Courts of the Third Judicial District of Dakota Territory, and Dec. 20, 1883, to the District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. From May, 1882, until December, 1884, Mr. Lamberton resided at Moorehead, Minn., where as attorney for the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, he had an extensive practice in the various courts of Minnesota and Dakota. He also took an active part in politics, serving on the Democratic County Committee, and as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at St. Paul, assisted in sending a solid delegation to support Grover Cleveland's nomination for president in the National Convention at Chicago. In the campaign that followed, he supported the Democratic cause and made many public addresses in behalf of its candidates. In the winter of 1884, Mr. Lamberton having purchased his brother's law library, returned to Franklin and engaged in the practice of law as successor to his brother.

Mr. Lamberton was engaged in the practice of his profession in Franklin for a number of years. At the same time, he was also engaged in the development of a suburb to Franklin, known as Rocky Grove. He laid out a plan of lots on lands which had been left to him by his father, and sold them out on long time payments, to working men, to whom he also furnished money to build homes suitable to each one's particular needs. The place grew rapidly and soon had a population of 2,000 or more, with schools, churches, stores, etc. In 1902 and 1903, owing to an influx of numerous manufacturies and their necessary employees, Mr. Lamberton helped out the scarcity of homes by building a row of houses for renting at low rates.

In 1904, Mr. Lamberton and his wife made an extensive tour of the southwest, including a trip through Old Mexico, and in 1905, they bought a beautiful home in Erie, and Mr. Lamberton has since continued the practice of law in this city.

On Sept. 16, 1885, Edwin H. Lamberton was united in marriage with Miss Anna C. Kirker, a daughter of J. W. Kirker, an attorney of Pittsburgh. One child was born to this union, but died in infancy. However, Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton have reared two children, Susan, the wife of William H. Forster, and they have one child Billy, a student at Promfret, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Forster live at 323 West Sixth Street. Georgia Lamberton, a student at Virginia Intermont College, Bristol, Va.

Mr. Lamberton is a member of the Masonic Lodge, being connected with Myrtle Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 316, Franklin, Pa.; the Chapter at Franklin, Council at Erie; Franklin Commandery No. 44, and the Consistory. He has held offices in the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is a member of Phi Kappa Si, College Fraternity, and attended the Grand Council at Cleveland. He and Mrs. Lamberton are members of the Park Presbyterian Church of which he has served as secretary of the board of trustees, and president of the Brotherhood Bible Class. Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton have traveled extensively, having made seven trips to Europe.

George Russell Downs, Past National Commander of Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., was born at Southington, Conn., April 22, 1859, and comes from good old Yankee stock. He is the son of Ambrose Ives and Emily (Clark) Downs, the former a native of Wolcott, Conn., and the latter of Berlin, Conn.

Ambrose Ives Downs was a stone mason and contractor and farmer, and during the winter months was a "Yankee peddler," driving his wagon south to the plantation districts, where he sold all kinds of merchandise and clothes. This was before the advent of the railroads. He died Feb. 24, 1890, and his wife died April 1, 1875. They are buried at Southington, Conn. To Mr. and Mrs. Downs were born four children: John Ives, died Feb. 25, 1879; Ambrose Isaac, died April 23, 1902; Ella Jeanette, lives at Wallingford, Conn.; and George Russell, the subject of this sketch.

George Russell Downs was educated in the Lewis Academy, an ancient seat of learning in his home town, following which he served his country faithfully in the U. S. Marine Corps from July 25, 1879, until July 24,

1884; Company H, 23rd U. S. Infantry, U. S. Army, from July 28, 1884, until July 27, 1889; and the U. S. Navy from Aug. 5, 1890, until Aug. 19, 1909, when he was placed on the retired list of the U. S. Navy at U. S. S. Wolverine, Erie. He served with Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, U. S. N., from 1879 until 1882 on board the U. S. flagship, "Trenton", European Station, when he was a junior officer on board that vessel, and during the war with Spain he served on board the ram "Katahdin" and U. S. S. "Richmond". He has cruised on various naval vessels to different parts of the world during his service of 30 years in the army, navy and marine corps.

Mr. Downs helped organize the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America, March 31, 1888, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and while National Commander of said organization, 1911 until 1912, he induced U. S. Senator Boies Penrose, who had a bill passed by congress appropriating $30,000 to repair and preserve all the flags won in naval battles from other nations since we became a nation, that were then packed in boxes and being moth eaten at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. One hundred women were employed nearly a year stitching these old battle-scarred flags on backgrounds of fine linen; and when the job was done, the officers and men had a photograph taken of these women that worked on the flags in one of the class rooms in the naval academy and had a carpenter frame it and send it to National Commander Downs for a Christmas present, as a mark of appreciation and gratitude for his patriotic work in saving these flags, which are now preserved in glass cases at the naval academy.

Past National Commander George R. Downs took up his place of residence in Erie on Aug. 5, 1890, and since being placed on the retired list of the navy on Aug. 19, 1909, he has resided here permanently, taking an active part in all civic and patriotic activities. During the past eight years of his naval service he was publicity agent and writer for the naval recruiting service, where he gained the nom deplume of "Spun Yarn" and "Cheer Up" Downs from the editors of the various newspapers he visited while traveling yearly through eight middle west states, where he was most successful in getting free write ups advertising the naval service.

On June 5, 1905, Mr. Downs was married at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Cora J. Gibboney, of Lewiston, Pa., and the daughter of Hazzard Harrison and Elizabeth Stevens (Webb) Gibboney, natives of Reedsville, Pa. Mr. Gibboney died Sept. 7, 1906, and his wife died May 14, 1911. To Mr. and

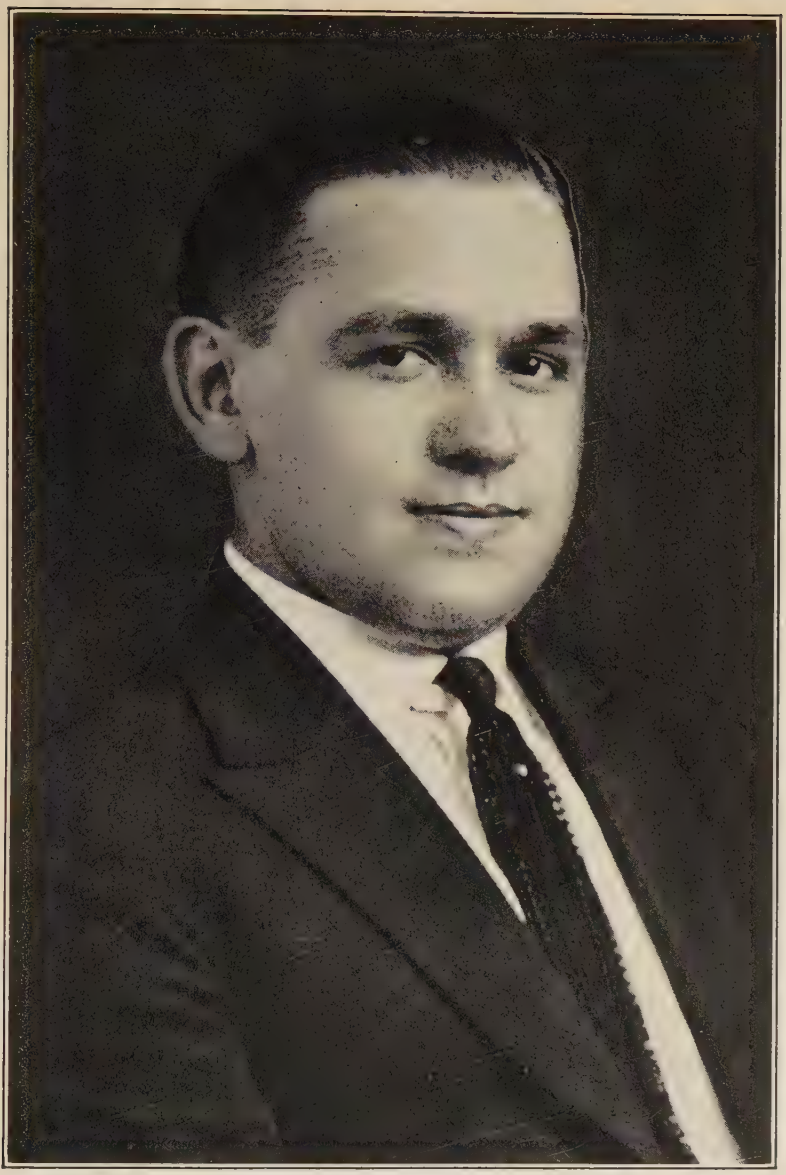
Mrs. Downs three children were born: George Ambrose, U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Whipple, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Ruth Ella Marcott, lives at 932 West 31st Street, Erie; and John Russell, who died at Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Downs is a Republican, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., United Spanish War Veterans and the Erie Historical Society. He is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of his community.

Jessamine S. Jiuliante is widely known throughout Erie County as a successful young attorney. He was born in Erie, April 26, 1899, and is the son of Dominick and Nicoletta (DiTullio) Jiuliante.

Dominick Jiuliante was born at Pennapiedimonti, Provincia di Chieti, Abruzzi, Italy, and his wife was a native of the same place. In 1887 Mr. Jiuliante came to America and located in Philadelphia. After several years he returned to Italy, married, and brought his wife to this country. They lived at Norristown and Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1899 removed to Erie, where they have since resided. Mr. Jiuliante is among the highly esteemed Italians of this section of the state. He has been connected with the Erie Forge Company for a number of years and is a foreman in the shops. His wife died in January, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Jiuliante had two sons: Jessamine S., the subject of this sketch; and William, born April 2, 1904, is a graduate of the apprentice school in tool designing of the General Electric Company and is now a machinist and draftsman with that company. They had five daughters: Anna, married Adam Vergilio, lives in Los Angeles, Calif.; Adelina, married Joseph Nathal, lives in Erie; Ercelia, Louise, and Amalia, who live with their father in Erie.

Jessamine S. Jiuliante attended the public schools of Erie and was a student at "old No. 10." At the age of 12 years he had completed the elementary course and at 15 years was a high school graduate. He then entered Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated at the age of 18 years with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics. On June 13, 1917, Mr. Jiuliante enlisted for service in the World war and was with the Ordnance Corps stationed at Augusta, Ga., and later at Camp McClelland, Anniston, Ala., and Camp Hancock, Georgia. He was discharged from Camp Dix, N. J., Feb. 7, 1919, with the rank of ordnance sergeant, and in the fall of that year entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in



JESSAMINE S. JIULIANTE

1922 and received the degre of LL. B. During that summer he was one of 25 Italian-American students chosen from all the universities in the United States and sent to Italy to study economic conditions. This opportunity for study abroad was offered by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York City and the Sons of Italy. He then returned to Erie and was admitted to the bar, and has since engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with Miles R. Kitts and M. C. Cornell. Mr. Jiuliante's offices were in the Palace Building, until March, 1925, when he moved to 16 East Eighth Street.

On Dec. 27, 1922, Mr. Jiuliante was united in marriage with Miss Rose Alfonso, a native of Philadelphia and before her marriage a teacher in the schools of that city.

Mr. Jiuliante is a member of the University Club, the Elks, Eagles, and Moose, and belongs to the Sons of Italy, the Italian National Club, the Nuova Aurora, the American Legion, and the Forty and Eight, Chamber of Commerce, Erie Motor Club, Erie County Historical Society, Erie County Bar Association and is secretary of the United Professional and Business Men's Association. Mr. Jiuliante is a progressive citizen of Erie with high standards of civic pride.

Edward Heuer—Prominent among the business men of Erie is Edward Heuer, who during his connection with the city's interests has proven himself one of the leaders in business circles, his labors being attended by successful accomplishment in the development and management of important commercial and industrial enterprises. He is secretary and treasurer of the Vulcan Rubber Company.

Mr. Heuer was born at Brugg, Canton Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 17, 1863, and is the son of John and Eliza (Siegenthaler) Heuer. The father was a watchmaker by trade and engaged in business for many years at Brugg, where he was born. He died in 1875 and his wife died in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Heuer had the following children: Lena Schneider, born in 1860, lives at 144 East 21st Street, Erie; Edward, the subject of this sketch; Adolf, born in 1865, lives in Switzerland; Arnold, born in 1867, lives at 449 East 5th Street, Erie; and Caesar, born in 1869, lives at the Hoffman House, Erie.

Edward Heuer was educated in the public and high schools of Brugg and in 1880 took a course in bookkeeping. In 1885 he emigrated to the United States and entered upon his business career in Erie by accepting a clerkship in the confectionery store of John Kalvelage. In 1886 he entered the wholesale grocery and liquor store owned by H. V. Claus and

C. B. Wuenschel, where he remained until September, 1888, when he became bookkeeper for the Eagle brewery, owned by Jackson Koehler. In 1899 he became general manager of the Erie Brewing Company, in which capacity he served until 1914. He then engaged in the wholesale liquor business at 1020-22 State Street, and in 1917 was elected secretary and treasurer of the Vulcan Rubber Company. From 1903 until 1910 Mr. Heuer was identified with the Cascade Foundry Company as president.

On Sept. 4, 1888, Mr. Heuer was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Coyle, of Erie, and a daughter of Charles D. and Sarah J. (Long) Coyle, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Coyle died in May, 1914, and his wife died in January, 1920. To Mr. and Mrs. Heuer a son was born, Charles Edward. He has a half interest in the A. & A. Motor Company of Erie, and lives at 907 Chestnut Street.

In politics Mr. Heuer is identified with the Republican party. He served as fire commissioner from 1900 until 1905 and is now water commissioner, having been appointed to that office in 1922. He is a member of the Masonic, Elks, Eagle and Odd Fellows lodges, and belongs to the Maccabees and the Maennerchor.

Emanuel W. Roland, who has been identified with the business development of Erie for a number of years, is a native of Erie County. He was born on a farm in West Mill Creek Township, Dec. 19, 1858, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Garloch) Roland. The father was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 4, 1829, and the mother in Summit Township, Erie County, on Aug. 15, 1836. He was the son of William Roland, also a native of Lancaster County, who married Mary Garber, born in the same county. Both the Rolands and the Garbers are of English stock, the first American forefathers emigrating to this country two centuries ago.

Jacob Roland left Lancaster County when a young man and located in Mill Creek Township, Erie County, where he married and engaged successively in farming and mercantile pursuits. Four years before the Civil War he removed to Michigan, from which state he entered the Union ranks and served until the close of hostilities. He died Aug. 15, 1905.

Emanuel W. Roland was reared on the family homestead, received a district school education, and followed farming in different parts of Erie County until his marriage in 1888. He then established a home-

stead on Lake Road in Fairview Township, and for three years engaged in agricultural pursuits. On March 15, 1891, he became a resident of Erie and engaged in the retail grocery business at 18th and Cherry Streets, associating himself with his brother, Levi, under the firm name of Roland Brothers. In 1896 they erected a store on West 17th Street and remained in partnership until the following year when E. W. purchased his brother's interest. He was one of the promoters of the Erie Wholesale Grocery Company.

On Feb. 21, 1888, Mr. Roland was married to Miss Minnie H. Bochner, of West Mill Creek Township, and the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Sherman) Bochner, the former a native of Lancaster County, Pa., and the latter of Germany. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Roland: Harrison L., born Dec. 28, 1889, died Dec. 25, 1900; and Elsie Elizabeth, born June 1, 1893, married Carl P. Levine, who is engaged in the undertaking and furniture business at Cambridge Springs, Pa. They have two children: Jean Elizabeth, born in 1921; and Carl Roland, born in 1924.

Mr. Roland is a Republican, and he is identified with the Presbyterian Church. He is known as a progressive citizen and a man of enterprise and ability.

W. A. Crawford, treasurer of the Griffin Manufacturing Company, is well known in Erie as a substantial and reliable business man. He was born at Holliday's Cove, W. Va., Jan. 12, 1862, and is the son of John C. and Mary (Porter) Crawford.

John C. Crawford, deceased, was a native of Pittsburgh, and his wife was born in Hancock County, W. Va. He engaged in general farming and stock raising during his life and met with success. He and his wife, deceased, are buried at Holliday's Cove, W. Va. They were the parents of the following children: James P., deceased, was an attorney; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hinley, lives at Coventry, England; Amanda M., deceased; George M., wholesale druggist, Steubenville, Ohio; and W. A., the subject of this sketch.

W. A. Crawford grew up in West Virginia and was educated in the country schools. He was later graduated from Steubenville (Ohio) High School and attended Ohio State University. He was then engaged as a bookkeeper in a steel mill and in 1899 he organized the Griffin Manu-

facturing Company with J. C. Griffin. He has since given his entire time and attention to this business. He came to Erie in 1901.

In 1892 Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lee, a native of Washington County, Pa., and the daughter of William M. and Caroline (Patterson) Lee, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford four children have been born: William Lee, secretary of the Griffin Manufacturing Company, Erie; John C., who travels for the same concern; Robert P., a bookkeeper for the company; and James Porter, a student.

In politics Mr. Crawford is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and is identified with the Kahkwa, University and Erie Yacht clubs.

Miles R. Miller, known as "Erie's Exclusive Florist," is a native of this city. He was born Feb. 24, 1882, and is the son of William and Henrietta (Ralph) Miller.

William Miller was a well known dairyman of Erie for many years and is now deceased. His widow resides in Erie.

After attending the public and high schools in his native city, Miles R. Miller was engaged in the florist business for the Scott estate for five years, after which he spent a year in Cleveland with the J. M. Gasser Company. Upon his return to Erie he was identified with the Schluraff Floral Company, later becoming manager of the Offerle-Shaw Company store. In September, 1913, Mr. Miller established his present business at 924 Peach Street, which is among the attractive floral shops of the city. He does not operate a greenhouse, but contracts from other growers.

On Jan. 4, 1912, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Henrietta E. Werner, of Erie, and a daughter of Gustave G. and Barbara (Kerney) Werner. Mr. Werner was a native of Germany and for a number of years a leading chemist of Erie.

Mr. Miller is a Republican, a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, a 32nd degree Knights Templar Mason and Shriner, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Elks, Eagles, Moose, the Erie Maennerchor, Optimist Club, Yacht, Motor, and Chamber of Commerce. He is identified with the Society of American Florists and the Florist Dealers Telegraph Association. During the World War, Mr. Miller was a member of the Temple Guards, and was active in the various Liberty Loan drives. He is a reliable citizen of his community, and a man who believes in progressive movement both in his work and in civic affairs.

Thiles R Hiller

Col. John Horace Bliss, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Erie, Pa., was the son of Col. John Bliss and Letitia M. Ellicott. He was born at Fort Howard, Green Bay, in what is now Wisconsin, being the first white male child born in the Northwest territory. He was born Oct. 4, 1823. Colonel Bliss was educated principally at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he fitted himself for the profession of a civil engineer. He subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar Jan. 1, 1847. In 1855 he came to Erie where he soon formed a partnership with Mr. George Selden, and established a fellow factory, which they operated for three years, when they also began the manufacture of oil barrels, then in great demand, continuing until 1864. In that year in company with W. J. F. Liddell, under the firm name of Liddell, Selden & Bliss, another change of importance was made. This firm purchased the Erie City Iron Works, of which Mr. Bliss was the president for a number of years. He remained actively engaged in business until 1901 when he went to live in Honolulu, Hawaii. There he died Oct. 16, 1907. Colonel Bliss was treasurer and vestryman for many years of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, now St. Paul's Cathedral.

Colonel Bliss was married at Buffalo Sept. 13, 1848, to Mary Lovering, formerly of Boston, Mass. She died at Mammoth Cave, Ky., on Nov. 7, 1848. On Oct. 1, 1850, he married Ellen, the daughter of Peter Christie, Surgeon, U. S. N., at Erie, Pa. She died in Philadelphia in 1893. To them were born four children, namely, (1) Anna, born at Buffalo, Dec. 5, 1851, died at Watch Hill, R. I., Aug. 3, 1920.

On Sept. 3, 1875, she married Rev. S. D. McConnell, an Episcopal clergyman and at that time rector of St. John's Church, Erie. Very soon after they moved to New England.

(2) Horace John, born at Buffalo, April 11, 1854, died at Erie, Oct. 6, 1871.

(3) Louisa, born at Erie, Jan. 7, 1858. On Sept. 10, 1885, she married Wallace DeWitt, a lawyer, living in Harrisburgh, Pa. At the death of Mr. DeWitt, Mrs. DeWitt returned to Erie to the home of her father, Col. John H. Bliss. She had two children: Ellen, born at Erie, July 18, 1886; and Wallace, Jr., born at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1889. He was educated at Morristown (N. J.) School, and graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1912. He served in the navy during the World War and resigned with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. Since the close of the war he has been connected with the Erie City Iron Works. He was married at the Cathedral of St. Paul, Erie, Nov. 5, 1919, to Miss

Catherine Clark, who was born at Bellevue, Pa., Jan. 13, 1899, the daughter of T. Sherman and Mary Grimshaw Clark. They have two children: Wallace, 3d, born at Erie, Oct. 6, 1920; and John Sherman, born at Erie, May 25, 1922.

(4) George Truscott Bliss, born at Erie, May 21, 1864, and died Nov. 2, 1924. His early boyhood was spent in Erie, where he attended a private school. When about 11 years of age he went with the family to Charlotte, N. C., for a year or more. There he attended a military school. Upon the return to Erie he studied at the Erie Academy and later spent a year at DeVaux College, and two years at Harcourt Academy, in Ohio, following this by a course in the well known Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. Upon his return to Erie he went to work in the shops of the Erie City Iron Works, where his father had long been one of the managing directors associated with Mr. George Selden, his life long partner. Mr. Bliss' connection with the iron works continued until the time of his death, serving in various capacities in the shops and office, and for years as secretary of the corporation.

In January, 1894, Mr. Bliss was married to Miss Grace Forman, the daughter of John A. Forman of this city. Their two children are: (1) Miriam, born at Erie, Nov. 23, 1894, married Joseph George Mayer, Feb. 26, 1917, and they have three children: Franklin Bliss, born Feb. 18, 1918; Joseph George, Jr., born July 11, 1919; and Barbara Bliss, born July 16, 1923.

(2) John Horace Bliss, born at Erie, July 22, 1898. He was educated at Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and Columbia University. He enlisted in the U. S. Navy and attended an officers' training school during the World War.

On Oct. 20, 1910, George Truscott Bliss married Louise Lynch, the daughter of Charles and Clara Lynch of Erie.

Mr. Bliss was a great lover of outdoor sports, a skillful navigator, and on his own craft spent many a pleasant outing on the lakes, always ready to share the pleasures of the voyage with his friends. He was prominent as a member of the Erie Yacht Club, and for a time the commander of the home fleet. He was interested in matters of welfare in the city and as a member of the board of managers of Elmwood Home, he did valuable service for that worthy institution. In his church relations he was identified with St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral.

Mr. Bliss had a happy, genial disposition, and his cordial, courteous manner brought him a host of devoted friends. He was fond of reading good books and having traveled extensively through our own country and in Europe, his mind was stored with a great fund of interesting and entertaining information. He was a lover of art and was himself an artist of no mean ability.

T. V. Law, superintendent of the Erie Cemetery, is among the city's substantial citizens. He was born on a farm two miles north of Polk, in Venango County, Pa., Dec. 4, 1881, and is the son of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Grove) Law.

Thomas M. Law was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born near Raymilton, Pa., Aug. 15, 1839, and his wife was a native of New Lebanon, Pa., born Sept. 30, 1840. He was a farmer and died April 9, 1921, and is buried in the old Millcreek cemetery near Utica, Pa. During the Civil War Mr. Law enlisted as a volunteer in the Union army in 1861 and was honorably discharged in 1863 on account of sickness. Mr. and Mrs. Law were married in December, 1864, and were the parents of the following children: Alletta C., married R. S. Gilliland, R. F. D. No. 2, Utica, Pa.; Oren B., lives at Sharpsville, Pa.; Maude J., married D. M. Williams, R. F. D. No. 2, Polk, Pa.; Minnie G., married W. H. Bennett, now deceased, Rosemont Farm, Franklin, Pa.; Meade G., lives in Oakland, Cal.; Earl E., lives at 617 Wallace Street, Erie; Albert O., lives at 417 May Avenue, Titusville, Pa.; and T. V., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Law was a member of the Waterloo Presbyterian Church at Polk, Pa., for many years and served as elder. His wife now resides at Franklin, Pa.

T. V. Law grew up on his father's farm and attended the country schools and later school at Sandy Lake, Pa. In early life he engaged in farming and teaching, taking up the latter profession when a boy of 18 years. In the summer of 1901 he was employed as clerk in the grocery store of Frank Yahres at Sharon, Pa., and the following year worked in the woods, cutting timber. On July 1, 1903, Mr. Law came to Erie and was employed by the Bessemer Railroad at the freight depot, where he remained until 1906, at which time he and his brother, Earl Law, engaged in the grocery business at 158 East Eighth Street. As the business did not provide a sufficient living for two families, Mr. Law sold his interest and was connected with the Erie Wholesale Grocery Company at 20th and Holland Streets until March, 1909, when he was employed as a

clerk for the Erie City Iron Works. In October, 1910, he went to Titusville, Pa., where he worked in the employ of the same man, but in June, 1912, Mr. Law was obliged to give up this work on account of his health. He then entered the accounting department of the General Electric Company, where he remained until June, 1914. He became associated at this time with the Lawrence Park Realty Company, as resident agent, and in May, 1916, Mr. Law was appointed superintendent of Erie Cemetery, in which capacity he has since served.

On Oct. 10, 1907, Mr. Law was united in marriage with Miss Martha Binning of Erie, and the daughter of Henry and Jane (Gleave) Binning, the former a native of Bavaria, Germany, and the latter of Philadelphia. He died Aug. 16, 1904, and his widow resides with the Law family. To Mr. and Mrs. Law were born two children: Thomas Henry, deceased; and Jane Elizabeth, a student.

Mr. Law is a Republican, a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He has a wide acquaintance in Erie, where he has spent so many years.

Robert J. Rosswog, deceased, was a leading business man of Erie and the founder of the Rosswog Cleaning & Dyeing Works. He was born in Baden, Germany, May 7, 1879, and was the son of Julius and Amelia (Brucker) Rosswog.

Julius Rosswog was also a native of Germany, where his father followed his trade and business as a dyer for many years. He was succeeded by his son, Julius, who emigrated to the United States with his family in 1888 and the same year he established his cleaning and dyeing business in Erie and in 1902 sold it to his son, Robert J., the subject of this sketch. He died in 1905 at the age of 74 years and his wife died in 1895, aged fifty.

Robert J. Rosswog was nine years of age when his family came to Erie. He attended St. Mary's Catholic school and at an early age engaged in business with his father. In 1902 he came into complete control of the business, which is one of the leading dry cleaning and dyeing establishments of the city. It is located at 1401 Peach Street. Mr. Rosswog died in 1914 at the age of 35 years. He is buried in Trinity Cemetery. His wife continued in the management of the business and has been most successful.

In 1901 Mr. Rosswog was united in marriage with Miss Otillia Haibach, a native of Erie and the daughter of Lorenz and Mary Haibach.

ROBERT J. ROSSWOG

She died April 9, 1908, leaving three sons: Robert E., born Oct. 2, 1903, engaged in the business established by his father; Anthony J., born May 11, 1906, also engaged in that business; and Bernard, born March 30, 1908, died in infancy. On Nov. 10, 1909, Mr. Rosswog was married to his wife's sister, Elizabeth Haibach, and to them were born two sons: Bernard L. and Louis J., both students. Mrs. Rosswog was born April 9, 1879. Her father, a prominent merchant of Erie, died in 1908 and his widow lives in Erie.

Mr. Rosswog was identified with the Republican party and with his family held membership in the Catholic Church. He was well known in this community and had many friends and acquaintances.

Edward Perkins Selden, retired, has for many years been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Erie. He was born at Mayside, Fairview Township, Erie County, April 27, 1858, and is the son of Samuel and Caroline M. (Perkins) Selden.

Samuel Selden was born in Erie, July 9, 1821. When a young man he spent five years in Cuba as financial agent for a large estate and sugar plantation. Returning home, he married, and after two or three years moved to Manchester, Erie County, where he engaged with his brother-in-law, R. L. Perkins, in the manufacture of paper. Later he moved with his family to Erie and with Mr. Mathew Griswold established the Selden & Griswold Mfg. Company, now the Griswold Mfg. Company. Mr. Selden took an active interest in all that made for a better city. He was an officer in the First Presbyterian Church, an active member of the Y. M. C. A., and was instrumental in establishing night schools for those who could not attend the day sessions. He died June 25, 1882, and his wife, a native of Athens, Ohio, died Jan. 26, 1918. They are buried in Erie cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Selden the following children were born: Mary Lydia Selden, lives in Erie; Caroline Elizabeth, married F. B. Brewer, lives at Westfield, N. Y.; Edward P., the subject of this sketch; Dr. Charles C., Ph. D., M. D., Canton, China, where he is at the head of the John G. Kerr Hospital; and Samuel Fellowes, a manufacturer, who died Feb. 22, 1897.

Edward Perkins Selden received his education in a private school at Mayside and the Erie public schools, and at the age of 14 years secured employment in the hardware store of his uncle, John C. Selden. From the hardware store he went to work in his father's shop, The Selden &

Griswold Mfg. Company, and at the age of 16 years was office boy in the Erie City Iron Works, with which great industrial institution he was identified continuously until the time of his retirement in 1924, having served as bookkeeper, time keeper, manager of sales, treasurer, vice-president, general manager, and president.

On Dec. 31, 1885, Mr. Selden was united in marriage with Miss Blanche McCreary, the daughter of Jackson and Rebecca Josephine (Love) McCreary, of West Mill Creek, Erie County. Mr. McCreary died in 1893 and his widow resides at St. John's, Mich., with her daughters, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Woodworth. To Mr. and Mrs. Selden were born two children: Edward P., Jr., born Aug. 26, 1902, lives in Erie and is employed in the First National Bank; and Caroline McCreary Selden, born May 4, 1907, a student at Central High School.

Mr. Selden is a Republican and a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He is president of the Erie County Anti-Tuberculosis Society and Louise Home; president of the Harvey Club (Foreign department of Erie Y. M. C. A.); vice-president of the Elmwood Home; first vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association; member of World's Sunday School Association; member of Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society; member of the Board of Managers of Hamot Hospital; first vice-president Pennsylvania State Y. M. C. A.; member of Board of Managers of Erie Y. M. C. A.; member of Board of Managers of Erie County Sunday School Association; and chairman of the advisory board of Erie Community Chest; and a member of the Board of the Mutual Telephone Company of Erie. Mr. Selden is one of Erie's representative citizens and the Selden family stands high in the community.

Rickert-Shafer Company. The Rickert-Shafer Company was organized in March, 1914, under the laws of Pennsylvania with a capital stock of $10,000. The company embarked in the manufacture of soda fountain and hardware specialties and when the World War broke out they found it necessary to confine themselves to the manufacture of precision machinery and tools.

The business increased by leaps and bounds so that in the short space of ten years it has expanded to the proportion of a modern up-to-date plant, covering an area of 35,000 square feet, and doing a business of $350,000 a year. The company has recently developed and

added on to their line three distinct semi-automatic threading machines, which are meeting with much favor by the leading metal and automobile manufacturers. This no doubt will in a short time increase the annual sales three fold.

The capital stock has been increased from time to time, and by hard work and self denial, drawing moderate salaries, profits and surplus were put back into the business until the authorized capital stock is now $500,000, with $243,700 paid in with assets of approximately $400,000.

The officers of the company are as follows: G. E. Shafer, president; Z. T. Brindley, vice-president; A. A. Shafer, secretary; and A. A. Richert, treasurer.

Carl W. McNary, principal of Academy High School, is one of the prominent educators of Erie. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1887, and is a son of Joseph C. and Nancy Jane (McLaughlin) McNary.

Joseph C. McNary was born at Bloomingdale, Ohio, and in early life engaged in farming. He was active in civic affairs but held no important public office. At the time of his ordination he was the youngest ruling elder in the United Presbyterian denomination. He died Feb. 25, 1917, and his wife, who was born at Adena, Ohio, died Sept. 20, 1905. They are buried at Bloomingdale, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. McNary were born the following children: Mrs. C. W. Shepler (Margaret E.), lives at Steubenville, Ohio; Frank R. and J. Ross, live in Pittsburgh, Pa.; William A., lives at Bloomingdale, Ohio; and Carl W., the subject of this sketch.

Carl W. McNary spent his boyhood at Bloomingdale and was educated in the schools of Steubenville, and later attended Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. He has been identified with the following schools: Principal of Derry (Pa.) High School from September, 1910, until May, 1911; a teacher at Latrobe (Pa.) High School from September, 1911, until June, 1912; a teacher at Crafton (Pa.) High School from September, 1912, until February, 1915; a teacher at Allegheny High School, Pittsburgh, from February, 1915, until June, 1917; assistant principal Latimer Junior High School, Pittsburgh, from September, 1917, until June, 1919; principal of East High School, Erie, from September, 1919, until June, 1921; and principal of Academy High School since September, 1921.

On March 31, 1917, Mr. McNary was married at Crafton, Pa., to Miss Marian Lytle, a native of that place, and a daughter of J. Warren and Emma (Davis) Lytle, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lytle died in Feb-

ruary, 1914, and his wife resides at 660 Maryland Avenue, Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. McNary have a son, Warren Lytle McNary, born Feb. 12, 1918.

Mr. McNary is an independent voter. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Shrine and Lion's Club.

Lloyd A. Blair is an enterprising young business man of Erie. He was born at Fremont, Ohio, July 29, 1893, and is the son of G. M. and Vida (Wolf) Blair.

G. M. Blair was born at Clyde, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1862, and came to Erie in 1901. He clerked in a retail dry goods store until 1912, at which time he established a business at 1704 Peach Street. On March 4, 1923, he removed to the present location at 131 Sassafras Street, where he operates an up-to-date grocery store. His son, Lloyd A., is engaged in business with him. Mr. and Mrs. Blair have three sons: Ferd H., a printer at 1601 Peach Street; Lloyd A., the subject of this sketch; and Robert A., engaged in the printing business with his brother.

Lloyd A. Blair attended the public schools of Erie and Clyde, Ohio, and after completing his high school course engaged in advertising work for a short time and then learned the printer's trade, which he followed for 11 years. He then became a partner in his father's grocery business.

Mr. Blair is a Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge. He is unmarried. Mr. Blair and his family are substantial citizens and are favorably known in their community.

J. Spencer Van Cleve, deceased, was for many years an important factor in the business affairs of Erie, where he was identified with the Erie Foundry Company as president. He was born at Westfield, N. Y., March 19, 1869, the son of Rev. Robert S. and Catherine (Spencer) Van Cleve.

Rev. Robert S. Van Cleve, D. D., deceased, ranked among the prominent and influential men of Erie County. He was born in Carbon County, Pa., Oct. 16, 1842, the son of Aaron H. and Henrietta (Chambers) Van Cleve. The Van Cleve family emigrated from Holland in early times and have been in America for six generations. The Chambers family is English and the great-grandfather of Robert S. Van Cleve, David Chambers, was an officer in the Revolution, and at one time attached to the staff of General Washington. Doctor Van Cleve was reared at Trenton, N. J.,

LLOYD A. BLAIR

and prepared for college at Lawrenceville. He entered Princeton College and after graduating from there entered Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1866. The Grove City (Pa.) College conferred upon him in 1895 the degree of D. D. He began his work at Westfield, N. Y., in 1866 and later took the pastorate of the Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church, Erie. He was forced to give up his work on account of ill health and died Oct. 13, 1920. His wife died Jan. 24, 1897, and they are buried in Erie Cemetery. To Reverend and Mrs. Van Cleve three children were born: J. Spencer, the subject of this sketch; Henrietta, married Otto G. Hitchcock, lives at 551 West 6th Street, Erie; and Miss Frances L., her twin sister who resides with her.

J. Spencer Van Cleve spent his boyhood in Erie where his father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church for years. After completing his early education he entered Princeton College, where he received his degree in 1890. His first business experience was with the First National Bank of Erie, after which he engaged in the real estate business. Later he became interested in the Erie Foundry Company and was elected president, which office he held until his death, Sept. 29, 1914.

On Oct. 18, 1894, Mr. Van Cleve was married to Miss Grace Reynolds of Erie, the daughter of Major John W. and Mary E. (McAllister) Reynolds, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Reynolds died in May, 1916, and her husband lives at 333 West 10th Street, Erie. He is the son of Rev. John Reynolds. Major Reynolds served in the 145th Pennsylvania Regiment and fought in the battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, where he was wounded.

Rev. John Reynolds was married first to Miss Ann Kettlewell and they had six children: Charlotte, born Nov. 15, 1826, died Jan. 7, 1902; Samuel, died in 1904; John, Edward and Henry, all died in infancy; and Ann, born in 1817, died in 1846, was the wife of Dr. Griffin Goldsbrough, of Maryland. Reverend Reynolds' second wife was Eleanor Evans, who was born Dec. 23, 1799, and died Nov. 25, 1887. They were the parents of four children: Ellen Maria, married Charles Meredith DuPuy; John William, born in 1836, father of Mrs. Van Cleve, had two children, Grace and Lloyd; Mary, born in 1844; and Caroline Lane, born in 1840, married Gen. A. J. Slemmer. He was a prominent officer in the Union army during the Civil War and received a bronze medal from the New York Chamber of Commerce in recognition of his heroic defense of Fort Pickens, Fla. He died in 1868 and his wife was later married to Sir Richard

Claverhouse Jebb, a member of the British Parliament, who represented the University of Cambridge, of which he was Regius Professor of Greek. In 1900 he was knighted by Queen Victoria. He also received the "Order of Merit" from King Edward VII in 1905, and died December 6th of the same year, after a short illness.

To J. Spencer and Grace (Reynolds) Van Cleve five children were born: John Reynolds Van Cleve, lives at Warren, Pa., where he is connected with the Wetmore Henderson Lumber Company; Katherine, deceased; Robert Spencer, connected with the First National Bank of Erie, lives at 429 West Sixth Street; Mary Lane and Nancy, both students.

Mr. Van Cleve was a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and belonged to the Masonic Lodge, Rotary, Erie and Kahkwa Clubs. He was highly respected and a prominent citizen of Erie County.

Philip C. Bauschard is a leading business man of Erie, where he is identified with the American Motor Sales Company as secretary and treasurer. He was born in this city, March 22, 1878, and is a son of Frederick and Anna M. (Guckes) Bauschard.

Frederick Bauschard was born in Alsace Lorraine in 1842 and his wife is a native of Hessedarmstadt, Germany. He was the founder of the Bauschard Manufacturing Company in Erie and was very active in the building trades of the city, and furnished planing mill supplies to all the large eastern markets. He was prominent in all civic affairs and served the city in the council and as a member of the Board of Education. He is deceased and his widow resides in Erie. To Mr. and Mrs. Bauschard were born the following children: Frederick E., connected with the Ashby Printing Company, Erie; Emil, secretary and treasurer of the Erie Art Metal Company; George W., secretary and manager of the A. A. Deming Lumber Company, Erie; Mrs. William A. Schoenfield, lives in Erie; Anna M. Bauschard, lives in Erie; and Philip C., the subject of this sketch.

After completing his schooling in 1895 Philip C. Bauschard was associated with his father in the planing mill business until 1898, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the W. L. Scott Coal Company. In 1905 he became chief of the accounting department of the Susquehanna Coal Company. Late in 1915, Mr. Bauschard purchased an interest in the American Motor Sales Company, 519-521 French Street, of which firm he is secretary and treasurer. This concern is one of the

leading automobile dealers, handling the Maxwell and Chrysler cars. He is very active in the Automotive Association of Erie, having served as its president and secretary. He was one of the prime movers and charter members of the Used Car Exchange of Erie, of which he is president. Mr. Bauschard is one of the incorporators of the Erie Cemetery.

On June 9, 1904, Mr. Bauschard was married to Miss Henrietta Faulhaber, of Corry, Pa., the daughter of Louis and Bertha (Muhlfeit) Faulhaber, natives of Germany. Mr. Faulhaber died in 1897 and his wife died in 1922. To Mr. and Mrs. Bauschard have been born four children: Harold C., a student at the University of Michigan; Hermine K., a student at Edinboro Normal School, branch at Erie; Theodore P., a student at Gridley High School; and Philip C., Jr., deceased.

In politics Mr. Bauschard is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, is a charter member and treasurer of Lawrence Lodge No. 708, F. & A. M., a 32d degree Mason and Knight Templar, Shriner, and a member of the Zem Zem Temple, and belongs to the B. P. O. E., Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, U. C. T., and the Chamber of Commerce. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen and is widely and favorably known.

Carl J. Weber. Ranking high among the successful and prominent business men of Erie is Carl J. Weber, president of the American Motor Sales Company. He is a native of Erie, born Dec. 20, 1887, and the son of Andrew and Appolonia (Reisenweber) Weber.

Andrew Weber was born at Rhine Phalz, Germany, and his wife is a native of the same place. In 1883 they came to this country and located in Erie. Mr. Weber has been a master mechanic for 45 years and is widely and favorably known in Erie, where he has spent so many years. The Weber residence is at 1022 West 7th Street. To Mr. and Mrs. Weber were born the following children: Andrew G., lives at 719 East 7th Street, Erie; Louis O., lives at 1022 West 7th Street, Erie; Harry A., lives at 409 Lighthouse Street, Erie; Walter, lives at 517 West 4th Street, Erie; Mrs. Elsie Langsdorf, lives at 1016 West 11th Street, Erie; and Carl J., the subject of this sketch.

Carl J. Weber attended the public schools of Erie, Elizabeth, N. J., and Bound Brook, N. J. He began his career as a messenger boy and in June, 1906, engaged in the automobile business in Erie. On Nov. 1, 1911,

he entered that field of business for himself and is now numbered among the leading automobile men of this section, being president of the American Motor Sales Company.

On Nov. 9, 1911, Mr. Weber was united in marriage with Miss Florence Baumgartner, of Erie, the daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Fischer) Baumgartner, natives of Germany and early settlers of this city. Mr. Baumgartner, who served in the Civil War for four years, died Nov. 29, 1921, and his widow lives at 1143 West 10th Street. Mr. and Mrs. Weber are the parents of four children, namely: Carlin A., Donald G., Frederick J., and Carl John, Jr.

Politically, Mr. Weber is a Republican. He is identified with the Lawrence Lodge, No. 708, F. & A. M., charter member, is a 32d degree Mason, Zem Zem Temple, and Knight Templar; a member of Elks Lodge No. 67; U. C. T.; Moose; and Erie Motor Club. He is a man of integrity; one whose business affairs have been ever upright and fair.

P. W. Deck is a prosperous merchant of Erie and a member of one of the city's honored pioneer families. He was born in Erie, March 9, 1873, and is a son of Conrad and Mary (Hoffman) Deck.

Conrad Deck was born in Germany in 1834 and came to this country in 1862. He is among the pioneer business men of Erie, having engaged in the manufacture of cigars for more than 50 years. In 1914 he retired and he and his wife reside at 210 East Fourth Street. They were married in Erie 60 years ago and at the ages of 90 and 86 respectively are active and enjoying good health. They are the parents of ten children, as follows: Mrs. Margaret Reemer, lives in Erie; John, lives in California; Conrad, lives in Erie; Adam, Peter, Mrs. Anna Kuhn, Mrs. Catherine Gehrleim, all living in Erie; Miss Amanda, lives in Erie, where she has been treasurer of the Underwood Typewriter Company for ten years; Edith, a teacher, lives in Erie; and P. W., the fifth child born, the subject of this sketch.

P. W. Deck has spent his entire life in Erie. After receiving his education he entered the employ of his father where he remained until 1907. At that time he established his present business at 332 Holland Street. Mr. Deck ranks among the leading grocers of the city.

In 1894, Mr. Deck was married to Miss Margaret Hanley, the daughter of Daniel and Hanora (Callahan) Hanley, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Deck three children have been born: Adelaide and Simon, both died

P. W. DECK

in infancy; Ottomer, a graduate of Central High School and the State College of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Deck and his family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Elks Lodge and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a good business man and an excellent citizen.

Robert B. Sinclair, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in Erie, was born at Newark, N. J., Dec. 4, 1859, and is the son of Thomas M. and Jane (Atherly) Sinclair.

Thomas M. Sinclair was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and his wife was born at Porto Bello, Scotland. He was a machinist by trade and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now deceased.

Robert B. Sinclair was reared and educated in Newark, N. J., and began life as a machinist. After six years at that trade he engaged in farming for several years, after which he attended college for two years. He has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. for 27 years and has been located in Erie since 1907.

In 1892 Mr. Sinclair was united in marriage with Miss Augusta A. Wiss, of Newark, N. J., and the daughter of Jacob and Maria (Keiser) Wiss, natives of Switzerland and Germany, respectively. They are now deceased.

Mr. Sinclair is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and is identified with the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Tuberculosis Society and the Humane Society, and Y. M. C. A. During the World War he was connected with the army Y. M. C. A. work for six months. Mr. Sinclair is a man of energy, vision and ambition, and an invaluable asset to the institution with which he is connected and to the community.

R. Todd Griswold, internal revenue agent, is well and favorably known in Erie, where he has spent his entire life. He was born March 13, 1883, and is the son of Albert F. and Minnie S. (Brown) Griswold.

Albert F. Griswold was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., and at an early date settled in Erie, where he was identified with the Stearns Manufacturing Company, engines and boilers, as sales manager from 1883 until 1905. He was associated with the Erie City Iron Works and Nagle Engine & Boiler Company until 1915, at which time he retired from active business. He

died in Erie, June 11, 1918, and his wife died Dec. 30, 1908. They had two children: Albert F., lives at 1711 Buffalo Road, Erie; and R. Todd, the subject of this sketch.

R. Todd Griswold attended the public schools of Erie and was graduated at Central High School. At an early age he became interested in banking and for 14 years was connected with the Marine National Bank of Erie. He has served the U. S. government as internal revenue agent since 1916.

On Dec. 8, 1903, Mr. Griswold was married to Miss Claire Jackson, who resided at 431 Parade Street, Erie, the daughter of James D. and Ellen (McCarthy) Jackson, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Jackson died June 19, 1923, and his wife died March 27, 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have a son, Francis Hopkinson Griswold, who is a student at Ohio State University, Columbus.

Mr. Griswold is a Republican and is a 32d degree Mason and belongs to the Elks Lodge. He is a reliable and excellent citizen of his community.

Allen H. McLean, county treasurer of Erie County, is a veteran of the World War. He was born on a farm near Gloucester, Mass., Jan. 4, 1893, and is the son of Kenneth and Jessie (McQuarrie) McLean, both natives of Massachusetts.

Kenneth McLean died in 1908 and in 1910 his wife and her family of three children came to Erie County. Mrs. McLean now lives in Erie. Her children are: Louis, who died in Boston at the age of 21 years; Allen H., the subject of this sketch; John T., an engineer with the U. S. Steel Corporation, Sault St. Marie, Mich.; and Katherine, who lives in Brockton, Mass.

Allen H. McLean was educated in the public and high schools of Massachusetts and began life as a surveyor in northern Canada, where he remained during the years 1912, 1913 and 1914. He then located in Erie where he worked as a cost accountant for two years. In 1916 he enlisted in the army, becoming a member of Company G, 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and served on the Mexican border in 1916-17. He was called into the service in June, 1917, and on May 1, 1918, was sent to France as a member of Company G, 112th U. S. Infantry, 28th Division. He was in the Champagne-Marne defensive; the Aisne-Marne offensive; Oise-Aisne and Defence Sector on Marne River. He served in France about 13 months with the rank of sergeant, and on Aug. 27,

1918, he was severely wounded in action, receiving wounds in both legs, his right side and left arm. At this time he was taken prisoner by the Germans and was held in a German fortress until Dec. 23, 1918. He returned to France on Christmas day, and to this country in June, 1919. After his discharge Mr. McLean took an accounting course in Boston, Mass., and in the fall of 1921 returned to Erie and served as secretary of the Department of Public Safety until he was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1923.

Mr. McLean was married June 23, 1924, to Miss Myrtle Schutte of Erie.

Mr. McLean is a Republican, a member of the Park Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic and Elk Lodges, Knights of Malta and the Lions Club. He is identified with the American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans.

Joseph Y. Moorehead, well known county commissioner of Erie County, and a member of one of the early pioneer families of Pennsylvania, was born at Moorheadville, in Harbor Creek Township, July 28, 1873, and is the son of John D. and Mary R. Moorehead.

John D. Moorehead was born in Harbor Creek Township in 1829, the son of John and Eleanor (Langhead) Moorehead, who came to Erie County from Lancaster County, Pa., in October, 1805, and settled in Harbor Creek Township on land now known as Moorheadville. John D. Moorehead served throughout the Civil War and died Jan. 13, 1924. He was an extensive farmer and fruit grower of this section and was associated with his brother, Samuel T. Moorehead, until the latter's death in 1886. Mr. Moorehead served as assessor and road supervisor of Harbor Creek Township and was also one of the directors of the old Erie County Fair Association. His wife, who was born in Erie, in 1831, died Aug. 23, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, North East. Joseph Y., the subject of this sketch, is their only child.

Joseph Y. Moorehead was reared and educated in Harbor Creek Township and attended Clark's Business College. He has always been interested in the raising of fruit and owns one of the finest fruit farms in the county.

On Aug. 21, 1907, Mr. Moorehead was married to Miss Fannie Selkregg, a native of North East, and a daughter of Martin L. and Caroline (Spooner) Selkregg, the former a native of North East and the latter of Chautauqua County, N. Y. He died in 1891 and his wife died in 1904.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead two daughters were born: Mary Caroline, a student at North East High School, and Jane Louise, who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Moorehead is identified with the Republican party. He was elected county commissioner in January, 1920, and reelected to that office in 1923. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of North East and has served on the Board of Trustees. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and is a member and past master of the North East Masonic Lodge. He belongs to the Shrine of Erie and the North East Club.

Dr. Charles A. McNeill, a capable physician and surgeon who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for the past 17 years in Erie, is a native of Philadelphia. He was born, June 18, 1884, and is the son of John and Susan (Reid) McNeill.

John McNeill was born in Ireland and came to this country when a young man, locating in Philadelphia, where he died March 20, 1922. His wife died in 1897. They were the parents of the following children: Dr. Robert, a physician, lives in Philadelphia; Essie, the wife of Judge Joseph Bailey, lives in Salisbury, Md., and Edith King, who resides in Philadelphia; Dr. Charles A., the subject of this sketch; Blanch, a teacher in Philadelphia; David, died in 1918; Elizabeth, lives in Philadelphia; Rev. Joseph, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church; and one child died in infancy.

Dr. Charles A. McNeill grew to manhood in Philadelphia and after his graduation from North East High School there in 1901, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, where he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1905. The following year was spent as an interne in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and from 1906 until 1908 he was connected with St. Luke's Hospital, Philadelphia. Doctor McNeill has practiced his profession in Erie continuously since 1908 and has offices at 239 West Eighth Street.

On Jan. 14, 1913, Doctor McNeill was married to Miss Margery M. Babbitt, of Ashtabula, Ohio, and they have three children: Charles R., born Aug. 10, 1914; John Reid, born Dec. 21, 1919, and Donald Babbitt born Nov. 8, 1924.

Doctor McNeill enlisted during the World War in the Medical Corps from Erie, Pa. In 1918 and was sent to Camp Greenlief. Later he

DR. CHAS. A. McNEILL

was assigned to Base Hospital at Macon, Ga. He was commissioned first lieutenant and served at the latter hospital until close of the war.

Doctor McNeill is a member of the Erie County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and American Institute of Homeopathic and also the Homeopathic Medical Society. He is a member of the staff of St. Vincent's and Hamot Hospitals, as well as the Infants Home. He is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Elks and the Red Men. Doctor McNeill is widely known in Erie County and has well earned the respect and esteem of his many friends.

Robert J. Moorhead. Possessing in a marked degree the pronounced ability, forceful individuality, and perseverance of purpose that win success in business circles, and command universal respect, Robert J. Moorhead is actively associated with the financial growth and prosperity of the city of Erie, and as president of the Security Savings & Trust Company of Erie is prominently identified with one of the leading institutions in this part of Erie County. A man who has done much toward promoting the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Western Pennsylvania, and as a banker has carried on business with credit and success, being now one of the leading financiers of Erie, of which city he is to all intents and purposes a citizen, although he still maintains his family residence in his old home town, North East. He was born April 2, 1852, in Moorheads, Harbor Creek Township, Erie County, which was the birthplace likewise of his parents, Joseph Byers and Eliza (Hampson) Moorhead. His grandfather, John Moorhead, with his two brothers, Robert and George, located in Erie County in the early part of the last century, in Harbor Creek Township, in the town of Moorheads, which was named in their honor.

Brought up on the farm, hewed from the forest by his father, Joseph Byers Moorhead, was there engaged in tilling the soil until 1865, when he removed with his family to North East, where for a period of eight years he was employed in the forwarding and commission business. Locating in Cadiz, Ohio, in 1873, he remained there until his death, March 10, 1880. His widow subsequently returned to her old home in North East, where her death occurred Sept. 6, 1891.

In 1869 he graduated from the North East Academy. Robert J. Moorhead worked as a bookkeeper in one of the business houses for a year

and was afterwards bookkeeper for a similar length of time in the First National Bank of North East. Coming from there to Erie in April, 1871, Mr. Moorhead took charge of the books of the Second National Bank, and in October, 1872, went to Foxburg, Clarion County, to act as teller of the local savings bank, which was owned principally by Erie people, five months later becoming cashier, which position he held until February, 1874, having charge of this bank during the panic of 1873. This bank had an advertised capital of $100,000 with but $10,000 actually paid in, though having deposits of nearly one-half million dollars. Embarking in the oil brokerage business in 1874, Mr. Moorhead was first located at Parker's Landing, then at Oil City, from there going to Pittsburgh, where he remained until 1885, when he returned to North East. In 1888 Mr. Moorhead purchased the controlling interest in the Short Manufacturing Company, of North East, being made president of the company. In 1898 he was appointed national bank examiner by Hon. Charles G. Dawes, which office he held until 1903, when he became vice-president and manager of the newly-organized Colonial National Bank of Pittsburgh. He subsequently organized the Security Savings & Trust Company of Erie, and has since performed the duties devolving upon him in this capacity with recognized ability and fidelity, rendering it one of the strongest financial institutions in the county.

A. Hunter Willis, treasurer of the National Foundry Company, has been identified with the business development of Erie for a number of years. He was born at King George Court House, Va., April 24, 1887, the son of Rev. A. J. and Margaret (Mitchell) Willis.

Rev. A. J. Willis and his wife were natives of Virginia, where they spent their entire lives. He was a minister of the Episcopal Church and is now deceased. To Reverend and Mrs. Willis were born three children: Major J. M., U. S. Army; Mrs. Margaret Bliven, lives in Erie; and A. Hunter, the subject of this sketch.

A. Hunter Willis spent his boyhood in Virginia and was educated in the public schools. He began life as a bench hand in a Virginia paper mill and in 1907 came to Erie where he is now connected with the National Foundry Company as treasurer and works manager.

On Oct. 26, 1911, Mr. Willis was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, of Erie, and the daughter of Edmond W. and Mary (Davenport) Sheldon, natives of Pennsylvania and residents of Erie. To Mr.

and Mrs. Willis have been born three children: A. Hunter, Jr., born in 1914; Mary Elizabeth, born in 1920; and Edmond Sheldon, born in 1923.

Mr. Willis is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the Elks and the Erie Club.

Isador Sobel, who ranks among the prominent attorneys of Erie, was born in New York City, and is the son of Semel and Cecelia (Kunz) Sobel. The father, a merchant, came from Posen, Germany, in 1847 and settled in New York City.

Isador Sobel received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, subsequently attending the College of the City of New York, and the Erie High School. He studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. S. M. Brainerd of Erie and was admitted to the bar in 1888, and that same year, in association with Mr. Brainerd, established the firm of Brainerd & Sobel. He has since continued a general law practice in the county, superior and supreme courts, giving special attention to commercial and bankruptcy law, also corporation law. From the beginning of his active career he has been closely identified with local, state and national politics as a Republican. He was elected a member of the Erie city council in 1891; was re-elected in 1893, and was president of that body in 1894. During 1889-91 he was secretary of the Erie County Republican Committee, and was its chairman during 1893-96. He became vice-president of the Republican League of Pennsylvania in 1894, and was president during 1896-98, and he was a presidential elector in 1896. President McKinley appointed him postmaster of Erie in 1898, to which office he was reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1902 and 1906, and by President Taft in 1910. Meanwhile, in 1908, Mr. Sobel served as president of the Postmasters' Association of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the National Association of Postmasters of First-Class Offices of the United States in 1912, and the following year became the first honorary president of that organization. He became a member of District No. 3, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, in 1908; of the general committee of that order in 1910, and was president of the district grand lodge during 1910-12.

Mr. Sobel is a former member of the executive committee of the American-Jewish Committee; president of the Board of Governors, B'nai B'rith Orphanage and Home for Friendless Children of District No. 3; former president Anche Chesed Reform Congregation, Erie; member ad-

visory council Home for the Friendless, Erie; corporator of Hamot Hospital, Erie, and a member of the Jewish Historical Society, Jewish Publication Society, and of the Erie, Elks, Shriner's and Country Clubs, Erie; is a 32d degree Mason and member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Sobel was married March 17, 1891, to Miss Emma Auerhaim, the daughter of Samuel Auerhaim, a merchant of Bradford, Pa. They have three children: Jeffrey Mortimer, Norman Tyler and Sidney Amos Sobel.

Thomas W. Spofford, an attorney of Erie, is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Erie County. He was born in North East Township, Erie County, Aug. 20, 1885, the son of James L. and Alice (Hitchcock) Spofford.

James L. Spofford was born in Erie County and was successfully engaged in farming during his life. He owned a well improved fruit and dairy farm of 100 acres in North East Township. He died in 1915 and his widow, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., resides with her son, Thomas W., the subject of this sketch. There were four children in the Spofford family: Calvin, who died in early youth; Edith, married William Hummer, and lives at Burlingame, Calif.; James, a civil engineer and ranchman, lives at Murphy, Idaho; and Thomas W.

Thomas W. Spofford was educated in the public and high schools of North East and in 1908 received his degree in law at the University of Michigan. After a year's practice at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Spofford returned to his father's farm, where he remained three years. During the years, 1913-14-15 he was connected with the Legislative Reference Bureau at Harrisburg, Pa., preparing codes of state laws. Since 1916 he has been associated in law practice at Erie with Joseph Orin Wait and J. Elmer Reed, the firm being known as Reed, Wait & Spofford. Their offices are in the Masonic Temple Building.

On Nov. 22, 1916, Mr. Spofford was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Pancake, of Harrisburg, Pa., who was the daughter of Albert and May (Myers) Pancake. They have a son, T. Edwin, born March 13, 1919.

Politically Mr. Spofford is a Republican. He holds membership in the First Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Erie Consistory, Zem Zem Shrine and the University Club. Mr. Spofford is an excellent citizen and an asset to his community.

THOMAS W. SPOFFORD

Jacob O. Hertzler has gained a wide reputation in Erie County as a successful attorney. He was born on a farm near Carlisle, Pa., July 10, 1882, and is a descendant of the Swiss Hertzler family, being the seventh generation in Pennsylvania. He is the son of Samuel and Florence (Hollinger) Hertzler.

The Hertzlers were Mennonites in Lancaster and Cumberland counties and the Hollingers were people of the Dunkard faith. Jacob Hollinger, grandfather, was a leading Dunkard minister in Cumberland County, Pa., for many years. He died at the age of 82 years.

In the records of the colonies of immigrants in Pennsylvania on file in the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, the names of five Hertzlers are recorded above the age of 16 years who arrived in Philadelphia from 1727 until 1776, namely: Jacob Hertzler, born in 1703, of Swiss parents in Switzerland; occupation, farmer and minister of the Amish Mennonite Church. He immigrated with his family from Switzerland to the Palatinate, in France, and after residing there for some years, during the reign of Louis XV, a king of France, on account of being persecuted for his religious faith, being a Mennonite, he and his family immigrated from there to America, coming over in the ship "St. Andrew", James Abercrombie, Master, from Rotterdam, landing in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1749. From there he went to Berne Township, Lancaster County, Pa., now Upper Berne Township, Berks County, two miles west of Hamburg, on the direct road leading from Harrisburg, and purchased from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, Richard and Thomas Penn, in Philadelphia, 404 acres of land all set with timber in a wilderness, which he improved. His sons were John, Jacob and Christian Hertzler.

Hans Hertzler and his son, Johannes Hertzler, arrived in Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1750, in the ship "Brotherhood", John Thompson, Captain, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, and they have numerous descendants in Pennsylvania, largely in Mifflin and Lancaster counties. Hans Hertzler resided when he died in the western part of the Lancaster County and has numerous descendants in Pennsylvania and the western states. He was related to Jacob Hertzler and was a member of the Mennonite church.

John Nickel Hertzler arrived in Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1761, in the ship "Snow Squirrel", John Benn, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes.

Jacob O. Hertzler, the subject of this sketch, spent his childhood and youth on the farm where he was born. After attending the township

school he entered the Carlisle public schools, after which he spent two years in Dickinson Preparatory School, now Conway Hall. He then entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated with the class of 1903, receiving the degree of Ph. B. He then entered the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va., Law Department, and received the degree of LL. B. in 1905. He also received the degree of Master of Arts from Dickinson College in the same year.

In 1905 Mr. Hertzler established his practice at Philippi, W. Va., and Wellsburg, W. Va. On Jan. 1, 1911, he came to Erie, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession.

On April 5, 1906, Mr. Hertzler was married to Miss Neuvia Gladfelter of Seven Valleys, York County, Pa. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church and are active in Sunday School and church work in Erie and throughout the county. Mr. Hertzler is serving his fifth term as president of the Erie County Sabbath School Association. They have an extensive acquaintance in the community and are highly esteemed.

Judge Uriah Pennypacker Rossiter. A member of the Erie County bar for 38 years, 1887-1925, Judge Rossiter's private practice was interfered with in 1893, when he was called to fill the office of district attorney, and again in 1916, when he was elected to the position he now most worthily and ably fills, President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which comprises the county of Erie. He is learned in the law, and as attorney served a very important clientele. His nine years on the bench have demonstrated his judicial fitness and he commands the unlimited respect and confidence of the entire bench and bar.

Judge Rossiter is a grandson of Lindley and Margaret (Pennypacker) Rossiter, the former a tanner and currier of Norristown, Pa., for 40 years. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel Y. Rossiter, born in Norristown, in 1835, died in Girard, Pa., Oct. 8, 1899. From Norristown Samuel Y. Rossiter moved to St. Mary's, Elk County, Pa., but after two years in business there moved to Girard, Erie County, where he bought out the tanning business of C. I. England. He married in 1857, Mary B. Johnson, born in Norristown, Pa., who yet survives him, now residing in Girard.

Uriah P. Rossiter, son of Samuel Y. and Mary B. (Johnson) Rossiter, was born in Norristown, Pa., Oct. 6, 1861, but eight years later moved to St. Mary's with his parents, and in 1871 to Girard. He attended public

schools in Norristown, St. Mary's and Girard, also was a student at Girard Academy and at Swarthmore College. He began the study of law under the preceptorship of J. Ross Thompson, of the Erie bar, and on June 17, 1887, was admitted to the bar of Erie County. He at once began practice in Erie, and in turn was admitted to the United States State, Circuit and District Courts, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (1895), and to the United States Supreme Court (1902). He continued in private practice until 1893, when he was elected district attorney, an office he administered with marked ability.

At the expiration of his term he returned to private practice and became attorney for many corporations of the district, including the Pennsylvania Railroad and allied roads, the Reading and Susquehanna Railroads. His practice was very large and he continued its active head until his election as President Judge. He assumed the duties of this office Jan. 1, 1916, his term expiring Dec. 31, 1926.

In the business world Judge Rossiter has long had important interests. He was one of the incorporators of the Cascade Foundry Company of Erie, and is now its vice-president. In politics he is a Republican, and for many generations in the past the Rossiters have been members of the Society of Friends. He is a member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the York Rite of Masonry, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained the 32d degree. He is a life member and past exalted ruler of Erie Lodge, Benevolent and Protected Order of Elks; a member of the Erie Club, Maennerchor Club, and of the Erie County, Pennsylvania State and American Bar Associations. His favorite recreations are those of the out of doors, hunting and fishing, but in these later years he takes a great deal of pleasure from the management of his farm at Girard.

Judge Rossiter married, in Dunkirk, N. Y., Ella A. Nichols, born in Girard, daughter of James H. and Mary A. (Hay) Nichols, and grandniece of Erie's first postmaster. Judge and Mrs. Rossiter have a son, Samuel Y. Rossiter, born Aug. 12, 1888. He is a graduate of Erie High School, Allegheny College, and the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, L. L. B., class of 1913. He is a member of the Erie County bar, began practice with his father, and when the latter became President Judge of the Sixth District, the son succeeded to his practice. He is attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad and other large interests; is a member of the Pennsylvania State and Erie County Bar Associations; is a Republican, and active in local and state politics.

William James Robinson was born near Mill Village, LeBoeuf Township, Erie County, March 7, 1854. His father, William Robinson, and his mother, Ann Eliza Ford, were natives of Erie County. His grandfather, John Robinson, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, emigrating to this country before 1800, and settling in Erie County in 1805. His great-grandfather, on the maternal side, was Captain Robert King, soldier and officer in the Revolutionary War and a personal friend of General Lafayette. Captain King settled in Erie County in 1794, removing here from Lycoming County. As a reward for Captain King's valuable services in securing treaties with the Indians the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted him "400 acres of land west of the Allegheny River." William Robinson and Ann Eliza Ford Robinson are buried in Mackey Hill Cemetery, Mill Village. Captain King's remains were removed to the Waterford Cemetery when the old Oak Grove Cemetery at Mill Village was discontinued. Mr. Robinson was educated in the public and private schools of Mill Village and subsequently completed a commercial course. At this time the family consisted of the parents and six children: Elizabeth, Belle, John, Peter, Mary and William, but by the time William reached the age of 21 he was the only surviving child.

In 1876 William James Robinson married Margaret Frazer Sweatman, of Summit Township. Her parents were Mathew Sweatman and Ann Andrews, natives of England, who emigrated to Erie in 1849. Her mother subsequently married Zachriah Worswick, who came here from England in 1870. Their children were: John Parke, who died at the age of 13 years and is buried in Erie Cemetery; Florence Page, now Mrs. Frederick H. Rice of Buffalo, N. Y.; and William James, Jr., of Erie. Florence Robinson Rice was graduated from Masten Park High School, Buffalo, in 1904 and from Vassar College in 1908. She has two children, Margaret and Charlotte.

In 1877 when he was 23 years old, Mr. Robinson engaged in the general merchandising business in Mill Village, in which he was very successful during the ten years which followed. He was naturally attracted to politics, however, and in 1886 was elected treasurer of Erie County, serving three years. At this time he moved to Erie, and in 1890 bought an interest in the Erie Daily and Weekly Dispatch. The following year he became general manager of the Dispatch Publishing Company and it was under his management that the company bought the old Erie Gazette and established in 1892 the Erie Evening News. This period

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON

of Mr. Robinson's life was primarily political. From the time he cast his first vote for Governor Hartranft in 1875, his political influence grew. He was elected a member of the Erie County Republican executive committee in 1876 and served on that committee as secretary for three years and chairman one term. He was a delegate to the Republican State Conventions of 1879, 1887 and 1889. His election as county treasurer in 1886 was in the year that James A. Beaver was elected governor and William L. Scott to Congress. Although Mr. Scott was running on the Democratic ticket and carried Erie County by more than 2,000 plurality, Mr. Robinson running on the Republican ticket carried the county by 1,200. The late James R. Burns was elected to the State Legislature that year on the Democratic ticket with more than a thousand majority.

In 1894 Mr. Robinson disposed of his newspaper interests. He had been head over heels in every political campaign up to this time but now began to devote more of his time to business. He organized the Dispatch Printing & Engraving Company of which he was president and general manager. A number of the successful men today in that line here served their apprenticeship under him at the Dispatch Printing & Engraving. The Dispatch Printing & Engraving is still one of the leading printing establishments in Erie and is controlled by interests who were associated with Mr. Robinson from the time of its organization.

Late in the nineties Mr. Robinson sold his interest in the Dispatch Printing & Engraving Company and turned all his attention to the life insurance business which he had been persuaded to enter by William M. Wood of Pittsburgh. His success in Erie was such that when the general agency for Western New York, of the United States Life Insurance Company, became vacant in 1901 he was appointed general agent. This necessitated the removal of the Robinson family to Buffalo, N. Y. The following eight years in the life insurance business were very successful. During that time Mr. Robinson served on the Executive Committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters and as president for one term of the Association of Life Underwriters of Western New York. Throughout these years he maintained his insurance connections in Erie and in 1908 he purchased the general insurance business which the late Richard F. Gaggin had organized in 1880. In 1909 he moved back to Erie to devote his entire time to the general insurance business here. Mr. Gaggin's office was in the Scott block but at the time of the purchase Mr. Robinson moved the office to the Erie Trust Company building, where he remained until

1920 when he purchased the building at 18 East Eighth Street, where the office is still located. The business was incorporated in 1909 under the name of The Robinson Agency and under this name the business is now conducted by his son.

Mr. Robinson died suddenly, July 30, 1921, at Mayville, N. Y., at the age of 67 years. He was, during his residence in Erie, a member of the First Methodist Church. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the time of his death he belonged to the Kahkwa and Erie Clubs. His residence for the last 10 years of his life was at 952 West Ninth Street, where Mrs. Robinson still lives.

William J. Robinson, Jr., of 18 East Eighth Street, is the active head of The Robinson Agency, Inc., General Insurance. In addition to the insurance business he carries on the practice of insurance law. Mr. Robinson was born in Erie, Aug. 17, 1896, the youngest child of William J. and Margaret F. Sweatman. His ancestry is given in the biographical sketch of his father.

Mr. Robinson's father became Western New York Manager for the United States Life Insurance Company in 1901 so that Mr. Robinson's education began in Buffalo and was carried on there through the grade schools. Upon the family returning to Erie in 1909, he completed his last year of grade school at Longfellow (then No. 16) School, and spent the next four years at Central (then Erie) High School, graduating an active leader in the class of 1914. In the fall of 1914 he matriculated at Yale University. His studies directed toward an A. B. degree were interrupted by our entry into the World War in 1917. He later (in 1919) received from Yale an A. B., Honoris Causa. Because of two years previous experience at the Plattsburgh Civilian Training Camps, Mr. Robinson was admitted to the Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, May 13, 1917, and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1917, under the age of 21, although such was the required age. Assigned to the 311th Infantry, 78th Division, he served with that organization from Aug. 29, 1917, to Feb. 28, 1919, training at Camp Dix, N. J., and in France with the British Second Army on the Hazelbrouck and Arras Sectors; and in action in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was commissioned a first lieutenant Dec. 31, 1917. After the armistice, Mr.

Robinson was chosen as a member of the Student Detachment American Expeditionary Forces, and as such attended Pembroke College, Oxford University, from March until July, 1919. He returned to this country and was discharged Aug. 2, after 14 months overseas and 27 months in the army. In the fall of that year he resumed his educational work, entering Harvard Law School, where he received his LL. B. degree in 1923. At the end of his second year at Law School the sudden death of his father necessitated Mr. Robinson's taking charge of The Robinson Agency. After a year, he found it possible to complete his work at Harvard and at the same time conduct the insurance business by frequent trips from Boston to Erie.

Mr. Robinson was admitted to the practice of law in October, 1924, but devotes the majority of his time to the insurance business. The Robinson agency was organized in 1880 by Richard F. Gaggin, then collector of the Port of Erie, who was succeeded in 1908 by Mr. Robinson's father.

On July 14, 1921, Mr. Robinson married Harriet Chester Evans, daughter of John Evans and Elizabeth Parmalee. Elizabeth Parmalee was of Belgian Huguenot descent and John Evans of Welsh descent, his father, Robert Evans, and grandfather, John Evans, owning the large farm now the Glenwood residential district. Mrs. Robinson was educated in the Erie grade schools and Erie High School, class of 1915, and Bradford (Mass.) Academy. They have one child, Nancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are charter members of the Sarah Hearn Memorial Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the University, the Erie and Kahkwa Clubs. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the American Legion, Rogers Israel Post. Mr. Robinson is always identified with movements for civic betterment and has been a member since its organization of the Athletic Advisory Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the School District of the City of Erie.

John J. Galbo, attorney, with offices in the Ariel Building, Erie, is a native of New York. He was born in Buffalo, Oct. 19, 1901, and is the son of Ross and Grace (Pinto) Galbo.

Ross Galbo and his wife are natives of Italy and residents of North East. They have seven children, as follows: Josephine, lives at North East; John J., the subject of this sketch; Joseph, a student at the University of Pittsburgh; Minnie, a student at Erie Business College; Rose, Sarah, and Cancetta, all students.

John J. Galbo was reared at North East, his parents having removed there when he was about a year old. He was educated in the public schools and after his graduation from high school in 1918 he entered Pennsylvania State College, where he spent one year. He then entered Georgetown University where he received his degree in 1922. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1922 and the following year was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania. Mr. Galbo is engaged in general practice and is one of the prominent and leading young attorneys of Erie.

Mr. Galbo is a member of the Elks Lodge.

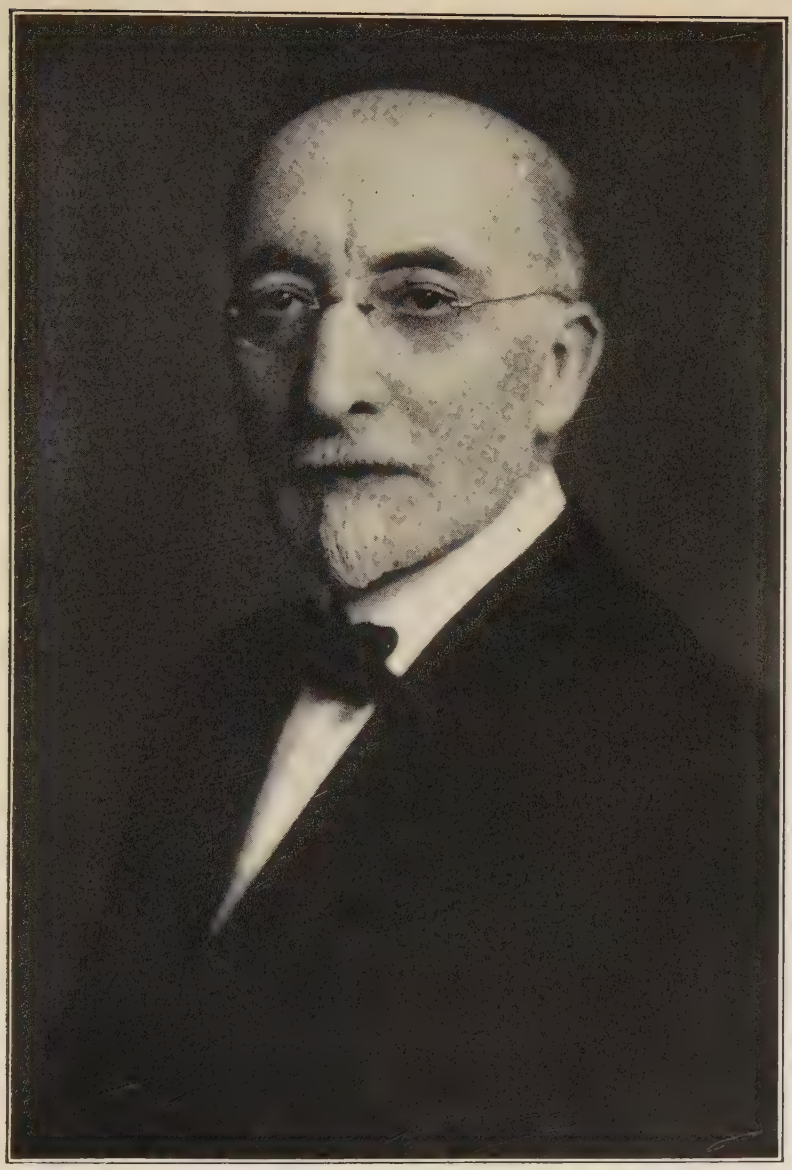
Henry Kessler, secretary of the Workingman's Building & Loan Association, is among the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Erie. He was born in Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 12, 1856, and is the son of Henry and Phillipine (Lanzer) Kessler.

Henry Kessler, deceased, spent his entire life in Germany, and was a stone cutter by trade. He died in 1878 and his wife came to this country eight years later and located in Erie with her family. She died in 1898, and was buried in Erie cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Kessler six children were born as follows: Henry, the subject of this sketch; John, lives in Erie; Phillipine, Elizabeth, Karl and Karoline, all deceased.

Henry Kessler was reared and educated in his native land and came to this country in 1872. He immediately came to Erie where he began clerking in a grocery store and he later engaged in the grocery business for himself at 431 West 18th Street. In 1908 Mr. Kessler retired from active business on account of failing health. However, in 1918, he accepted his present position with the Workingmen's Building & Loan Association. This company was organized in 1876 and is located at 1113 State State.

In 1881, Mr. Kessler was united in marriage with Miss Juditha Riedinger of Erie. She was burned to death in September, 1891. To this union two children were born: Clara and Carrie, both of whom died in infancy. In 1894 Mr. Kessler was married to Mrs. Georgiana (Pembroke) Ross.

Mr. Kessler is an independent Republican and has served as select city councilman, city assessor and safety commissioner. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He has always been one of Erie's progressive and leading citizens.



HENRY KESSLER

Lytle F. Perry is widely known throughout Erie County as a successful attorney and substantial citizen. He is a member of a pioneer family of this section of Pennsylvania and was born at Albion, May 18, 1888, the son of Rev. D. E. S. and Maude A. (Townley) Perry.

Rev. D. E. S. Perry, a native of Pennsylvania, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church until 1905 when he became identified with the clergy of the Episcopal church. He is pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church at Lafayette, Ind., where he and his wife reside. They have two children: Lytle F., the subject of this sketch; and Luella Ayleen, married O. Carter Berry, lives in Indianapolis, Ind.

Lytle F. Perry was educated in the public schools and attended Allegheny College. He read law in the office of Lewis, Jones & Lewis at Coudersport, Pa., having been admitted to the bar in 1911. He remained with the above law firm until 1914, when he removed to Erie, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession. He founded the Erie County Law Journal in 1919 and has since been its editor and publisher.

Mr. Perry was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia C. Benson, of Coudersport, Pa., and the daughter of James B. and Katharine J. (Hodgskin) Benson, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Benson died May 30, 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. Perry have been born three children: Katharine Maude, David Townley, and Francis, all at home.

Politically, Mr. Perry is a Republican. He holds membership in the Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the University Club of Erie. He is held in high regard throughout the community and is an excellent citizen.

Monroe Echols is a representative citizen and well known attorney of Erie. He was born in Fairview Township, Mercer County, Pa., Nov. 19, 1861, and is the son of Asa and Amelia (MacDonald) Eckels.

Asa Eckels, deceased, was a native of Lawrence County, Pa., and his wife was born in Mercer County. They were both members of early pioneer families of western Pennsylvania. George Eckels, father of Asa, served during the War of 1812, and Robert MacDonald, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also served in the War of 1812. Asa Eckels removed to Mercer County when a young man and in early life engaged in farming in Fairview Township. He later came to Erie and for many years was a stationary engineer at the old blast furnace at the foot of Sassafras Street. He spent the latter years of his life on his

farm in Fairview Township and died there in April, 1887, at the age of 64 years. His wife died in March, 1903. To Mr. and Mrs. Eckels 11 children were born, six of whom are living, as follows: William, lives at Greenville, Mercer County, Pa.; Monroe, the subject of this sketch; George, lives at Sharpsville, Pa.; Wilson, lives at New Castle, Pa.; Alexander, lives at Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Phoebe, married David Thorpe, lives on the old homestead in Fairview Township. All the members of the Eckels family, except Monroe, use the old spelling of the family name, Eckels.

Monroe Echols spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools. He was graduated from Edinboro State Normal School in 1886 and from the University of Michigan in 1892. He also received a degree from Allegheny College in 1892. In 1887 Mr. Echols was registered as a law student in the offices of T. A. Lamb, Erie, and was admitted to the bar of Erie County in 1893. He had taught school and traveled as a representative for the Kilborn Bros., Littleton, N. H., prior to that time. After being admitted to the bar he engaged in the practice of law in Erie and has been thus engaged since.

On June 17, 1908, Mr. Echols was married to Miss Flossie L. Wagner, a native of North Girard, Pa. One child died in infancy.

Mr. Echols is a Democrat and has made numerous campaign speeches in behalf of the party. He is a Unitarian in faith and belongs to the Lake Shore Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Peter J. Moline, a reliable and successful business man of Erie, was born in Sweden, June 11, 1869, and is the son of John and Maria (Peterson) Moline.

John Moline spent his entire life in Sweden and is now deceased. He took a course in agriculture in one of the universities of his native land and devoted his life to farming interests. He died May 15, 1917, and his wife died Oct. 18, 1923. They had two children: Peter J., the subject of this sketch; and Christine, who lives at Swanaholm, Westbo-Ahs, Sweden.

Peter J. Moline grew to manhood in his native land and in early life engaged in farming. After coming to this country he spent seven years in the lumber camps of Pennsylvania and arrived in Erie in 1897. After two years he entered the employ of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, and in 1907 was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. From 1908 until 1912 he was connected with the New York Central Railroad, and in the

latter year, after passing the civil service examination, he was appointed assistant light keeper at Presque Isle Pier Head Light Station. In December, 1916, Mr. Moline engaged in business, forming a partnership with C. H. and A. E. Freeburg, the business being known as Moline & Freeburg. They are dealers in tires and automobile accessories and have an extensive business, which is located at 607 French Street.

On Jan. 14, 1903, Mr. Moline was united in marriage at Erie with Miss Hilma H. Freeburg, a native of Sweden and the daughter of John and Hannah (Anderson) Freeburg, natives of Sweden. Mr. Freeburg died in May, 1890, and his wife died in October, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Moline have no children.

During the Spanish-American War Mr. Moline volunteered for service and was a member of Company I, Pennsylvania National Guard. He is an independent voter and is identified with the Masonic Lodge. He and his wife are members of the Christian Science Church and are highly esteemed citizens of their community.

H. C. Lord, patent attorney of Erie, with offices in the Penn Building, was born at Mantorville, Minn., Jan. 23, 1867, and is the son of Samuel and Louisa M. (Compton) Lord.

Samuel Lord was a native of Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., emigrating while a young man to Minnesota. He served as a member of both houses of legislature and at the time of his death in 1880 was serving a second term as President Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Minnesota. Louisa (Compson) Lord was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., but spent the greater part of her girlhood in Erie County. She died in 1879.

H. C. Lord's paternal and maternal ancestors were early New England settlers. The emigrant ancestor of the Lord family was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., the descendents forming the branch to which H. C. Lord belongs moving to Lyme, Conn., and from Lyme to Meadville, Pa.

After the death of his father, H. C. Lord came east and after short residences at Edinboro, Pa., Dunkirk, N. Y., and Meadville, Pa., he came to Erie in 1884, and entered Erie High School. He was graduated in 1887 and afterwards took a post graduate course in the same institution. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge E. A. Walling. While a student he was appointed deputy U. S. marshal and also taught in the public night schools of Erie. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and

since 1892 has made a specialty of patent law and trade marks, and has confined himself to this practice. He has recently founded the Lord Manufacturing Company, making a specialty of bonded rubber joints and springs. He served one term, 1902-1906, as a member of the Select Council, presiding over that body the last two years of the term. Mr. Lord served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and in 1916 as its president.

Mr. Lord was married June 7, 1893, to Rena Slocum, daughter of the late Richard M. and Cecelia (Partridge) Slocum. Five children have been born to them, two of whom, Helen (Mrs. Irving Whitehouse) and Thomas Lord, are now living. Mrs. Whitehouse resides at Erie and has two children: Henry H. and Hugh L. Whitehouse. Thomas Lord resides with his parents.

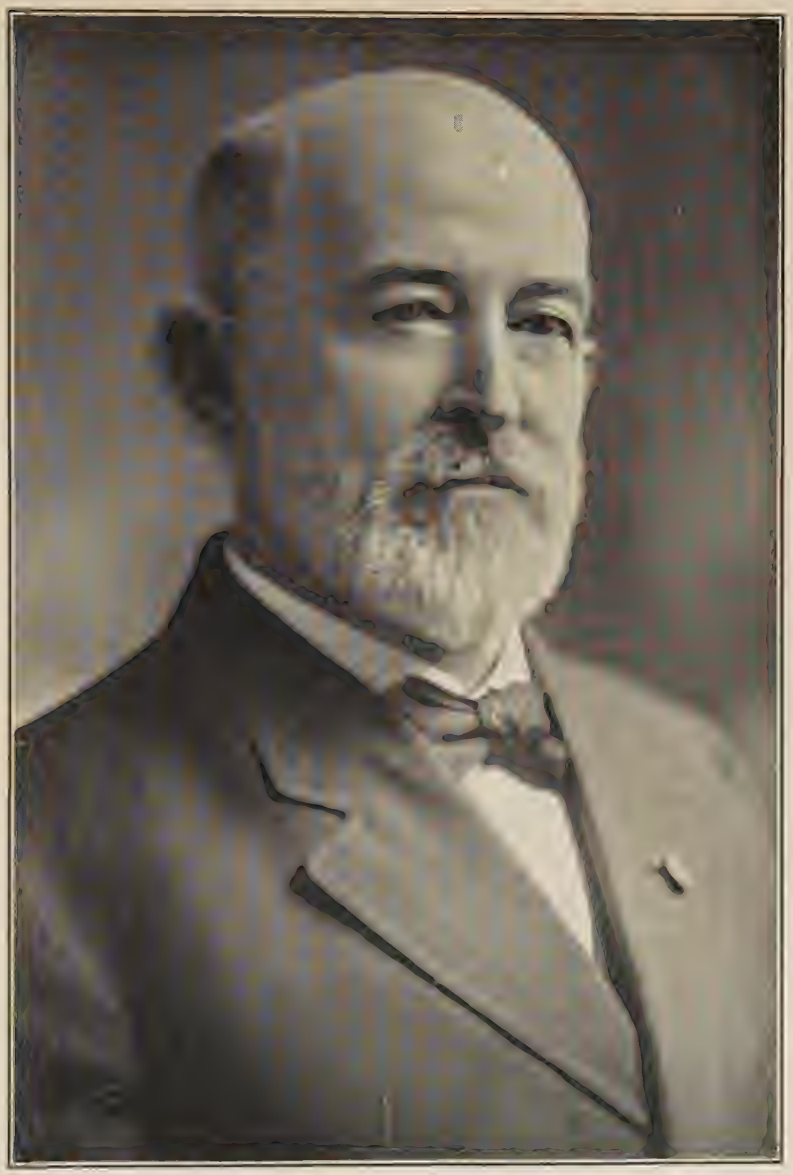
Marshall Rogers Merrick. Among the younger generation of Erie's successful business men is Marshall Rogers Merrick, owner of the Merrick Grain & Milling Company. He was born at Corry, Pa., March 3, 1888, and is the son of Austin W. and Mary (Haynes) Merrick.

Austin W. Merrick was born in Pleasantville, Pa., Jan. 18, 1841. When very young he volunteered for service in the Civil War. He participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, Sherman's March to the Sea, Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Peach Run Creek and a number of the other principal engagements of the war.

Following his service Mr. Merrick attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Buffalo, returned to Pleasantville, then locating at Shamburg. At this place Mr. Merrick served as the first postmaster and was present in that vicinity during all of the excitement of the early oil days at Pithole. He came to Corry in 1879. He had an interest in a planing mill, the other partners being Mr. Leach and Mr. Griffin. This mill burned and he built a grist mill later which he operated a great many years.

He passed away March 3, 1917.

Mary Haynes Merrick was born in Greene, N. Y., March 29, 1848. Her father was Artemis Haynes of Greene, N. Y. She came to Shamburg about 1868 and shortly after she was married to Austin Merrick of Pleasantville. In 1879 she with her husband moved to Corry where she lived until her demise, March 8, 1909. There are four children in the Merrick family: Walter H., engaged in the automobile business,



AUSTIN W. MERRICK

Corry, Pa.; Nellie A. and Mary E., both at home in Corry, Pa., and Marshall Rogers, the subject of this sketch.

Marshall Rogers Merrick received his education in the public schools of Corry and, after completing his schooling in 1907, he engaged in business with his father and remained in Corry until 1918. He has since lived in Erie where in 1922 he organized the Merrick Grain and Milling Company. They are wholesale dealers in flour, feed and grain and are among the largest grain dealers in northern Pennsylvania.

On June 14, 1916, Mr. Merrick was united in marriage with Miss Lena Jensen, of Corry, and the daughter of Thomas and Dorothea Jensen, residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Merrick had two children: Thomas, born March 18, 1917, and Dorothea, born May 22, 1921, died May 26, 1924.

Mr. Merrick is a Republican, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, and the Chamber of Commerce.

C. Harrison Lund is among the prominent and highly esteemed attorneys of Erie. He was born in this city, Sept. 7, 1888, and is the son of Nels Peter and Catherine (Sabe) Lund.

Nels Peter Lund, who lives in Erie, was born in Denmark, Jan. 18, 1850, the son of George P. Lund. In 1869 he emigrated to America and in 1873 he located in Erie. On Oct. 27, 1882, Mr. Lund was married to Miss Catherine Sabe, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Givins) Sabe, of Erie. They have four children: Walter E., lives in Erie; James Louis, lives in New York City; Ralph E., lives in New York City; and C. Harrison, the subject of this sketch.

C. Harrison Lund grew up in Erie and received his early education in the public schools. He was graduated from Central High School in 1908 and later attended Pennsylvania State College. At the age of 21 years he engaged in the grocery business at 1114 Chestnut Street, Erie, and while thus engaged Mr. Lund attended college. He was admitted to the bar of Erie County in 1917 and during that year volunteered for service during the World War and was commissioned a lieutenant. He served in the army until 1919 and after his discharge engaged in the general practice of law in Erie. Mr. Lund has had considerable corporation practice, including the position of attorney and vice-president of the Union Storage Company of Erie. In 1924 he was commissioned captain in the department of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army.

On April 18, 1922, Mr. Lund was united in marriage with Miss Gladys Freeman, a native of this city, and the daughter of A. A. and Josephine Lawrence (Finn) Freeman, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. Mr. Freeman lives at 332 East 6th Street, Erie. His wife died March 2, 1921. To Mr. and Mrs. Lund have been born two children: John Freeman, born May 8, 1923; and Sarah Margaret Lund, born July 25, 1924.

Mrs. Lund was graduated from Central High School in 1908 and from Maryland College in 1911. She is active in social and philanthropic work. In 1915 she took charge of the settlement work at Neighborhood House and during the World War was engaged by the American Red Cross. She is a member of the Women's Club, the College Women's Club and Delta Sigma Sorority.

Politically, Mr. Lund is a Republican. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral and belongs to the University Club, Chamber of Commerce, and the American Legion. In 1924 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County under M. Levant Davis.

F. W. Burnham, Sr., a progressive business man of Erie, engaged in the wholesale lumber business, was born at Faribault, Minn., May 2, 1859, the son of William B. and Frances F. Burnham.

William B. Burnham engaged in farming for a number of years and in 1871 removed from Minnesota to Union City, Pa., where he entered the mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, deceased, had three children: George, lives at Lakeland, Fla.; F. W., the subject of this sketch; and Belva, married Rev. C. M. Miller, lives at Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. W. Burnham engaged in the mercantile business with his father at Union City and after his father's death conducted the business until 1889, at which time he sold his interests and engaged in the lumber business there. In 1904 he located in Erie and established his present business. Mr. Burnham operates four portable mills besides the local plant and has a well established business.

On Sept. 1, 1881, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Miss Lettie I. Waters, a native of Union City, Pa., and the daughter of Alonzo and Jeanette Waters. They have three children: Bess, married J. L. Miner, lives at Hawthorne, N. Y.; Rena J., married Francis J. Walker, lives at Pasadena, Cal.; and F. W., Jr., who is associated in business with his father.

F. W. Burnham, Jr., is a graduate of Erie High School and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He married Miss Ramona Hubbard of Middletown, Conn. He is a Mason and a member of the University Club.

F. W. Burnham, Sr., is a Republican, a 32d degree Mason, and belongs to the Rotary Club and the Erie Motor Club. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Y. M. C. A., also is a member of the First M. E. Church of Erie. He is identified with the Hardwood Manufacturers Institute and the Lumber Dealers Association.

George E. Leet. Prominent among the successful business men of Erie is George E. Leet, dealer in office furniture and supplies. He was born at Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1876, the son of Irvin and Mary (Young) Leet. A more extensive history of the Leet family appears in the biography of Frank R. Leet.

George E. Leet attended the public and high schools of Erie and in 1900 engaged in his present business at 1413 State Street. In 1920 he removed to his present location, 1116 Peach Street. Mr. Leet owns the office building which he occupies. He deals in high-grade office furniture exclusively and also has an extensive printing business.

In political faith, Mr. Leet is a Republican; in religion, a Methodist. In fraternal affiliations he belongs to all the Masonic bodies, both Scottish and York Rite, also the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., United Commercial Travelers, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Y. M. C. A. and the Board of Commerce.

James H. Bennett, a substantial citizen of Erie, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1884, and is the son of Eli and Anna (Harp) Bennett, natives of Cincinnati and both now deceased. There were ten children in the Bennett family, three of whom are living and seven deceased: William E., lives retired at Hamilton, Ohio; Alice, married William Draut, who is employed at the General Electric Plant in Erie; and James H., the subject of this sketch.

James H. Bennett was reared and educated in Cincinnati, and in 1909 settled in Erie, where he engaged in the fruit and produce business, selling out in 1911. The following three years were spent with the Erie Storage & Cartage Company, and the J. G. DeMosch Trucking Company, Mr. Bennett serving as president and manager of the latter concern. He was later identified with the Superior Fruit & Produce Company at 1319 State Street, which was destroyed by the flood of 1915. After a year in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Bennett embarked in

his present business. He does general trucking, local and long distance moving and specializes in piano moving.

On April 29, 1908, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Miner, who was born April 18, 1883, and the daughter of Edward and Katherine (Manning) Miner, residents of Wyoming, Ohio. A brother of Mrs. Bennett, William, resides at home with his parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Bennett two children have been born: Dorothy Anna, born Feb. 12, 1910, attends Academy High School; and James Gordon, born May 27, 1917.

Mr. Bennett is a Republican, a member of the Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Malta. He is a man of integrity and ability and an excellent citizen.

Joseph Orin Wait, is a member of the firm of Reed, Wait & Spofford, a leading law firm of Erie. He was born in LeBoeuf Township, Erie County, July 5, 1871, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Erie County.

The Wait family of Erie County is descended from Thomas Wait of Portsmouth, R. I. He, with two brothers, Richard and Gamaliel, came from the west of England to America, arriving at Plymouth, Mass., in 1634. Soon after his arrival in America he settled in Rhode Island, where the family continued to reside until after the Revolutionary War. Since that time the family has become extended over the country, principally through the New England States and New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. John Wait, a descendant of Thomas Wait, was the fifth justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Another descendant of the Rhode Island family was the founder of Smith College at Northampton, Mass.

Samuel Wait, son of Thomas, married Hannah Whitman of Kingston, R. I., they had four children: Samuel, John, Joseph and Susanna. Susanna married Benjamin Perry, they had a son, Freeman Perry, who married Mercy Hazzard, who had one son, Christopher Perry, who married Sarah Wallace Alexander, who had a son, Oliver Hazzard Perry, commodore in the United States navy.

The great-great-grandfather of Joseph Orin Wait, was Joseph Wait of Broadalbin, N. Y. He was born in Rhode Island in 1759 and died Oct. 19, 1828. He was the son of Benjamin (4th), the son of Samuel (3rd),

J. O. WAIT

the son of Samuel (2nd), the son of Thomas (1st), of Portsmouth, R. I. He was a brother of Colonel Beriah, who was an ensign in the Third Company, North Kingston, R. I., in 1778, a lieutenant in June, 1780, and a colonel in the Continental Army for five years.

Joseph Wait, of Broadalbin, served in Captain Delano's company of Rhode Island troops during the Revolutionary War. He married Abagail Clarke on Feb. 23, 1783. They were the parents of eight sons: George, Clarke, Beriah, Joseph, Benjamin, Walter, Philip and Stephen, the great-grandfather of our subject. He was born at Broadalbin, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1802, and died in LeBoeuf Township, Erie County, Pa., Feb. 13, 1874. He was married at Broadalbin on Jan. 17, 1821, to Jane Shepherd. They settled in LeBoeuf Township in 1833, where he took out a patent for a tract of land from the Commonwealth.

The children of Stephen Wait were: Samuel S., Peleg P., Eunice, Benjamin J., Sarah, Stephan A., Edmund R., Beriah G., and Levi J. Peleg P., grandfather of Joseph Orin Wait, was born at Broadalbin, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1824. He married Lois Davis of Washington Township, Erie County, on March 30, 1845. They had four children: Daniel, Sarah Jane, Peleg Henry, and Stephen.

Daniel Wait was born in LeBoeuf Township, Oct. 25, 1846, and married Oct. 29, 1867, Martha A., daughter of Joseph and Isabella (Benn) Arters. To them were born three children: Jennie Viola, Joseph Orin and Raymond Philip.

Joseph Orin Wait attended Waterford Academy, graduated from the State Normal School at Edinboro in 1894, and from Allegheny College, Meadville, in 1898, as salutatorian of his class. He was admitted to the bar in Erie County in 1902, and has since engaged in the active practice of his profession in Erie. He was elected and served as district attorney of Erie County from 1911 to 1915. He is a member of the bar of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, and of the several United States Courts.

Mr. Wait was married April 18, 1903, to Nina Ethel, daughter of Joseph and Elza (Buys) Maycock. They have two children: Lois, born March 16, 1907; and Gordon, born March 15, 1919.

In politics, Mr. Wait is a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knights Templar and a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the University, Shrine and Elks Club.

Charles Messenkopf, president of the Chas. Messenkopf & Company, of Erie, is numbered among the city's representative and successful business men. He was born in this city, Dec. 14, 1870, and is the son of Lorenz and Katherine (Diefenbach) Messenkopf.

Lorenz Messenkopf was a native of Germany and his wife was born in Erie. In 1859 he came to America and located in Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Messenkopf, now deceased, had three children: Albert C., deceased, was connected with the Second National Bank of Erie for many years; Charles, the subject of this sketch; and Arthur, retired.

Charles Messenkopf received his education in the schools of Erie and when he was 13 years of age was called to Washington, D. C., by Congressman William L. Scott, to act as his page, remaining there for four years. This was during the administration of Grover Cleveland. Upon his return to Erie, Mr. Messenkopf completed his schooling and in 1891 entered the employ of the Erie Trust Company. Later he was connected with the Keystone Bank until its failure, at which time he went to Buffalo and was there engaged in the bond business for three years. In 1901 he returned to Erie and engaged in the bond business for himself, representing several New York houses. His offices were in the Penn Building until 1920, and due to the expansion of his business he moved to larger quarters in the Marine Bank Building.

The Charles Messenkopf & Company was organized in 1920 with the following officers: Charles Messenkopf, president; H. E. Scott, vice-president; and George W. Hunter, secretary and treasurer. It is one of the leading investment houses in the city and deals in high-grade securities, investment bonds, including government, municipal, railway, industrial and public utility bonds.

On June 9, 1920, Mr. Messenkopf was united in marriage with Miss Inez McCloskey, of Jersey City, the daughter of C. J. and Leonora (Davis) McCloskey. Mrs. Messenkopf received her education in the schools of Jersey City and was graduated from Smith College in the class of 1916. She was located in Erie as a teacher of German and English in Central High School for three years before her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Messenkopf has been born a son, Philip, born May 7, 1921.

Mr. Messenkopf is a director of the Erie Mortgage Company and vice-president of the West Sixth Apartments Company. During the World War he was general chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, and a member of the Central Liberty Loan Committee, which comprised Penn-

sylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio. Serving with Mr. Messenkopf were H. C. McEldowney, president of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and D. C. Wills, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. In politics, Mr. Messenkopf is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of St. Paul's United Evangelical Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Knight Templars, Blue Lodge, Shrine, Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, Yacht Club, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Erie Maennerchor. Mr. Messenkopf is a man of integrity and ability, who has made a success of his work.

Charles A. Constable, a member of the firm of Constable Brothers Company, is among the prominent and successful business men of Erie. He was born in this city, Nov. 29, 1856, and is a son of John and Eliza (Kolb) Constable.

John Constable, deceased, was born near London, England, Jan. 11, 1811. He was educated and learned his trade in his native country and came to the United States in 1833, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained four years. He then went to Florida, where he was employed in an arsenal for nearly a year, after which he returned to Buffalo. In 1839 he started for Pittsburgh, leaving Buffalo on the steamer Robert Fulton, but when he reached Erie he found that his trunk had been put off at Dunkirk, N. Y. While waiting for his trunks he sought and found employment in Erie, where he spent the remainder of his life. Thus by mistake, as it were, Erie gained one of her best citizens. His first employer was Gen. Seth Reed, and his first work was upon the Reed House. After some time he engaged in business for himself in contracting and building and became one of the leading builders of his time, establishing the present Constable Brothers Company. He died in 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. Constable four children were born: Edward W., deceased; Charles A., the subject of this sketch; Louisa, married H. C. Sanderson, both deceased; William, deceased; and Herbert, Erie, Pa.

Charles A. Constable was educated in the public schools of Erie and after completing his education in 1876, he engaged in business with his father. Constable Brothers Company is one of the leading business enterprises of Erie and its business includes all kinds of construction work. The products of its mills are all kinds of finish and manufactured lumber for building purposes, and the company also carries a complete stock of builders' hardware and furnishings. The institution as a whole is one

of the most complete and thoroughly equipped in northwestern Pennsylvania. Buildings included in the recent construction work of the company are: First Presbyterian Church, Park Presbyterian Church, St. Peter's Cathedral, Scott Building, St. Vincent's Hospital, Hamot Hospital, Erie Trust Company Building, Erie Steam Shovel, Canby College at Wesleyville, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, as well as the beautiful residences of Alex. Jarecki, James McGuire, Dan Curtis, McMullen, Seldon, Stuber, Siegel, Cornell, and Robert Jarecki. They also erected the home of W. S. Rome, of the Pittsburgh Steel Company, at Coburg, Canada, and the residence of Doctor Falls in Pittsburgh.

On May 30, 1885, Mr. Constable was married to Miss Clara I. Wilson, of Erie, the daughter of Edmund and Jane Wilson.

Mr. Constable is a Republican, a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Masonic and Elk Lodges, the Erie Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

William J. Schaaf, deceased, was one of the well known citizens and business men of Erie, where he engaged in the commission business for many years. He was a native of this city, born July 1, 1858, and the son of Peter and Franciska (Sanner) Schaaf, both of whom were natives of Germany. Peter Schaaf came to the United States in 1818, and as he first settled in Erie County, was considered one of its pioneers. He died in 1877 and his wife died in 1894.

William J. Schaaf was educated in the parochial schools of Erie, and at the age of 14 years became his father's assistant. He became one of the leading commission merchants of the city and died in April, 1915.

In 1883 Mr. Schaaf was married to Miss Ida Kelsey, a native of Conneaut, Ohio, and the daughter of Sidney and Mary Jane (Spafford) Kelsey. Her father was an old and well known journalist who died in 1901. His wife, a native of Erie, died in 1892. To Mr. and Mrs. Schaaf the following children were born: Bessie and Florence, both deceased; William J., commission merchant, Erie, married Rose Farley, deceased, and he has a son, William J., Jr.; Clarence K., lives in Erie, married Edna Kmarr, and they have a daughter, Betty Jane; and Vernon K., lives in Erie, married Harry Schwartz, and they have two children, David and Marjorie.

Mr. Schaaf was a Republican. Mrs. Schaaf is a member of the Unitarian Church. He served as a member of the city council for several terms and held the esteem of all who knew him.

WILLIAM J. SCHAAF

Fred J. Miller, a progressive business man of Erie, who is successfully engaged in the plumbing and heating business at 9-11 East 12th Street, was born in this city, April 8, 1857. He is the son of Henry and Mary Miller.

Henry Miller was a pioneer business man of Erie and for a number of years was engaged in the stove manufacturing business with Barr & Johnson Company. He died July 28, 1888. There were five children in the Miller family: C. C., lives retired in Erie; H. P., deceased; John; one daughter, Louise, deceased; and Fred J., the subject of this sketch.

Fred J. Miller has always lived in Erie. He began as an apprentice in the plumbing business in 1872, and in 1879 engaged in his present business with his brother, H. P., who was killed in 1893 in a sewer cave-in on State Street, between 8th and 9th Streets. Mr. Miller is a general plumbing and heating contractor and during his many years' experience in this line, he has established an excellent trade. Since 1891 he has been in the same location.

In May, 1879, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Ida R. Loesch, and they have five children: William F., John E., and Fred H., all engaged in business with their father; Loretta, married Fred E. Kreamer, lives in Erie; and Margaret E., at home.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Lutheran Memorial Church and belongs to the Masonic and Elk Lodges, the Chamber of Commerce and the Builders Exchange. He is a Republican.

Frank R. Leet, a well known business man of Erie, who is identified with various interests, was born in Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio, April 8, 1872. He is the son of Irvin and Mary (Young) Leet.

Irvin Leet came to Erie in 1886 from Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio, where Trumbull Leet had settled many years before, and after whom the county was named. Trumbull Leet was the son of Amos, who was the son of Samuel, who was the son of Samuel, who was the son of Andrew, who was the son of William Leet, mention of whom is made below.

William Leet was born in Dodington, Huntingdonshire, England, in 1612 or 1613. His grandfather was Thomas Leete of Ockington, Cambridgeshire, England, who married Maria Slade of Rushton, Northhamptonshire, daughter of Edward Slade. Thomas Leete had four children, two sons and two daughters. Both his sons he named John. These were distinguished in speaking of them by their place of residence, John of

Dodington (the elder), and John of Islington. His daughters were Jane and Rebecca. Jane married Richard Dale and Rebecca married Thomas Fowler. John Leete of Dodington, son of Thomas of Ockington, married Anna Shute, daughter of Robert Shute, one of the justices of the King's Bench. They had two sons, William, who came to Guildford and was afterwards Governor Leete, and John, of Midlow Grange, Huntingdonshire, and a daughter, Anne, who married Robert Raby.

William Leete, son of John of Dodington, "was bred to the law, and served for a considerable time as clerk in the Bishop's Court at Cambridge, where, observing the oppressions and cruelties then practiced on the conscientious and virtuous Puritans, he was led to examine more thoroughly their doctrines and practice and eventually to become a Puritan himself, and to give up his office." He came to America in Rev. Mr. Whitfield's company and was one of the signers of the Plantation Covenant on shipboard, June 1, 1639, arriving in New Haven about July 10th. When they had agreed upon Guildford as a place to settle, he was one of the six selected to purchase the land of the native Indians, in trust, for the Plantation until their organization. This section of Guildford still retains the name of Leete's Island, and the lands have been owned and occupied by Leetes almost exclusively down to the present generation. It has now a postoffice and store and has recently come into prominent notice as the location of Beattie's stone quarries.

Mr. Leete was called upon to fill many public offices. He was clerk of the Plantation from 1639 until 1662. He was one of four to whom was entrusted the whole civil power of the Plantation, without limitation, until a church was formed, June 19 (June 29 N. S.), 1643. When the church was formed, he was selected as one of the seven pillars, "for the foundation work". Samuel Disborough and William Leete were chosen to meet the court at New Haven in 1643, when a combination of the jurisdiction of the New Haven colony was planned and organized, and Guildford, Milford, Stamford, and other plantations, hitherto independent colonies, united in one jurisdiction, to sit twice a year at New Haven in April and October, and to consist of the governor, deputy governor, and all the magistrates within the jurisdiction, and two deputies for every plantation. Mr. Leete was a deputy from Guildford to this court in 1650, and from 1651 to 1658 was a magistrate of the town. In 1658 he was chosen deputy governor of the colony and continued in that office until 1661 when he was elected governor, which office he held until the union

with Connecticut in 1664. After the union he was assistant until 1669, when he was elected deputy governor of the Connecticut colony, holding this office until 1676, when he was chosen governor, which position he retained by continuous re-election until his death in 1683. Upon being elected governor he removed to Hartford, and being continued in office he remained there until his death and was buried there.

"During the term of 40 years," says Doctor Trumbull, the historian, "he was magistrate, deputy governor, or governor, of one or other of the colonies. In both colonies he presided in times of the greatest difficulty, yet always conducted himself with such integrity and wisdom as to meet the public approbation."

Frank R. Leet, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Conneautville, Pa., and attended Erie High School. He was connected with the local postoffice for 15 years and served under Postmasters Soble and Brew. He is now district representative of the Wales Adding Machine Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

On Dec. 25, 1893, Mr. Leet was married to Miss Cora Stetson, of North East, Pa., the daughter of William and Clara A. Stetson. Mr. Stetson was a prominent grape grower of North East for many years and is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Leet have been born the following children: Roy, deceased; Clara May, married Arthur Winter, lives in Cleveland; Evelyn, married C. Rupert Moore, Johnstown, Pa.; and Florence, married C. Herman Gleason, Erie, Pa.; and Louise, married Terrell Temple.

Mr. Leet is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a man who in business and as a private individual manifests a keen and intense appreciation of all that pertains to the welfare of the city and its citizens.

Joseph C. Martin, popular sports editor of the Erie Times, was born in this city, April 6, 1898, and is a son of Henry and Nellie (Sullivan) Martin.

Joseph C. Martin attended St. Patrick's parochial school and was graduated from Central High School in 1915. He entered the newspaper business at the age of 15 years, being one of the city's youngest reporters. After being connected with the Erie Labor Journal for two and one-half years, he became a reporter for the Erie Dispatch, and after two more years became sports editor of the Erie Times. While a high school

student Mr. Martin was greatly interested in athletics and was a member of the baseball and track teams, and was later a member of the champion Y. M. C. A. basket ball team and the St. Mary's Cadets which teams held the city championship from 1917 until 1924.

On Nov. 29, 1916, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Dorothy M. Little of Erie, and a daughter of William and Anna P. Little. They have a son, Richard, born Oct. 10, 1917.

Mr. Martin is a Republican, and is a recognized authority on sports.

Henry Sims, manufacturer, is among the well known and successful business men of Erie. He was born at Derby, England, and is the son of William and Harriet (Walker) Sims.

William Sims was born at Milford, Eng., and his wife was a native of Kedleston, Eng. In early life he engaged in farming but was later an engineer. He died in 1875 and his wife died in 1864. They are buried at Derby, Eng. Mr. and Mrs. Sims had 11 children, among whom were: Mrs. F. L. Maclure, lives in Erie; George, who came here from England in 1878 and was killed in the Merchant Mills in December, 1879; William, who came to Erie in 1879 and died in 1924; and Henry, the subject of this sketch.

Henry Sims spent his boyhood at Derby, Eng., and at the age of nine years was employed as a bobbin-lad in an English silk mill. He sailed from Liverpool, England, April 4, 1866, when in his nineteenth year, not knowing a person in the United States. The voyage was made on the steamer "Virginia," which encountered a storm which lasted during the first six days. The boat was so unsanitary that Asiatic cholera broke out and over 70 people died and were buried at sea, Mr. Sims seeing seven buried at one time. The voyage was made in 14 days, and upon arrival in the New York harbor with the yellow flag floating on the mast, the inspectors sent the boat down to the lower bay to remain 21 days after the last day of sickness, which continued for 21 days. They landed May 28th after more than 100 had died from this dread disease.

Mr. Sims was providentially led to Erie where he arrived June 8, 1866, with the the sum of $2.50. While passing through Buffalo the city was in an uproar, the Fenian army being there, enroute to take Canada, and later Ireland. Work was scarce at this time so near the close of the Civil War. Mr. Sims secured a position with the Davenport, Fairbaien & Company, car wheel foundry, then not quite complete, handling pig iron

H. W. Sims—Henry Sims—G. A. Sims
The Sims Company.

brought in on canal boats. He took charge of an engine when the plant began operations. He next was employed by J. F. Whittick & Company as a blacksmith's helper in the carriage factory, a building on the site now occupied by the market house on State Street. His work was rather precarious until he entered the employ of Crouch Brothers, being their first engineer. The mill had run with water power until March, 1868. In 1871 Mr. Sims became a Methodist minister, but in 1873 discontinued this work on account of throat trouble. Upon his return to Erie he took charge of erecting an engine in the Merchant Mills. He was engineer there until 1886, at which time he invented a mechanical boiler cleaner, and organized the Sims Company, Ltd. Crouch Brothers had an interest in this enterprise and was associated with Mr. Sims in business and as employer and employe for 30 years. In 1888 Mr. Sims made a trip to England after an absence of 23 years, taking his son Harry with him. He had a delightful time and was called upon to preach a number of times to his former acquaintances. He also sold the English patent to the Haslem Engineering Company of Derby.

The panic of 1893 proved disastrous to the boiler cleaner business and Mr. Sims bought out his partners and turned the machine shop, which he had built on the rear of his home lot, into a grist mill, taking his son George into the business as The Sims Company, who had worked in the Merchant Mills for some time. They made quite a success of this venture but as times improved Mr. Sims began to think of his former occupation. He invented a feed water heater and the growth of this enterprise necessitated giving up the mill and devoting his entire time to mechanics. Mr. Sims also invented other types of heaters and as the growing business demanded more room, he purchased their present site, four acres of land, and built their first shop in 1913. Many additions have since been made. The present plant consists of, machine shop, boiler shops, and foundry, and The Sims Company does business in every state in the union, through representatives which Mr. Sims secured by personal interviews. This business has been kept in the Sims family and in addition to his two sons, Mr. Sims also has two grand-sons in the offices. His son, H. W., has been a member of the firm since 1909.

On Dec. 14, 1868, Mr. Sims was married to Miss Aurilia J. Charles, a native of Harbor Creek, Pa., and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Beckus) Charles, natives of Erie County. Mr. Charles died in May, 1845, and his wife died in June, 1863. To Mr. and Mrs. Sims have been born

four children: Adelia C., married George A. Copeland; H. W., treasurer of the Sims Company; George A., secretary of the Sims Company, and Ralph B., who died in early manhood.

Mr. Sims is a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church having been a member of the Simpson Church of this city over 50 years. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

George R. Metcalf, Jr., is a successful young business man of Erie and is a member of one of the best known families in the history of Erie County. He was born in this city, Nov. 24, 1894, and is the son of George R. and Mary (Richards) Metcalf.

George R. Metcalf, Sr., president of the Erie Malleable Iron Works, is a native of Erie where he was born Sept. 26, 1858. He is the son of the late Prescott and Abigail R. (Wilder) Metcalf. Prescott Metcalf was of old New England stock, born at Putney, Vt. He came to Erie in his early manhood and became one of the leading citizens of his time. Among the numerous industries of the city founded by him was the Erie Malleable Iron Works, which was established in 1880.

George R. Metcalf, Sr., was educated at Erie High School, Erie Academy, and attended boarding school at Clinton, N. Y. For about a year after leaving school he was a coal operator at Columbus, Ohio, and then returned to Erie to associate himself with his father and brother as a partner and secretary in the business of the Erie Malleable Iron Works. In 1893 he was elected treasurer of the company and has served as president since 1901. He succeeded his father as a director in the Erie Gas Company, becoming treasurer of the same in 1892. He also has other business and financial interests. On Sept. 3, 1885, Mr. Metcalf was united in marriage with Miss Mary Richards, daughter of the late Capt. John S. Richards. They have two sons, John Richards, and George R., Jr., the subject of this sketch.

George R. Metcalf, Jr., received his early education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and after his graduation there in 1912 he entered Yale University, where he received his degree in 1915. The following two years were spent there in post-graduate work, and at the outbreak of the World War Mr. Metcalf enlisted in the First Officer's Training Camp, Madison Barracks, N. Y. He was later transferred to the Coast Artillery Training Camp at Fort Monroe, having been commissioned a first lieutenant of ordnance. In August, 1917, he was stationed at Sandy Hook. He

was transferred to Aberdeen, Md., Jan. 1, 1918. He was promoted to captain in January, 1918, and continued in that rank until his discharge in January, 1919. He then returned to Yale University to complete his post-graduate work and in 1919 came to Erie, where he is connected with the Erie Malleable Iron Company. He is a vice-president and a director of the company.

Mr. Metcalf is identified with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automobile Engineers, and the American Society for Testing Metal. He is a captain of the United States Army Reserve Corps, and is a member of the Army Ordnance Association. He is also a member of the following clubs: Erie, University, Kahkwa, Elks, Yale, New York Athletic, Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, American Legion, and the Military Order of the World War. He is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church.

Carl H. Anderson, of the Anderson Pattern Works, is a well known young business man of Erie. He was born at Youngstown, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1897, and is the son of John and Emma Anderson. There were four children in the Anderson family: J. W., who died Nov. 17, 1921; Jennie; Carl H., the subject of this sketch; and Elsie.

Carl H. Anderson received his education in the public schools of Youngstown and in 1912 came to Erie, where with his brother he established the Anderson Pattern Works in 1917. It is among the thriving business institutions of the city and is located at 924 West 12th Street.

On Dec. 18, 1916, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Ruth Place, of Lima, Ohio, and they have a daughter, Virginia, born Jan. 6, 1919.

Mr. Anderson is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Shrine and Elks Lodge. He is an independent voter.

Philip F. Oriole is an enterprising young business man of Erie and a veteran of the World War. He is a native of Italy, born Feb. 8, 1892, and the son of D. M. and Frances (Onarato) Oriole.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Oriole, who now reside at Warren, Pa., are the parents of the following children: Philip F., the subject of this sketch; Anthony, lives at Warren, Pa.; Lucy and Sarah.

Philip F. Oriole was educated in the public and high schools of Erie and from 1911 until 1914 worked in a studio at Warren, Pa. He then engaged in business for himself at Johnsonburg, Pa., for four years and

in February, 1918, volunteered for service during the World War. He was a member of the 305th Engineers, 80th Division, which established an enviable reputation for its work, being subjected to much duty under fire. They were active on three fronts, Artois sector, Meuse-Argonne, and St. Mihiel. Mr. Oriole was discharged June 11, 1919, and the following year conducted a studio at New Kensington, Pa. From there he removed to Altoona, Pa., and in 1921 purchased the Weber Studio in Erie, which he has considerably enlarged and improved. It is located at 728 State Street.

On Sept. 5, 1919, Mr. Oriole was married to Miss Ethel Wiley, of Johnsonburg, Pa., and they have a daughter, Doris Marie, born April 25, 1923.

Mr. Oriole is a member of the Catholic Church, and he and his wife are favorably known in Erie and have a large circle of friends.

John Packard Smart, secretary and treasurer of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, is a leading citizen of Erie, where he was born, Nov. 15, 1870. He is the son of Morril W. and Charlotte (Jamison) Smart, the former a native of Croyden, N. H., and the latter of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Morril W. Smart, deceased, was an early settler of Erie. At the age of four years he migrated to Galesburg, Mich., with his parents. He began his business career at Battle Creek with Dr. Metcalf and in 1849 he went to California, lured by the startling discoveries of gold there. A year later he returned, broken in health. His next position was as express messenger on the Mississippi for the Wells Fargo Express Company, and he afterward helped in the building of the C. B. & Q. R. R., as an engineer. In 1860 he took up his residence at Greenville, Pa., and was for a period of 29 years thereafter employed as an American express messenger and United States mail agent on the Erie & P. R. R. In 1864 he removed his family to Erie, where they have since resided. He served as cashier of the Erie Electric Motor Company for nearly 20 years and died in 1914. His wife also died in that year and they are buried in Erie Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Smart were born five children: Jean W., lives in Erie; George J., lives in Erie; Charlotte and Caleb M., both deceased; and John Packard, the subject of this sketch.

John Packard Smart has spent his entire life in Erie. After completing his schooling he was employed as clerk for the Merchant's Dispatch Transportation Company from 1889 until 1890. Previous to this he had worked as a carrier for the Herald and Times, as well as janitor of Central

JOHN PACKARD SMART.

Presbyterian Church. From 1890 until 1891 he was connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; from 1891 until 1892 with the Ball Engine Company; from 1892 until 1893 as clerk of the W. L. Scott Company; and since 1893 until the present time Mr. Smart has acted as secretary for trustees of the W. L. Scott Estate. He has held his position as secretary and treasurer of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad since 1896 and is a capable and trustworthy official of the company.

On Jan. 18, 1898, Mr. Smart was united in marriage with Miss May G. Ingham, a native of this city, and the daughter of Samuel H. and Ellen (Brereton) Ingham, natives of Ireland. They reside at 643 West Seventh Street, Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Smart have no children.

Prior to the World War (in 1914) Mr. Smart entered the Pennsylvania Naval Militia, was commissioned in the Naval Reserve in 1917, and served until the close of the war, being discharged May 9, 1919. He served with the U. S. Navy and was commanding officer of the U. S. S. Wolverine for 11 months and commanding officer of the U. S. S. Yantic for five months. In the interim he served on the U. S. S. Hawk and the U. S. S. Essex in various capacities, such as executive, navigator, and watch officer.

Politically Mr. Smart is a Democrat. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and is identified with all of the Masonic bodies, the Knights of Pythias, Shriners, Shrine Club, Army and Navy Club of New York and the American Legion.

F. S. Bond. One of the leading business men of Erie of marked executive ability is F. S. Bond, proprietor of the F. S. Bond & Company, clothiers. He was born in Pittsburgh, March 18, 1876, and is the son of William L. and Anna M. Bond.

William L. Bond and his wife were natives of Pittsburgh where they spent their entire lives. They are now deceased. He was an extensive nursery man and the owner of many greenhouses, as well as a shipper of nursery products. There were five children in the Bond family: Thomas G. and William L., who live in Pittsburgh; Robert C.; F. S., the subject of this sketch; and Charles A.

F. S. Bond was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh and attended Duff College there. At an early age he engaged in the clothing business and in 1904 removed to Erie, where he established his present business. It was formerly located at 830 State Street, and has been in its present location since 1915. Mr. Bond has other extensive business

interests. He is president and director of the Community Savings & Loan Association, and a director of the Citizens Mortgage Company of Erie. He served as president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1918 and 1923, and is a charter member of the Rotary Club, having served as its president in 1917-18. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, the Armory Board, the Retail Merchants Board, and the Knox Hat Council of New York City.

In 1899 Mr. Bond was married to Miss Cornelia A. Bowman, of Pittsburgh, and the daughter of Joseph and Jane Bowman, both deceased. They have two children: Ethel C., born July 25, 1902, a graduate of Erie High School and Oberlin College, lives at home; and Frances, born May 13, 1907, a graduate of Erie High School, and now a student at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Mr. Bond is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

I. L. Fox, founder and general manager of the Fox Textile Corporation, is a leading business man of Erie. He was born at Kurland, Russia, Oct. 11, 1873, and is the son of Moses and Bryina Fox.

After receiving his education in the schools of his native land, I. L. Fox came to America in 1892 and located in Erie, where he established a business at 12th and State Streets, dealing in shoes and men's furnishings. After seven years he sold this business and was a member of the city police force two years. He then engaged in the saloon business for three years, after which he engaged in his present business.

The Fox Textile Corporation was established in 1917 and is incorporated at $500,000. They are manufacturers of women's and misses' dresses, lingerie, and silk underwear, and employ about 200 people. Branch factories are operated at Albion, Waterford and Fairview, Pa. The officers are: S. M. Fox, president; William C. Kraemer, vice-president; W. P. Cowles, secretary and treasurer. Mr. I. L. Fox is general manager and president of the board of directors.

In 1892 Mr. Fox was united in marriage with Miss Lena Goldsmith, and they have six children, as follows: Fannie, a graduate nurse, lives at home; S. M., president of the Fox Textile Corporation, married Mary Levick of Erie; Ethel, Mamie, Anna and Dorothy, all at home.

Mr. Fox has served as president of the congregation of the French Street Synagogue for nine years. He is identified with the Modern Wood-

men of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Jewish Progressive Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican and is accounted one of the substantial citizens of the community.

Charles L. Haibach, of Haibach Bros., wholesale dealers in meats, is among the prominent and successful business men of Erie. He was born in this city, Feb. 14, 1873, and is the son of the late Ben and Anna (Busch) Haibach. There were four children in the Haibach family, as follows: Charles L., the subject of this sketch; Ben, deceased; John, of Haibach Bros.; and Max, former sheriff of Erie County.

The business of Haibach Bros. was organized in 1896 and is one of the reliable and leading businesses of its kind in the city of Erie.

Mr. Haibach was married on June 5, 1901, to Miss Philomena Eisert, of Erie, and to them have been born the following children: Elmer, a graduate of St. John's School and Erie Business College; Charles, a graduate of the above named schools; Vincent, Raymond, both students; Marie, married Joseph Kreiger, lives in Erie; Lavina, Celia and Agnes, all at home.

Mr. Haibach is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and he and his family hold membership in the Catholic Church. They are well and favorably known in their community.

Andrew Jackson Sterrett, secretary of the Erie Malleable Iron Company, was born in this city, Dec. 6, 1874, and is the son of Andrew J. and Helen (Brecht) Sterrett.

Andrew J. Sterrett, deceased, was one of the leading citizens of Erie during his life. He served as county commissioner for 17 consecutive years. In 1847 he and a party of other men left what was then St. Paul, Minn., to go to the present site of Duluth. The trip was a long and hazardous one, being made overland in the depth of winter. The city of Duluth was settled by this well known party of adventurers. Later, Mr. Sterrett went to Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, where he was an extensive land owner and operator. To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Sterrett were born eight children, namely: Capt. R. B., an attorney and court stenographer; Reid G., lives retired in Erie; Scott S., deceased; Lee, a widely known actor, lives in New York City; Carl McK., deceased; Andrew Jackson, the subject of this sketch; Major Thomas G., of the Erie Dispatch-Herald, and founder of the Sterrett Advertising Service, who had charge of

marine publicity at Washington, D. C., during the World War, where he received his commission as major; and Ruth, married A. C. McCallum.

Andrew Jackson Sterrett received his education in the schools of Erie and since 1895 has been identified with the Erie Malleable Iron Company. The Erie Malleable Iron Works was founded in 1880 by Prescott Metcalf, deceased, his associates being Capt. Douglass Ottinger, John Clemens and his eldest son, Joseph P. Prescott. It is among the leading industries of the city and has enjoyed a steady growth.

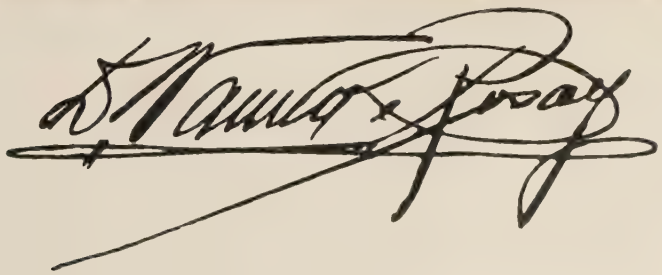
On Dec. 20, 1902, Mr. Sterrett was united in marriage with Miss Loella F. Kies, a native of Erie, and the daughter of Erastus and Francena (Harrington) Kies. They have a son, Jackson K., born Jan. 13, 1904. He was graduated from Central High School, Erie, in 1921, and is a student at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Sterrett is a Republican, a member of the First Unitarian Church, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the Knights of Pythias, and the Erie, Union and Motor clubs.

D. Warren DeRosay, general manager of the Corry Brick & Tile Company, is a successful and well known business man of Erie County; he was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 24, 1865, and is the son of Louis Eugene and Mary Caroline (Maguire) DeRosay.

Louis Eugene DeRosay was born in Bordeaux, France, and his wife was a native of Dublin, Ireland; at the age of 14 years he came to this country and located at Cambridge, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. DeRosay was one of the pioneer brick manufacturers in New England and engaged in that business successfully for over 50 years; he died Sept. 24, 1892, and his wife died Feb. 10, 1900. They were the parents of four children, Anna Josephine married Eugene T. Owens lives in Waltham, Mass.; Albert E., engaged in the brick manufacturing business in Cambridge, Mass.; D. Warren, the subject of this sketch, and Marie M., the widow of the Honorable Joseph C. Levy, who lives in Montreal, Canada.

D. Warren DeRosay received his education in the schools of Cambridge, Mass., and was engaged in business with his father until his death, continued this business until 1904 when he went to Elk County, Pa., as general superintendent of the Shawmut Paving Brick Works until May 1908; in June of that year he settled in Corry and established his present business, The Corry Brick & Tile Company manufacturers of pav-



ing blocks, building brick and chemical brick, serving as general manager of the company.

Mr. DeRosay has two sons: Kingsley Eugene, born at Cambridge, Mass., April 22, 1895, a graduated of the University of Pennsylvania, now with the Atlantic Refining Company at Philadelphia as chemical engineer; Paul Gerry DeRosay was born at Cambridge, Mass., April 17, 1897; he is a graduate of the University of Harvard now resides in France; in June, 1916, he enlisted for service during the World War and served overseas for 22 months with the Harvard Ambulance Corps; he was also in Germany with the Army of Occupation; in 1923 he organized the first school in Paris for the education of American boys; he is now owner and manager of the Auteuil Day School located at 37 Rue Boileau, Paris, France.

Mr. DeRosay was married Sept. 16, 1923, to Mrs. Tamar Milne former superintendent of the Corry Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. DeRosay reside at 161 Maple Ave., Corry, Pa.

D. Warren DeRosay was appointed Fuel Administrator for the City; was also a member of the Committee of Safety during the World War; is also past president of the Chamber of Commerce, past president of the Corry Motor Club, director of the Corry Hospital and Pine Grove Cemetery Association; also president of the Recreation Board of Corry, member of the Elk's and the Kiwanis Club. Politically Mr. DeRosay, is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is one of the substantial citizens of Corry and is very favorably known.

W. P. Cowles, treasurer of the Fox Textile Corporation, is a well known, substantial and highly respected business man of Erie, where he has been engaged in business for many years. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862, and is the son of W. H. and Cornelia Cowles. The father died in 1918 and his widow resides in Erie. They had five children, as follows: W. P., the subject of this sketch; Fred, lives at Fairport, N. Y.; Albert, lives at Rochester, N. Y.; Mary Miller; and Esther, married Ellis Boyles.

W. P. Cowles received his education in the public schools of Erie, his parents having settled here in 1870. In 1882 he learned the candy making business while in the employ of Mark Mauer and in 1895 embarked in that business for himself. The Cowles Candy Kitchen, which was located at 1308 State Street, was one of Erie's popular shops from 1895 until 1918, when Mr. Cowles sold the business and became treasurer of the

Erie Saw Company. Since 1920 he has served as treasurer of the Fox Textile Corporation.

On April 28, 1892, Mr. Cowles was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Pratt of Erie.

Mr. Cowles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Shrine and served as Past Master of Perry Lodge. He has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lake Shore Lodge for 24 years. Mr. Cowles is a Republican.

William E. Liebel is well and favorably known in Erie where he has engaged in the tailoring business for 47 years. He was born in this city, July 27, 1863, and is the son of Philip and Wilhelmina (Sandusky) Liebel.

Philip Liebel was born at Leimmershein, Germany, in 1829, and came to Erie at the age of 20 years, where he engaged in business. He was a pioneer tailor of this city, and in 1856 established the business now conducted by his son. He died in 1881 and is buried in Erie. To Mr. and Mrs. Liebel were born seven children: Amelia, married T. C. Sevin; John, a rancher, lives in Africa; Mary, married Edward Holser, lives in Buffalo, N. Y.; William E., the subject of this sketch; Hattie, unmarried, lives at Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles and Daniel, both deceased.

William E. Liebel was reared and educated in Erie and when a young boy engaged in the tailoring business with his father. For 50 years it was located at 821 State Street, and since 1915 has been at 429 State Street.

On June 24, 1890, Mr. Liebel was married to Miss Eva M. Blaisdell, of Erie, and they have a daughter, Dorothy, the wife of Ralph Neff, Erie.

Mr. Liebel is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic and Elks lodges and the Erie Maennerchor. He is a public spirited citizen who holds the high regard of all who know him.

George S. Robison, president of the Erie County Milk Association, is a prominent factor in the business activities of Erie. He was born in Summit Township, Erie County, Pa., March 3, 1861, and is the son of King and Margaret Robison.

King Robison followed general farming during his entire life which was spent in Erie County. He owned 175 acres of land. To Mr. and Mrs. Robison, both of whom are deceased, the following children were born:

Presley W., deceased; Tillie; Serena J., married C. C. Parker; Irene, deceased, married J. S. Parker; George S., the subject of this sketch; and Margaret, deceased.

George S. Robison received his education at Waterford Academy, and after attending Edinboro Normal School he engaged in teaching school in the country districts of Erie County. Since the organization of the Erie County Milk Association in 1899, Mr. Robison has been actively engaged in this line of work. In 1901 he was elected general manager and in May, 1922, Mr. Robison became president of the association.

On April 25, 1900, Mr. Robison was married to Miss Clara E. Nick, the daughter of Ernest C. Nick of Erie. They have no children.

Mr. Robison is identified with the Democratic party, is a member of the United Brethren Church and belongs to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. His residence is located at 2916 Peach Street.

The Erie County Milk Association are leading ice cream manufacturers of this section of the state, and also deal in other dairy products.

James E. Gannon, who is successfully engaged in the heating and plumbing business, is among the enterprising business men of Erie. He was born at Erie, Pa., Nov. 26, 1873, and is the son of Thomas Patrick and Julia Agnes Gannon.

Patrick Gannon is deceased and Mrs. Gannon lives in Erie with her daughter. They were natives of Ireland and the parents of the following children: William M., Thomas B., May E., Lillian, James E., the subject of this sketch; Julia Agnes, John Mark, Catherine and Robert Louis.

James E. Gannon was educated in the Erie schools and has been identified with the following business firms: Diffenbach & Gannon; Williams & Co.; and John H. Lyons. Mr. Gannon was a professional base ball player for several years and in 1894 and 1895 was a member of Connie Mack's Pittsburgh Nationals. He later pitched for Syracuse, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y. The Gannon & Carey Company was organized in 1901 by Mr. Gannon and John J. Carey, who died in 1924. The business is now conducted by Mr. Gannon and Frank Flowers, and is among the leading organizations of its kind in the city. They are contractors for general plumbing, heating and ventilating and have installed systems in the following buildings: American Fork and Hoe Company, Ashtabula; Pioneer

Pole & Shaft Company, Piqua, Ohio; Northland Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; Erie County Home; St. Joseph's Home for Children; American Brake Shoe Co.; Perry, Wayne, Columbus, Gridley, Academy, Lincoln, Harding, East High, and Emerson High Schools.

On June 17, 1908, Mr. Gannon was united in marriage with Miss Christina Messler, of North East, Pa., and a daughter of Prof. August and Elizabeth Messler, of North East. They have six children: Thomas Patrick, August George, James Joseph, Mary Elizabeth, John and Harry.

Mr. Gannon is an independent voter. He is a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church and belongs to the Elks Lodge. He is identified with the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Master Plumbers Club, the Erie Builders Exchange, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Hugh M. Moorhead, a widely known physician and surgeon of Erie, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Indiana, Nov. 20, 1879, and is the son of Alex T. and Margaret A. (Speedy) Moorhead, both deceased. There were seven children in the Moorhead family as follows: Albert, Eva Linninger, and Ralph, residents of Indiana, Pa.; Nancy M. Fair, lives at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frank E., lives at Erie; Bessie G. Brallier, lives at Latrobe, Pa.; and Dr. Hugh M., the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Hugh M. Moorhead received his preliminary education in the schools of Indiana, Pa., and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1906. The following year was spent in Hamot Hospital as an interne, after which Dr. Moorhead began the practice of his profession at 126 East Eighth Street. He has been located in his present office, 804 Peach Street since 1918. Dr. Moorhead is in charge of the United States Public Health Service, has been a member of the Hamot Hospital staff for ten years, being attendant obstetrician. He is also consulting physician for the Infants' Home and attending surgeon at the Florence Crittenton Home.

On June 21, 1910, Dr. Moorhead was married to Miss Catherine M. Johnston, of DuBois, Pa., and they have a daughter, Mary Margaret, born Aug. 16, 1914.

Dr. Moorhead is identified with the Erie County Medical Society, of which he served as treasurer for six years, and he is also a member of the American Medical Association. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Elks Lodge. Dr. Moorhead served as city bacteriologist

Hugh M. Moorhead, M. D.

of Erie for 12 years. As a physician and surgeon and a citizen he ranks high in the community.

Doctor Moorhead is a Spanish American War veteran, having enlisted at Indiana, Pa., May 3, 1898, and served with Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was stationed in Georgia for five months and later in Lexington, Ky., and discharged from service in October, 1898.

John J. Neuer is a progressive and enterprising business man of Erie. He is a member of the firm of Neuer & English, well known dealers in kodaks and supplies. He was born in Toledo, Ohio, April 12, 1889, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Neuer, residents of Toledo, where Mr. Neuer is engaged in the meat business. Mr. and Mrs. Neuer have three children; John J., the subject of this sketch; Joseph, Jr., a jeweler, lives in Toledo; and Mary, married Joseph Zeiler, lives in Toledo.

John J. Neuer was educated at St. Mary's School, Toledo, and after completing his schooling in 1904 he became associated with the Lion Dry Goods Company of Toledo, where he remained two years. He was then connected with Milner Brothers, in that city, until 1910, and from then until 1914 engaged in the jewelry business. In that year the partnership of Neuer & English was established. They are located at 622 State Street.

On March 11, 1919, Mr. Neuer was married to Miss Irene T. Hess, of Erie, and a daughter of John and Margaret Hess. They have two children: Betty, born March 8, 1920; and Charles, born May 16, 1921.

Mr. Neuer is a Republican and a member of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

Ben Schlosser, who is successfully engaged in the lumber business in Erie, is a member of one of Erie County's pioneer families. He was born in this city, June 25, 1877, and is a son of David and Hannah (David) Schlosser.

David Schlosser was born in Mayence, Germany, Dec. 25, 1844, the son of Michael and Barbara (Kapp) Schlosser. In 1865 he came to the United States and located in Erie, where he remained two years. He then went to Spring Creek, Warren County, Pa., where he opened a small store and later engaged in lumbering. In 1873 he returned to Erie and started a planing mill in the old woolen mill at the northeast corner of 16th and State Streets. In 1891 he built his present mill at 15th and Sassafras

Streets. The plant covers four acres and the products include all kinds of material for building purposes. Mr. Schlosser was married on Nov. 18, 1869, to Miss Hannah Davis, the daughter of Henry D. Davis, an attorney, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who died during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Schlosser have two children: Harry J., born Jan. 25, 1875; and Ben, the subject of this sketch.

Ben Schlosser spent his boyhood in Erie and in 1900 was graduated from Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He then attended Eastman Business College, and the following year returned to Erie, where he and his brother carry on the business established by their father.

On June 24, 1903, Ben Schlosser was married to Miss Minnie F. Freiberg, of Cincinnati, and the daughter of Benjamin and Belle Freiberg, who live retired in California. They have two children: Etelka, born Sept. 8, 1904, attended school at Highland Manor, Tarrytown, N. Y., married Arthur Rose of Zanesville, Ohio; and Jean, born Sept. 28, 1907, at home.

Mr. Schlosser is a Republican, a member of the Elks Lodge, Chamber of Commerce, and the Erie Golf, Yacht, and Motor Club. He is a substantial and reliable citizen of Erie.

Harry J. Schlosser was married April 20, 1903, to Miss Gertrude Steinfield, of Cleveland, and they have two children: Ralph, born Nov. 1, 1904, a graduate of Milford Preparatory School, Milford, Conn., and a member of the 1926 class of Yale University; and Ruth, born Dec. 26, 1906, a student at Hillside Academy, Norwalk, Conn.

The Schlosser families hold membership in the West Eighth Street Temple.

Marcus M. Marks, of Charles S. Marks & Company, is among the successful and reliable merchants of Erie. He was born in New York City, Sept. 1, 1866, and is the son of Charles S. and Hulda Marks.

Charles S. Marks was born in Prussia, Germany, and when a young man came to this country, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1867 he located in Erie and established the firm of Marks & Meyer, his partner being P. A. Meyer. The partnership was dissolved in 1884 and it has since been known as Charles S. Marks & Company. Mr. Marks died Oct. 26, 1910, and is buried in Erie cemetery. His wife resides in Erie. There were three children in the Marks family: Marcus M., the

subject of this sketch; Louise, married Alexander Goldberg, lives at Newburgh, N. Y., and Alma T., at home.

Marcus M. Marks was educated in the public schools of Erie and in 1884 engaged in business with his father at 806-08 State Street. In 1896 the business was moved to its present location, the company having purchased the building in 1892. Mr. Marks is the manager and sole owner of this concern, which is among the fine business establishments of the city. They are dealers in men's clothing, boy's clothing, furnishings and hats. They also conduct a high class tailoring department.

Mr. Marks is a member of the Unitarian Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and belongs to the Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, Shrine Club, Erie Maennerchor Club, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, and Elks Lodge. He is unmarried.

Walter A. Alexander, a member of the firm of Alexander & Schneider, exclusive merchant tailors, is a representative business man of Erie. He was born in New York City, Feb. 10, 1881, and is the son of Samuel J. and Mary E. Alexander.

In 1884 Samuel J. Alexander settled in Erie and became connected with the tailoring firm of Meyer & Marks, with whom he remained until 1895. From that date until the time of his death in September, 1917, Mr. Alexander was successfully engaged in business for himself. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander had five children: S. J., lives in Erie; Walter A., the subject of this sketch; J. L. lives in Detroit, Mich.; Eleanor, married Dr. M. J. Malament, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Minnie, married Arthur G. Ostheimer, lives in Erie.

Walter A. Alexander grew up in Erie and attended Central High School. From 1900 until 1917 he was associated in business with his father, and in 1920 formed the present partnership with John Schneider. Their place of business is at 930 Peach Street.

On July 14, 1903, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage with Miss Martha Hitze of Erie, and they have four children: Jeanne, born Oct. 23, 1904, a student, at home; Betty, born Jan. 15, 1909, a student at Central High School; Frances, born July 31, 1911, a student at Gridley School; and Nancy, born Nov. 27, 1915.

Mr. Alexander is a Democrat and belongs to the Presque Isle Club, the Erie Yacht Club, the Elks and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a progressive business man and is well liked in Erie.

Robert J. Saltsman, deceased, was for many years a leading business man and prominent citizen of Erie. He was born in this city, Oct. 5, 1874, the son of John R. and Rose J. Saltsman.

John R. Saltsman, son of Anthony, was prominent in business circles of Erie, and connected with the W. L. Scott Coal Company business. He died Dec. 11, 1894, leaving two sons: Harry, who died Feb. 28, 1895; and Robert J., the subject of this sketch.

Robert J. Saltsman spent his entire life in Erie. After completing his schooling he engaged in business and was the founder of the Erie White Metal Company, and owner and general manager of the same until 1910. He then became interested in real estate in which business he was engaged at the time of his death, Oct. 26, 1921.

Mr. Saltsman was married to Miss Carrie S. Stranahan, a native of Erie, born June 26, 1877, and the daughter of Dr. Chester W. and Mary (Lacy) Stranahan. Dr. Stanahan, deceased, was a well known physician and surgeon of Erie for many years. He was born at Warren Pa., March 22, 1845, and his wife was born at Lacytown, Pa., Jan. 6, 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Saltsman two sons were born: Chester S., connected with the American Sterilizer Company of Erie; and George R., a student at Lawrenceville Preparatory School, Lawrenceville, N. J.

Mrs. Robert J. Saltsman is a member of the League of Republican Women and Voters League, and belongs to the Erie Women's Club. She is an active member of the Park Presbyterian Church and vice president of the church's missionary society, and is also manager of the Erie Infants' Home.

John Schneider is a member of the firm of Alexander & Schneider, exclusive merchant tailors of Erie. He was born in Meschen, Hungary, July 6, 1879, and is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Henning) Schneider, residents of Meschen, Hungary, and the parents of the following children: Elizabeth; Catherine; Stephen, lives at Fresno, Cal.; and John, the subject of this sketch.

John Schneider received his education in the schools of his native land and was graduated from normal school at Meschen in 1894. Four years later he came to this country and settled in Erie where he was employed in a tailor shop. In 1909 he engaged in business for himself at 14 West Eighth Street. In 1920 he removed to his present location, 930 Peach Street, at which time the partnership of Alexander & Schneider was

ROBERT J. SALTSMAN

formed. It is among Erie's best known and high grade tailoring establishments.

On Sept. 15, 1903, Mr. Schneider was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Melzer of Erie, and they have four children: Minnie, born Jan. 6, 1905, a graduate of Academy High School and Erie Business College; J. Walter, born Feb. 13, 1907; Richard Edward, born Nov. 7, 1909; and Ruth Virginia, born June 13, 1919.

Mr. Schneider holds membership in St. Paul's United Evangelical Church, is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Elks Lodge, the Chamber of Commerce and the Optimist Club. He is a Republican and stands high in the community.

Michael Liebel, Jr., president of the Vulcan Rubber Company, represents a family fittingly assigned a conspicuous place in the history of the city of Erie. He was born here Dec. 12, 1870, and is the son of Michael and Clara (Uhr) Liebel.

Michael Liebel was a native of Germany, born June 17, 1843, a son of John and Barbara (Hammer) Liebel, who passed the closing years of their life in Erie. He was 14 years of age when his parents came to America and located in Erie, where he served an apprenticeship at the shoemaking trade. In 1861 he engaged in the boot and shoe business, in which he continued for a period of five years. He made careful investments in local realty and his interests in this line eventually became very extensive, and he also identified himself in a capitalistic way with various enterprises of importance. He died in May, 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Liebel were born three sons: Eugene, who died in 1923; Michael, Jr., the subject of this sketch; and Frederick W., who died in 1896.

Michael Liebel, Jr., gained his early educational training in the public and parochial schools of Erie, after which he was graduated from Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1887. For a brief interval after leaving college he was employed in the Buffalo office of the Nickel Plate Railroad, and he then returned to Erie, where for five years he was employed in the office of Jackson Koehler, at that time conducting one of the leading breweries of this section of the state. In 1898 he organized the Cascade Brewing Company, and served as secretary and treasurer until 1890 when it was consolidated with the Erie Brewing Company, under which title the enterprise was continued until the time of prohibition. Mr. Liebel is president of the Vulcan Rubber Company, manufacturers of tires, tubes,

and hard rubber accessories, and he is also president of the Erie Reduction Company.

The political allegiance of Mr. Liebel is given to the Democratic party, and he has shown a commendable interest in all that has tended to conserve the progress and prosperity of his native city, which has honored him by calling him to serve in the chief executive office of the municipal government. In September, 1906, he received the appointment of the office of mayor, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Robert J. Saltsman. At the election in 1907 he was chosen by the popular vote to fill the remainder of the unexpired term until April 1, 1908. In the election of Feb. 7, 1907, he was elected to the mayoralty for a full term. In 1916 Mr. Liebel was elected to Congress from the 25th district and there served on the Naval Committee in the 64th Congress.

Mr. Liebel is a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to the Elks, Eagles and Moose lodges. He is an enterprising and progressive business man and is widely known.

Jacob F. Zink has been a successful and well known business man of Erie for several years. He was born in this city, Nov. 2, 1877, and is the son of Charles and Elizabeth Zink.

Charles Zink was a pioneer merchant of Erie, engaged in the shoe business for many years at 1130 State Street. He is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Zink were born five children as follows: Anna, married Foster Palmer, lives in Erie; Jacob F., the subject of this sketch; Mamie, married Martin Volmer, lives in Erie; Florence; and Lottie, married Jack George, lives in Erie.

Jacob F. Zink was educated in the public schools of Erie and began his business career with Black & Gummer Company, in whose employ he remained four years. In 1900 he purchased the Erie Clothes Pressing Company, and three years later became the owner of the Erie Bill Posting Company. He was one of the organizers of the U. S. Laundry Company, which he later sold, then establishing his present business, which is located at 110 East Sixth Street. Mr. Zink owns one of the finest dry cleaning establishments in the city and employs 25 people. Three service trucks are in operation.

Mr. Zink is a Republican, a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and belongs to the Elks Lodge and Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the National Association of Cleaners and Dyers.

Wilbur M. Graham, who has been successfully engaged in the building and contracting business in Erie for 30 years, is a native of this county. He was born in Summit Township, Feb. 3, 1863, and is the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Keeler) Graham. Mr. Graham was a leading farmer of Erie County during his life and is now deceased. There were 12 children in the family, as follows: Emma, George, Maggie, Alfred, Eva, Elizabeth, Cora, Elmer, Wilbur M., Burt, Carl and Iona.

After attending the district schools of Summit Township, W. M. Graham engaged in farming with his father and in 1888 removed to Erie, where he worked at his trade as carpenter. In 1893 he engaged in the contracting business and during his many years of building activity met with marked success. Among the residences built in the city by Mr. Graham, are the homes of Dr. G. A. Reed, John Jordon, W. Pitt Gifford, Edward Reed, Mr. Hayes and Dr. J. C. Elviage.

Mr. Graham was married on Sept. 22, 1888, to Miss Leona Marsh, of Waterford, Pa., and they have two children: Lyle, born May 11, 1890, engaged in business with his father; and Frances, born Oct. 19, 1894. She married Leslie Dudley and they live at Westminster.

Mr. Graham is a Democrat, a member of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, and he also belongs to the Builders Exchange. He is well known in the county, where he has a reputation for good citizenship and progressive ideas.

Henry E. Scott is well and favorably known in Erie, where he is identified with the Chas. Messenkopf & Company as vice president. He was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1889, and is the son of James H. and Gertrude W. Scott. James H. Scott resides in Philadelphia and has been in the government service for 30 years.

Henry E. Scott was educated in the public schools of his native city and was graduated from Central High School there in 1906. He was connected with the Independence Trust Company of Philadelphia from 1907 until 1911, with Graham-Parsons & Company of Philadelphia from 1911 until 1917, and from 1917 until 1920 represented the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland in this territory, which comprised the eight northwestern counties of Pennsylvania. During the various loan campaigns during the World War, Mr. Scott made a splendid record in organization work and the sale of government certificates. Since 1920 he has been identified with Charles Messenkopf & Company, one of the leading invest-

ment houses in this section of the state, as vice-president of the company. The officers are: Chas. Messenkopf, president; Henry E. Scott, vice president; and A. W. Hunter, secretary and treasurer. Offices are in the Marine Bank Building.

On June 15, 1922, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Sipple, of Erie.

Politically, Mr. Scott is a Republican. He holds membership in the United Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic and Elk lodges, the Shrine, Erie and Lawrence Park Golf clubs, as well as the Rotary Club. He is accounted one of the reliable and successful business men of the community.

Helen M. Schluraff, president of the Schluraff Floral Company, is among the well known and successful business women of Erie. She was born at Avonia, Pa., March 6, 1886, and is the daughter of George S. and Margaret (Love) Stone.

George S. Stone was born at Avonia, in Erie County, and was a prominent business man of that section. He was an extensive shipper of grain, potatoes and farm products, and died Sept. 25, 1908. On Sept. 27, 1871, he was married to Miss Margaret Love, of Warren, Ohio, and they were the parents of the following children: Mabel, lives at Patchogue, L. I.; Arthur, lives at Atlanta, Ga.; Carlton, lives in Erie; Helen M., the subject of this sketch; Georgia, deceased; and Dorothy, lives in California.

Helen M. Stone attended the public schools of Erie and in 1902 was graduated from Central High School. After attending Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pa., from which she was graduated in 1906, Miss Stone was married on Sept. 27, 1906, to Vern Schluraff, the son of George Schluraff. To them were born two children: Dorothy Jane, born Dec. 29, 1909, now a student at Southern Seminary, Buena Vista, Va.; and Robert, born Jan. 27, 1913, at home.

Mrs. Schluraff took over the management of the business in 1915 and is president of the concern, which is Erie's leading and most up-to-date floral business. The greenhouses on West Lake Road, cover 35,000 square feet. An attractive shop is located in the Masonic Temple Building.

Mrs. Schluraff is a Republican and served as a member of the State Committee, being the first woman from Erie to serve in this capacity. She is vice president of the Business and Professional Women's Club; first president of the League of Women Voters; vice president of the

Helen M. Schlemaff

Fireside Building & Loan Association, being the first woman elected to an office in any building and loan company; and she was for two years president of the Zonta Club. She is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Club, and the Eastern Star.

The officers of the Schluraff Floral Company are: Helen M. Schluraff, president; Giles H. Marquis, vice president; I. D. McQuistion and Pitt Gifford, directors.

Burns Darsie, secretary and treasurer of the Central Bank & Trust Company, is among Erie's leading business men. He was born on a farm in Fayette County, Pa., and is a son of Hugh Smith and Malinda (Cochran) Darsie.

Hugh Smith Darsie was engaged in general farming during his life and died Aug. 18, 1908. The early history of the Cochran family follows: James and John Cochran, brothers, emigrated from Scotland to Ireland and thence to America. James is believed to have returned to Ireland for his family. There is no further record concerning him, his life, or his fate. John, the head of the "Cochran Family of Fayette County, Pa.," married into the Sanford family, of English origin. They took up their abode in Chester County, Pa., in 1745. Eight children were born to them, among them being Samuel, born July 24, 1750. He was a soldier in the Patriot army. He fought in the battles of Paoli, Brandywine and Germantown. He spent that ever tragical winter of 1777-78 in the American army with George Washington, commander-in-chief, at Valley Forge. His first wife was Esther John, daughter of Daniel John, a leading Friend or Quaker, of Chester County, Pa., and in honor of whom the city of Johnstown, Pa., is named. Samuel Cochran came with his family to Fayette County, Pa., where he purchased from Capt. Joseph Huston what is familiarly known as the "Cochran-farm," one mile from Dawson. Six sons were born to Samuel and Esther (John) Cochran, of whom Mordecai, born in 1797, was the youngest. He married Susanna Welch, of his native vicinity, and to them was born Malinda, mother of the subject of this sketch. She was born at the old homestead near Dawson, May 7, 1847, the tenth in a family of 13 children, five boys and eight girls. Her brothers, James, Alexander and Lutellas, were pioneers in the manufacturing and marketing of coke, which has made Fayette County famous. They bear the distinction of having floated to Cincinnati on barges of their own construction the first coke that was

ever marketed in the Queen City. Of this influential and prominent family, there survive Mary Ann Cochran and M. M. Cochran, Uniontown, Pa.; and Mrs. Margaret Sarah Strickler, Bradford, Pa.

On March 14, 1867, Malinda Cochran was married to Hugh Smith Darsie and they settled on the Darsie farm in Tyrone Township, then owned by Mr. Darsie. She became the mother of eight children, six of whom survive, as follows: Catharine, principal of the Fifth Ward School, Homestead, Pa.; George, minister of the First Christian Church, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Burns, the subject of this sketch; Dana, teacher of mathematics in the Academy High School, Erie; Hugh S., trust officer of the Real Estate Trust Company, Washington, Pa., and also minister there for ten years of the Lone Pine Christian Church; and Pera Nelle, music teacher. Mrs. Darsie died May 27, 1924.

Burns Darsie attended the schools of Fayette County, Pa., and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He was graduated from Bethany College in 1895. Mr. Darsie's business career began as a messenger boy in the Mechanics National Bank of Pittsburgh, where he worked his way up to teller. From 1903 until 1909 he served as a teller in the Federal National Bank, Pittsburgh, and in the latter year organized the bank at Claysville, Washington County, Pa., with which he was connected for two years. He then was identified with the Burwin & White Coal Company as an executive until 1915, at which time he organized a bank at Farrell, Pa. In 1917 Mr. Darsie, with other leading business men of Erie, organized the Central Bank & Trust Company, which has since enjoyed a splendid growth. Since January, 1925, it has been located in its new building at 18th and State Streets. The Central Bank & Trust Company conducts a general banking and trust business and is capitalized at $200,000.

On July 1, 1903, Mr. Darsie was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Bryce, of Toledo, Ohio, and the daughter of Stephen Thomas and Ada (Webber) Bryce, both deceased. Mr. Bryce was president of the Bryce Heating & Ventilating Company of Dayton, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Darsie have been born three children: Marietta, born May 21, 1904, attends Sweet Briar College; Burns, Jr., born July 23, 1906; and Hugh Stephen, born July 1, 1907.

Mr. Darsie is a member of the Christian Church. He has an extensive acquaintance in Erie and is highly esteemed.

Warren G. Lowe, one of Erie's enterprising and progressive young business men, is a World War veteran. He was born at Pottsville, Pa., April 13, 1901, and is the son of E. M. and Alice Lowe.

E. M. Lowe, who resides at Warren, Pa., is serving as county commissioner and president of the Poor Directors Association of Pennsylvania, having been elected to the latter office in 1924. To Mr. and Mrs. Lowe five children were born: Louis, Marjorie, Warren G., Harold and Raymond.

After attending the public and high schools of Warren, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1922, Warren G. Howe went to Montana where he remained a year. He then became associated in business with his father. In 1923 the Erie Patent Block Co., Inc., was organized with the following officers: E. M. Lowe, president; Harold Wickstrom, vice president; Louis Lowe, treasurer; Warren G. Lowe, secretary; and Harold Lowe, director. The company manufacturers Straub patent cinder blocks and the plant has a capacity of 750,000 blocks per year.

During the World War, Mr. Lowe enlisted in the Navy in April, 1917, and was aboard the U. S. S. Dubuque, a convoy ship carrying troops to Brest, France, from New York City. He was later stationed in southern waters, where he suffered an attack of malaria in South America. Mr. Lowe later served on the ships U. S. S. Vixen and U. S. S. North Dakota, being discharged July 27, 1919.

Politically Mr. Lowe is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Harper G. Rusterholtz, proprietor of the Rusterholtz Electric Studios, is a representative business man of Erie. He was born in McKean Township, Erie County, June 24, 1882, and is the son of Levi and Mary E. (Smith) Rusterholtz. The farm on which Harper G. Rusterholtz was born was homesteaded in 1819 by his great grandfather, and it has remained in the family for four succeeding generations. To Mr. and Mrs. Levi Rusterholtz were born five children: Edna, Harper G., John, Mildred and Jerome.

After attending the country schools until he was 13 years of age, Harper G. Rusterholtz engaged in farming with his father for a year, after which he came to Erie and entered the grocery business with his uncle, Amos J. Rusterholtz, as a partner, at 18th and Cascade Streets, which was conducted by them until 1901. He then operated a poultry

farm until 1905, at which time he entered the employ of the Erie Hardware Company at 1220 State Street, as a delivery clerk. When he left the employ of this company in 1913 he was assistant general manager. He then organized his present business, and is one of the leading electrical contractors and dealers in this section of the state. He is a manufacturer and designer of electrical fixtures and his factory covers 12,000 square feet. Mr. Rusterholtz employs about 50 people and has representatives throughout western New York and Pennsylvania.

In politics Mr. Rusterholtz is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was president of the Lions Club, a member of the Real Estate Board, the Builder's Exchange, the National Society of Lighting Fixture Dealers, the National Electrical Contractors & Dealers Association, and the Society of Electrical Development. Mr. Rusterholtz has an extensive acquaintance in Erie County and is highly esteemed in the community.

Charles Porter McGeary is a prominent citizen of Erie, where he is identified with the Erie Business College. He was born at Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa., July 15, 1882, and is a son of Hiram Thompson and Katherine Alice (Servey) McGeary.

Hiram Thompson McGeary was a native of Stanton, Pa. He engaged in farming throughout his life and died Oct. 9, 1923. His wife, who was born at Knoxdale, Pa., died Aug. 10, 1922. They are buried in Riverside Cemetery, Grove City, Pa. To Mr. and Mrs. McGeary were born five children: Ernest A., lives in Philadelphia; Elizabeth A., lives at Greenville, Pa.; Lester E., lives at Wellsville, Ohio; Pearl I., lives at Mercer, Pa.; and Charles Porter, the subject of this sketch.

Charles Porter McGeary was reared at Stanton, Pa., and was educated in the public schools, Coolspring Academy, and Muskingum College. After completing his college course he was employed by the U. S. Steel Corporation in Pittsburgh for five years, and the following two years was connected with the Duff's Schools, Pittsburgh. He then traveled in Pennsylvania and West Virginia for the Oliver Typewriter Company and in May, 1917, came to Erie, where he took up his present work with the Erie Business College.

On June 30, 1916, Mr. McGeary was married at New Kensington, Pa., to Miss Chelsie Adelia Schenck, a native of Minerva, Ohio, and a daughter of Philip and Margaret Matilda (Dambach) Schenck, residents

of New Kensington, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. McGeary have a son, Charles Porter McGeary, Jr., born April 30, 1924.

Politically Mr. McGeary is a Republican. He is a member of the First United Presbyterian Church of Erie, and is president of the Erie Inter-Church Federation and a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. He belongs to the Rotary Club, the Erie Advertising Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. McGeary is an excellent citizen and an asset to his community.

ONE OF THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS, ERIE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Erie Business College was founded in 1888 by Mr. H. C. Clark. There were associated with him Messrs. S. A. Drake, Clarence McClenathan, Fletcher, and Albert Schiede. In 1890 Messrs. C. D. Higby, Benjamin Van Wye ,and Albert M. Wood joined the faculty.

The school was very progressive and splendid work was accomplished. Enrollment was large. In 1896 Mr. Clark sold the school to Mr. J. M.

Bloeser. About 1907 Mr. A. M. Cassel purchased the school from Mr. J. M. Bloeser and a few years later, in 1910, Mr. B. L. Stringer became associated with Mr. Cassel. In 1916 Mr. Cassel gave up his work in the school to become associated with his father in business. In 1917 Mr. C. P. McGeary entered the employ of the school and purchased Mr. Cassel's interest. In September, 1922, Mr. Stringer left the school and took up work with the "Kardex" Company in Tonawanda, N. Y., Mr. McGeary took over Mr. Stringer's interest.

The Erie Business College has always maintained a good standard and has been awake to any progressive movement in commercial education. Standards have been raised from time to time and in 1924 the management adopted the requirement that all instructors must have college or university degrees. The adoption of this plan has enabled the school to bring together a faculty of very earnest and efficient instructors. One essential part of the equipment of each instructor is that some time must have been spent in actual business life in addition to their college or university training. This enables the instructors to maintain the proper objective in their work—that of properly training the young people who come under their care for business positions.

By adopting this plan the work accomplished has been very satisfactory both to the school and to the patrons of the school.

The annual enrollment of the school is 300 students.

The management feels that the Erie Business College is a factor in stabilizing the civic life of the city and gives an opportunity to young people who are not able to secure a college or university training to prepare for their life work without being compelled to go out of Erie to secure their education.

Henry C. Trost, a member of the firm of Trost & Lacey, shoe dealers, is one of the well known and highly respected business men of Erie. He was born in Boddin, Germany, Nov. 30, 1871, and is a son of Henry and Christina (Stein) Trost.

Henry Trost emigrated to this country with his family in 1878 and settled in Erie, where he was successfully engaged in the florist business with his son, John, for a number of years. He died in 1910, and his wife died in 1896.

Henry C. Trost was educated in the Erie public schools and attended Gridley Park School, No. 10, and Clark's Business College. At the age

of 14 years he entered the employ of J. A. Eichenlaub, shoe dealer, and this business was later known as Eichenlaub & Trost. In 1904 Mr. Lacey became a member of the firm, which is now known as Trost & Lacey. The business which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the city occupies three floors and Messrs. Trost & Lacey have won a reputation for fairness both to their customers and employes.

On April 22, 1896, Mr. Trost was married to Miss Carrie L. Schaffer, of Erie, and the daughter of George H. and Mary (Rindernecht) Schaffer. Mr. Schaffer was a member of the Erie police force for 22 years. Mr. and Mrs. Trost have a son, Frederick, born Sept. 27, 1900. He is a graduate of Erie High School, the University of Pittsburgh, and during the World War was a member of the student army for nine months. He is now associated in business with his father. Mrs. Trost died Dec. 13, 1924, and is buried in the family lot Erie Cemetery.

Mr. Trost is a member of the Lutheran Memorial Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Shrine, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks Lodge, Kahkwa Club, the Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce. He is a Republican.

Harry A. Weindorff is among Erie's enterprising and substantial business men, where he is engaged in the real estate business with offices at 704 State Street. He was born in this city, June 9, 1884, and is the son of Martin and Josephine (Straub) Weindorff.

Martin Weindorff was a native of this city and died in 1906. He was associated with the P. A. Meyer Clothing Company for a number of years and later with the Erie Brewing Company. There were three children in the Weindorff family: Harry A., the subject of this sketch; Gertrude; and Ruth, deceased.

Harry A. Weindorff grew up in Erie and attended the public schools, Westfield Academy, and Central State College at Lock Haven, Pa. He was employed by the Lock Haven Express Company from 1902 until 1905 and during the years 1906-7 was manager of the Clinton Bottling Company at Lock Haven. He represented the C. B. Wuenschel Company of Erie and from 1909 until 1919 was identified with the Rochester Distilling Company. He has since devoted his entire time to the real estate business.

On Oct. 1, 1912, Mr. Weindorff was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Henry, of East Brady, Pa. They have six children: Audrey Mae,

Harry Andrew, Jr., John Henry, Virginia Lee, Mary Ann, and Lorna Jean.

Politically Mr. Weindorff is a Republican. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church and belongs to the Elks Lodge, the Maennerchor and United Commercial Travelers.

Maude S. Millar, city treasurer of Erie, is widely known throughout the county as a woman well versed in civic affairs. Se was born at Cameron, Pa., April 15, 1872, and is the daughter of John H. and Emma (Horton) Collins.

John H. Collins was a native of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and engaged in the railroad business most of his life, being freight agent at St. Mary's, Pa., for 13 years. He died March 7, 1912, and his wife, who was a native of Ridgeway, Pa., died Dec. 18, 1898. They are buried at North East, Pa. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins: Maude S., the subject of this sketch; and Helen M. Collins, a nurse, who resides with her sister at 316 West 31st Street, Erie.

Maude S. Millar attended the schools of North East, and Corry, and began life as a stenographer with Joseph M. Force, attorney, and with the Erie Oil Company, in whose employ she remained for seven years. After 19 years as a clerk with the city treasurer, she was elected to this office, Nov. 7, 1923, and sworn in, Jan. 6, 1924, for a term of four years.

On Feb. 2, 1898, Maude S. Millar was married at Erie, Pa. A son, Ward Horton Millar, is deceased.

Mrs. Millar is a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the Zonta and the Business and Professional Women's clubs and Erie Ad Club. She is a Republican and is the first woman elected to fill a municipal office in the City of Erie.

Rev. Gerald G. Dugan, rector of St. Peter's Catholic Church, is among Erie's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Osceola Mills, Feb. 19, 1892, and the son of Thomas and Anna (Campbell) Dugan. Thomas Dugan is a coal operator and resides at Osceola, Pa.

Rev. Gerald G. Dugan was educated in the public and high schools of his native town, from which he was graduated in 1907. The following two years were spent at Villa Nova and in 1912 he was graduated from St. Bonaventure College. In 1915 he was ordained to the priesthood

MAUDE S. MILLAR

and he was sent to Erie, as an assistant at St. Andrew's Church. He served as secretary to Bishop Gannon, during which time he taught mathematics and history. In 1921 Reverend Dugan was sent to St. Peter's Church as an assistant and the following year was made rector.

J. J. Brown, of the J. J. Brown Audit Company, is a highly esteemed and prominent citizen of Erie. He was born in McKean Township, Erie County, May 21, 1879, and is the son of Henry B. and Catherine (Delanty) Brown.

Henry B. Brown engaged in farming during his active career and now lives retired at 2430 State Street, Erie. There were four children in the Brown family: J. J., the subject of this sketch; John R.; Lucinda, married E. F. Dillebar; and Frank C.

J. J. Brown attended the district schools of Erie County and was a student at the Modern Business College, at that time recognized as a leading school of Erie. From 1897 until 1907 he was employed as bookkeeper by the South Erie Iron Works, after which he entered the employ of the McKeefrey Company at Latonia, Ohio, as chief accountant and auditor, remaining with this concern until 1910. The following two years Mr. Brown was a certified public accountant in Cleveland, and in 1915 he organized his present company. The J. J. Brown Audit Company is widely known throughout New York and Pennsylvania.

On June 29, 1922, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Louise G. Gunther of Erie.

Mr. Brown is a Republican, a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is identified with the National Association of Certified Public Accountants, and the Erie Chamber of Commerce.

E. J. R. Kastner, familiarly known in Erie as "Jack," is the able and popular sports editor of the Dispatch-Herald. He is a native of Rochester, N. Y., born March 13, 1897, and the son of Maxmillian and Anna (Oehmke) Kastner.

Maxmillian Kastner lives in Rochester, N. Y., where for many years he has been a shoe last pattern maker in one of the city's large shoe plants.

Jack Kastner was reared and educated in Rochester, and at the age of fourteen and a half years was graduated from East High School

(Rochester). He always took an active interest in school athletics and was captain of the basket ball team, captain and catcher of the baseball team, and halfback of the football team. He was graduated in 1912 and immediately became connected with the Rochester Times. Later he was identified with Ithaca, Syracuse, Troy and Buffalo (N. Y.) papers. Since March 17, 1917, he has served in his present capacity as sports editor of the Dispatch-Herald.

During the World War, Mr. Kastner served with the Heavy Coast Artillery, having enlisted for service shortly after the outbreak of the war. He was stationed at Ft. Caswell, N. C., for 13 months and held the rank of sergeant. He was discharged on April 1, 1918, and returned to Erie in April, 1918.

On Oct. 17, 1921, Mr. Kastner was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Albrecht, of Erie.

Mr. Kastner holds membership in the Lutheran Memorial Church, and belongs to the Elks Lodge, the Y. M. C. A. and the Lions Club. He maintains a keen interest in all that pertains to the development of athletics in the city of Erie and has a wide acquaintance.

Herbert L. Munger, president of the Erie Taxicab Company, is a well known and successful business man of this city. He was born at Schoolcraft, Mich., Feb. 8, 1872, and is the son of George M. and Pamille M. Munger, both of whom are deceased.

Herbert L. Munger was educated in the schools of his native town and in 1897 located in Erie, where he was made city ticket agent for the New York Central Railroad. He served in this capacity until 1917, at which time he became identified with the Erie Taxicab Company, which was established in 1912. From a beginning of five cabs this corporation has had a steady growth and now operates 20 taxicabs and five trucks. The officers are: Herbert L. Munger, president; T. H. Talcott, vice president; R. V. Canon, secretary; and C. L. Cole, treasurer.

On April 25, 1912, Mr. Munger was married to Miss Nellie M. Missimer, of Erie, and a daughter of Prof. H. C. Missimer, widely known educator of this section. Professor Missimer is a graduate of Yale University and has served as superintendent of schools in Erie for a number of years.

Mr. Munger is a Republican, a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Shrine, Elks, Kahkwa Club,

and the Chamber of Commerce. His wife is a devoted church worker and has been a member of St. Paul's choir for many years. Mr. Munger is esteemed throughout the community as a substantial and reliable citizen.

Mrs. Katherine Brown Blake is among the well known and highly esteemed women of Erie, where she is connected with the public library as curator of the museum. She is a native of this city and the daughter of Conrad J. and Lydia (Wright) Brown, residents of Erie and members of early pioneer families of Erie County.

Katherine Blake attended the public and high schools of Erie and after completing a course in the state normal school she taught school in Erie for a number of years. She was married to Harry Knapp Blake, a native of Erie, who died in 1917. He was educated in the public and high schools in this city and studied law under the preceptorship of Judge Carroll F. Brewster, one of the foremost jurists of Pennsylvania. Mr. Blake became a successful attorney and was a member of the Philadelphia and Erie bars. To Mr. and Mrs. Blake were born two children: James Campbell, a graduate of Central High School, Erie, and the U. S. Naval Academy in the class of 1922, now an ensign on the U. S. S. California, which is the flagship of the Pacific fleet; and Daphne Elizabeth, a graduate of Erie High School and the state normal school, now a teacher in the Erie public schools.

Mrs. Blake is a member of the American Association of Museums, the American Federation of Arts, the Monday Club, the Art Club of Erie, and the Perry Library Club. During the World War she served as chief clerk at local board No. 1. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The Erie Museum of Science, History and Natural History has for its object the preservation of historical specimens of Erie and Erie County. It has also a circulating museum. Various articles being available for use in schools, clubs and churches. Erie was the first city to take advantage of the state law of 1895, which aided in the establishment of museums. Among the larger collections in this museum are the following: Frances L. Spencer's Historic Objects; Babylonian tablet presented by the Erie Kiwanis Club; the Stratton collection of paintings of all wild berries found in Erie County; the Frank E. Lowry collection of Mexican pottery; the Peterson African collection; the old Anthony Wayne kettle; Lancaster County paintings; Henry P. Westcott's mounted wild

animals; many relics of Indian and early American wars; many Perry relics and Indian curios. Not the least of the museum collections is the Herbarium personally assembled by the late John Miller, historian of Erie County.

The Citizens National Bank of Corry is among the dependable banking institutions of Erie County. It was organized Nov. 24, 1890, by 30 prominent Corry citizens. The first board of directors consisted of the following members: W. C. Culbertson, R. S. Battles, Eli Barlow, D. L. Bracken, R. P. Dawson, H. L. Heineman, H. L. Spiesman, Martin Stark, and J. D. Bentley. They elected W. C. Culbertson, president; Martin Stark, vice president, and R. S. Battles, cashier.

A great many changes have been made in the organization since it was started. D. L. Bracken is the only member of the original board remaining. In January, 1911, the present president, Mr. J. J. Desmond, was elected. Under his guidance the bank has had a wonderful growth. Deposits have increased over one million dollars. About three years ago the bank purchased the building in which they are now located, and remodeled it at a cost of $70,000. It has fine banking quarters and the best location in the city.

The present officers of the Citizens National Bank of Corry are: J. J. Desmond, president; S. G. Sweet, vice president; H. W. Parker, cashier; and M. H. McCarthy, assistant cashier. The present board of directors is: G. H. Barlow, J. J. Desmond, F. A. Loveland, D. L. Bracken, O. E. Doane, C. F. Brown, Don F. Smith, S. G. Sweet, and H. W. Parker.

Daniel B. Rost is an enterprising and progressive young business man of Erie, where he is connected with Feltman & Curme, as local manager. He was born at Richmond, Ind., Feb. 6, 1899, and is the son of Albert F. and Louise (Bartel) Rost.

Albert F. Rost engaged in the tailoring business for a number of years in Indiana and is now deceased. His wife resides at Richmond, Ind. They had three children: Benjamin B., lives at Richmond, Ind.; David, lives in Chicago; and Daniel B., the subject of this sketch.

Daniel B. Rost attended the public and high schools of Richmond, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1920. He was then connected with the shoe business of Teeple & Wessel, and later with Thomas & Wessel, which finally became known as the Wessel Shoe Company, all of Rich-

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF CORRY.

INTERIOR: CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF CORRY.

mond. After representing the Feltman & Curme Company there for a short time he was transferred to Dayton, Ohio ,for six months, and on July 12, 1924, was sent to Erie as manager of the local store. This firm handles high-grade shoes exclusively and carries a stock approximately valued at $50,000. It is located at 923-25 State Street.

Gale H. Ross is well and favorably known in Erie, where he is connected with the police department as traffic lieutenant. He was born in this city, Aug. 22, 1891, and is the son of George F. and Rose (Hart) Ross.

George F. Ross was a paving inspector in Erie for a number of years and now resides in Chicago. His wife lives in Erie. They have five children: William, who is connected with the Erie Forge & Steel Company; George, died Oct. 11, 1919, was a member of the Erie police department; Gale H., the subject of this sketch; and Hazel, who lives with her mother.

Gale H. Ross spent his boyhood in Erie and attended the parochial school. After three years spent in sailing on the lakes he became a member of the police force, with which he has been identified for 11 years. For three years he has served as sergeant and was promoted to lieutenant in February, 1925.

On Oct. 11, 1919, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Josephine Deter, of Conemaugh, Pa.

Mr. Ross is a Democrat, a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and is a member of the Erie Safety Council. He also belongs to the Police Relief and Pension Association and the Fraternal Order of Police.

C. A. Rice, local manager of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, is an enterprising and successful business man of Erie. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1874, and is the son of John J. and Sarah (Reed) Rice, natives of Cleveland and both now deceased. There are three childrn in the Rice family: William L., resides in Erie; John J., resides at Akron, Ohio; and C. A., the subject of this sketch.

C. A. Rice attended the Cleveland public schools and when a boy worked as a street lamp lighter. After several years in the employ of the rolling mills at Cleveland, Mr. Rice became associated in the plumbing supply business. He has been identified with the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company since 1913, and has been located in Erie since 1915. He came here as assistant manager for the local branch which was established in 1915, and has served in his present position since 1918. The

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company are dealers in wholesale plumbing supplies and the local firm does business in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York State.

On April 5, 1919, Mr. Rice was married to Miss Ida M. Maddux, of Cleveland, Ohio.

In politics Mr. Rice is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, U. C. T., and the T. P. A.

A. E. Keim, the capable and well known cashier of the Second National Bank of Erie, was born in this city, Dec. 23, 1887, and is the son of Henry and Frances (Einhellig) Keim.

Henry Keim was a native of Erie and served as a member of the city police force for six years. He died in 1890 at the age of 30 years, and his wife died in 1916. They had four children: Joseph, lives in Los Angeles, Cal.; Carl and Henry, live in Erie; and A. E., the subject of this sketch.

A. E. Keim received his education in the schools of Erie and began his business career in the Boston Store where he remained three years. He was then associated with Trask, Prescott & Richardson, for one and one-half years. In 1906 he was employed by the Second National Bank as messenger, and in 1921 he became cashier of that institution.

On Sept. 25, 1913, Mr. Keim was united in marriage with Miss Alice McQuade of Union City, Pa., and a daughter of James and Nellie (Crowley) McQuade, residents of that city. They have five children: Robert, Mary, James, Eileen, and Alice.

Mr. Keim is a Republican, a member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Elks Lodge and the Knights of Columbus. He is an alert business man and is accounted one of the substantial citizens of Erie County.

William C. Norman, who is vice president and general manager of the Osborne-Norman Company, ranks among the leading and successful merchants of Erie. He was born at Galt, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 6, 1877, and is the son of Christopher and Mary (Hood) Norman.

Christopher Norman was an early settler of Galt, Ontario, which is famous as the "garden of Canada." He farmed 115 acres of land and became prosperous. To Mr. and Mrs. Norman two sons were born: Wil-

liam C., the subject of this sketch; and Thomas, who resides on the old homestead at Galt.

William C. Norman grew up on his father's farm and received his education at Pleasant Grove and the Collegiate Institute at Galt. In 1898 he came to Erie and being desirous of entering the mercantile business, became connected with the Erie Dry Goods Company as a clerk in the men's department. He received many promotions and in 1910 with George S. Osborne founded the Osborne-Norman Company, which is one of the finest department stores in the city. It is located at 1024 State Street and has a well established trade. The officers are: George S. Osborne, president; Mr. Norman, vice president and general manager; and H. L. Wilson, secretary and treasurer.

On Oct. 11, 1902, Mr. Norman was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Howard, the daughter of Albert E. and Eliza (Miller) Howard, of Edinboro, Pa.

Mr. Norman is a member of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and belongs to the Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Kahkwa Club, and University Club. He is active in the Erie Board of Commerce, of which he is a director, and he also is identified with the Retail Merchants Board. He is a Republican.

George W. Stevens, secretary of the Erie Motor Club, is among Erie's prominent citizens. He was born at Alliance, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1875, and is the son of Joseph and Eleanor Stevens, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Stevens was a successful merchant of Alliance, Ohio, for a number of years and engaged in the furniture business.

George W. Stevens attended the public and high schools of Youngstown, Ohio, and after completing his schooling came to Erie in 1898, where he became connected with the Wells-Fargo Express Company, remaining with that concern until 1917 as local agent. During the World War Mr. Stevens did war work with the Erie Specialty Company and in 1921 was appointed secretary of the Erie Motor Club.

The Erie Motor Club was established in 1906 and had a membership of 25 at that time. It was reorganized in 1912 and since Mr. Stevens has been identified with the club the membership has increased from 600 to 3,000 in 1925. Emergency road service is maintained, and good road campaigns are promoted by the club. A monthly magazine is a feature of the local club, with Mr. Stevens as editor, and first-hand and up-

to-date information concerning automobile roads and conditions are available to all members. Headquarters of the club are in the Lawrence Hotel with a branch office in the Reed House.

On Feb. 10, 1901, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Zink, of Erie, and the daughter of C. M. and Elizabeth Zink. They have two children: Zenaide, born Dec. 7, 1904; and Charles J., born Oct. 15, 1906, a student at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Stevens is a Republican, a member of the Park Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Elks Lodge and Rifle Club. He is a public spirited citizen, who holds the high regard of all who know him.

Gustave C. Krack is among the successful business men of Erie, where he is a member of the firm of Gustave Krack & Son, Inc., the leading sheet metal workers of the city. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 20, 1868, and is the son of Gustave and Matilda (Bausch) Krack. The father died April 19, 1918, and the mother is 85 years old and lives in Erie.

The family came direct to Erie in 1884. Both Gustave C. and his father learned the tinner's trade in the old country, where for at least six generations the oldest son of the family followed the same occupation. Upon coming to Erie, the father worked first at the car works and then with Conrad Flickinger, continuing with the latter until 1900. The son, however, not having thoroughly mastered his trade in Germany, completed it after coming to Erie. He then worked as a journeyman in various large cities of the country, returning to Erie in 1895. In 1900 he and his father formed the firm of Gustave Krack & Son, and engaged in business in a small shop at the rear of their residence, 1025 West 18th Street. The business devoloped so rapidly that it became necessary to occupy larger quarters and in 1906 they erected their larger plant at 1018 West Eighteenth Street. The business is now located at West 19th Street, where they operate the largest factory in their line in the city and besides their specialty of sheet metal, manufacture warm air furnaces; ventilation, exhaust, blast and blow pipings; skylights, metal ceilings, cornices, slate, tin and steel roofing and gutters.

On account of the rapid growth of this business, G. C. Krack decided to incorporate this firm under the name, Gust. Krack & Son, Inc., doing an extensive business, both retail and jobbing, having 24 dealers distributed throughout four counties in Pennsylvania and New York. The

BACK ROW: ALBERT KRACK, WM. KRACK, MISS BERTHA KRACK, MRS. F. LICHTENWALTER.
FRONT ROW: MRS. G. C. KRACK, GUST. C. KRACK, MRS. GEO. NETH, G. C. KRACK.

officers of this firm are G. C. Krack, president and treasurer, his brother Wm. Krack, vice president, and his nephew Harold G. Neth, secretary.

Gustave C. Krack is an active member of the Erie Builders' Exchange and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Exchange. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Erie Maennerchor, and various other organizations, in fact he has been very active in all civic affairs.

In 1910 G. C. Krack married Miss Ida J. Gorenflo, daughter of F. G. Gorenflo. After Mr. Gorenflo's death in 1914, he took over the business of the Erie Tageblatt Company, of which he is now president. Besides Gustave C., the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Krack were: Matilda, who married George Neth of Erie; William, connected with Gustave Krack & Son; Amelia, married Frederick Licklenwalter, lives at home with the mother; Albert E., died Nov. 22, 1919; and Bertha, a trained nurse, employed in the public school.

The members of the Krack family are all identified with the Lutheran Church and are highly esteemed citizens of Erie.

William E. Rindernecht, the efficient and well known cashier of the Marine National Bank, Erie, was born in this city, June 16, 1881, and is a son of William F. and Ida J. (Welshman) Rindernecht, of Erie.

William E. Rindernecht was educated in the Erie schools and attended School No. 16, now Longfellow School. After his graduation from Erie High School he entered the employ of the Marine National Bank as a messenger in May, 1901, and has since remained with this institution. In January, 1920, he was made cashier, which office he has filled in a most trustworthy manner.

In 1911, Mr. Rindernecht was united in marriage with Miss Mabel G. Entley, of Erie.

Mr. Rindernecht is a Republican, and belongs to the Lions Club.

C. Otto Birkland, who is engaged in the automobile business in Erie, as vice president of the Kellam Motor Company, was born at Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1888, and is the son of Albert and Ida (Redlund) Birkland, residents of Warsaw. Mr. Birkland is a well known farmer of that section.

C. Otto Birkland grew up in Warsaw and attended the public schools there. He engaged in the dry goods business for 18 years at Detroit,

Mich., Oil City, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Erie, where he was connected with the Erie Dry Goods Company and the Osborne-Norman Company.

On Feb. 1, 1924, the Kellam Motor Company was organized with the following officers: W. R. Kellam, president; C. Otto Birkland, vice president; and Harry Swenson, secretary. They are the agents in this city for the Willys-Knight and Overland automobiles and have already established an excellent reputation in their field of work.

During the World War Mr. Birkland enlisted in the navy and within a year was promoted to ensign. He was stationed at Newport, R. I.

On August 9, 1919, Mr. Birkland was married to Miss Ruth E. Northrup, of Erie, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth G., born May 21, 1921.

Mr. Birkland is an independent voter. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Keystone Chapter of the Masonic Lodge. He is a member of the Erie Used Car Exchange and the Automotive Dealers Association. Mr. Birkland is widely known in Erie County and is one of the capable and far sighted business men in Erie.

Roger Wolcott Griswold, president and founder of the Great Lakes Airways, Inc., is well known in Erie. He was born in this city, Oct. 22, 1899, and is a son of Mathew and Jessie (Black) Griswold. Mathew Griswold is manager of the Erie Works of the General Electric Company.

R. W. Griswold attended the public and high schools of Erie and in 1921 was graduated from Yale University. During the World War he served with the aviation branch of service and was located at New Haven, Conn. In 1924 Mr. Griswold established the Great Lakes Airways, Inc., with the following officers: R. W. Griswold, president; W. F. Sullivan, vice president; and C. D. Scales, manager. The landing field is located on West Lake Road, and the company owns three sea planes, two Curtiss "Sea Gulls," each of which carries three passengers, and a Loening flying yacht, which carries five passengers. They are also local dealers for the Curtiss Aero Motor Company.

When the seaplane "Erie" made its sensational appearance on the streets of Erie, in connection with the Stadium dedication ceremony, the roar of its propeller was its swan song for 1924. In the spring of 1925, the graceful flying boat, which has become a familiar sight to thousands of Erieites during the past summer, thoroughly refinished and overhauled, will be seen in and over the waters of Presque Isle Bay. With flights aggregating over 15,000 miles and the carrying of 786 passengers, without a

forced landing, or a single mishap, the "Erie" has demonstrated that transportation on a seaplane is as safe and comfortable as on a street car, and a great deal safer than automobile driving in a crowded city street. It has shown that the City of Erie with its matchless Presque Isle Bay is fitted by nature to become the finest and safest air port on the Great Lakes. With 75 successful round trips across Lake Erie, it has brought Canada within 35 minutes of Pennsylvania.

The establishment of a school for fliers, a natural result of the enthusiasm excited the young men of this vicinity by the performances of the "Erie," will bring to Erie hundreds of students of aviation from all parts of the country. The school is located at 124 East 11th Street, which is also the headquarters of the Great Lakes Airways. The master instructor is Capt. W. F. Sullivan, to whose skillful pilotage the unblemished record of the noted seaplane is mainly due. Captain Sullivan is one of the most accomplished aviators in the United States. His experience during the World War fits him in an exceptional degree for the role of instructor. An officer, first in the flying service of Great Britain, and afterwards of the United States, Captain Sullivan trained hundreds of aviators for the military service of both nations. Not a single accident mars a record which covers more than 11 years of active devotion to his chosen profession.

On Sept. 27, 1924, Mr. Griswold was married to Miss Elizabeth Marsh, of Sandusky, Ohio, and the daughter of E. L. and Elizabeth (Moss) Marsh.

Mr. Griswold is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Kahkwa Club, Yacht Club and Aero Club of Erie, and the Erie Advertising Club. He is a progressive and enterprising young business man whose success in life is practically assured.

Harry E. Moomy is a well known and highly esteemed business man of Erie, where he is connected with the Keystone Rubber Manufacturing Company as secretary and treasurer. He was born in this city, Feb. 25, 1889, and is the son of Joseph G. and Mary (Hinkler) Moomy, residents of Erie.

Harry E. Moomy was educated in the public and high schools of Erie and in early life engaged in business with his father. In 1906 the Keystone Rubber Manufacturing Company was organized by Joseph G., Joseph H. and Harry E. Moomy. It was reorganized in February, 1924, and is

incorporated at $40,000. Tubes and all kinds of mechanical rubber goods are manufactured and 60 people are employed in the plant, which is located at 135 East 11th Street.

On July 9, 1912, Mr. Moomy was united in marriage with Miss Florence Esser, of Erie, and the daughter of Peter and Kate (Nellis) Esser. They have three children: Josephine, Howard and Betty Jane.

In politics Mr. Moomy is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Masonic and Elk lodges, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the U. C. T. Mr. Moomy is known for his integrity and the Moomy family is among the representative citizens of Erie County.

James Dunwoody, superintendent of the water department, is among Erie's well known and substantial citizens. He was born at Waterford, N. Y., April 2, 1891, and is the son of Samuel and Mary Louise (Smith) Dunwoody.

Samuel Dunwoody is a native of Ireland, having been born at Belfast. When a young man he came to this country and settled at Waterford, N. Y., where he has spent the greater part of his life as a tool maker and in the manufacture of wrought iron pipe. His wife was born at Malta, N. Y. They now reside at Waterford, N. Y., and are the parents of two children: Joseph, lives at Troy, N. Y.; and James, the subject of this sketch.

James Dunwoody was reared and educated at Waterford, N. Y., and is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He began his business career as a drug clerk and his entire professional career has been spent with the Erie Water Department. From 1911 until 1914 he was employed as chemist; from 1914 until 1919 as superintendent of filteration; and from 1919 until the present time as general superintendent of the plant.

Mr. Dunwoody held a commission of first lieutenant in the United States Army, Construction Division, during the World War and was stationed at Camp Forest, Ga., as officer in charge of the water supply for Camp Forest, Camp Greenleaf, and Fort Oglethorpe. He was discharged from the army at Washington, D. C., in March, 1919, and returned to Erie, having been on a leave of absence granted by the Commissioners of the Water Works while in army service.

On Sept. 9, 1914, Mr. Dunwoody was united in marriage with Miss Elvira Gingenbach, a native of Erie, and the daughter of John F. and

Elizabeth (Dieter) Gingenbach. Mr. Gingenbach lives at 345 East 12th Street, Erie. His wife died March 7, 1918. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunwoody have been born two children: Mary Elizabeth, born Sept. 1, 1918; and James, Jr., born Nov. 14, 1921.

Mr. Dunwoody is a Republican, a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the University Club and the Rotary Club. He is a progressive man and is held in high esteem throughout the community.

Alfred D. Anderson, a member of the firm of Anderson & Nelson, agents for the Studebaker automobile, is a veteran of the World War and a popular young business man of Erie. He was born in this city, May 4, 1898, and is the son of Charles and Johanna (Peterson) Anderson.

Charles Anderson, who is identified with the Skinner Engine Company, resides in Erie.

After completing his preliminary education at Emerson grade school, Alfred D. Anderson was graduated from East High School in 1917 and from Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., in 1921. On Sept. 27, 1918, he volunteered for service during the World War and served with the 112th Engineers, 13th Division.

In April, 1924, the firm of Anderson & Nelson was organized and is composed of Alfred D. Anderson, P. M. Nelson, and Amy E. Anderson. Mr. Anderson was connected with the Murphy Automobile Company of Erie for two years. The firm is located at 136-138 East 9th Street, and has a good salesroom and garage in connection.

On Oct. 20, 1921, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Esther Olds, the daughter of Herbert L. and Marie Olds. Mr. Olds is chief inspector of the local plant of the General Electric Company. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have a son, Douglas, born March 13, 1923.

Mr. Anderson is a Republican, a member of the First Methodist Church, a 32nd degree Mason, and belongs to the American Legion and Elks Lodge.

Miss Amy Anderson, a member of the firm of Anderson & Nelson, attended Longfellow School and Central High School, Erie. She was associated with the Murphy Automobile Company as office manager for 14 years, and is thoroughly capable in that line of work. She is a member of the Lutheran Memorial Church and president of the Agnes Schade Missionary Society. During the World War she took an active interest in Red Cross work. Miss Anderson is also a member of the Eastern Star.

Peter Hartleb is a representative business man of Erie, where he is engaged in the automobile business as a member of the firm of Hartleb Bros. & Smith. He was born in this city, and is a son of Anton and Barbara (Hammer) Hartleb.

Anton Hartleb was born in Hessen, Germany, and in 1866 settled in Erie. His wife was a native of Rhinephaltz, Germany. They were married in Erie in 1870 and were the parents of the following children: Catherine, deceased; Philip, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history; Anna; Frank, deceased; Peter, the subject of this sketch; and Jacob, deceased. Mr. Hartleb died in 1915, and his wife died in 1911.

Peter Hartleb received his education in St. Joseph's School, Erie, and has been identified with the following business enterprises: Lovell Mfg. Co., Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie Pump & Engine Company, the A. H. Murphy Automobile Company, E. H. Scott, H. B. Schlosser, and Al Nelson. The firm of Hartleb Bros. & Smith was established Nov. 20, 1913, and since 1919 have been the dealers for the Nash automobile in Erie and Crawford counties. They have an attractive salesroom at 117-21 East 12th Street, and are among the leading automobile dealers of this section. A high-grade service garage is also maintained and automobile accessories of all kinds are handled.

On Oct. 18, 1906, Mr. Hartleb was united in marriage with Miss Frances Elber, of Erie, and the daughter of John F. and Louisa (Karle) Elber. They have four children: Angela, Frederick, Dorothy and Robert.

Mr. Hartleb is a member of the National Automobile Dealers Association, the Erie Used Car Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce. He is also affiliated with the Elks Lodge and the Erie Maennerchor and is a member of St. Peter's Catholic Cathedral and has a wide acquaintance in Erie and the surrounding country.

Phillip Hartleb, a member of the firm of Hartleb Bros. & Smith, Nash dealers, ranks among the leading automobile men of this section of the state. He is a native of Erie and the son of Anton and Barbara (Hammer) Hartleb.

Anton Hartleb came to this country from Germany in 1866 and settled in Erie, where he worked at his trade as a wood turner. He died in 1915 and his wife died in 1911. To Mr. and Mrs. Hartleb were born the following children: Catherine, deceased; Phillip, the subject of this sketch; Anna; Frank, deceased; Peter, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this history; and Jacob, deceased.

Phillip Hartleb attended St. Joseph's School and when a young man entered the employ of the Erie Malleable Iron Works, where he remained five years. He was then connected with the Lovell Company two years, the Walker Foundry six months, the Brown Folding Machine Company five years, the Erie Malleable Iron Works for another year, the Brown Folding Machine Company another year, the Erie Malleable Iron Works for two more years, the Erie Pump Company for one year, the Burry Comp. Works for ten years, and Al Nelson for six months. In 1913, with his brother, Peter, he engaged in the automobile business, and since 1919 they have represented the Nash automobile in Erie and Crawford counties.

On June 10, 1902, Mr. Hartleb was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Schick, of Erie, and the daughter of William Schick. They have three children: Alfred John, Gilbert Peter, and William Theodore.

Mr. Hartleb is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He has been successful and is one of Erie's efficient citizens.

Sumner E. Nichols, cashier of the Peoples Bank & Trust Company, Erie, is esteemed throughout the community as a prominent and successful business man. He was born at Girard, Pa., March 30, 1891, and is the son of Harry H. and Jennie (Ely) Nichols, natives of Girard.

Harry H. Nichols, who resides at Girard, was born there March 31, 1869, and is the son of J. H. and Mary (Hay) Nichols. He was educated in the Girard High School and in 1884 went to Meadville and commenced an apprenticeship in the office of the Meadville Messenger. Later he went to Bradford, Pa., and engaged in the oil business, which he followed a short time, when he again took up printing in the Star office of that city and remained one and one-half years. While in Bradford he took a course in the Bradford Business College. In 1889 he came to Girard and bought a half interest in the Cosmopolite, forming the partnership of Murphy & Nichols. Mr. Nichols was married March 20, 1890, to Miss Jennie Ely of Girard. She died a little over a year after her marriage, leaving a son, Sumner E., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Nichols was married again on Sept. 8, 1895, to Miss Lillian A. Whitaker, of Girard.

Sumner E. Nichols spent his boyhood in Girard and attended the public schools there. He was graduated from Allegheny College in 1912 and the following year engaged in the mercantile business at Shrevesport, La. From 1914 until 1919 he was connected with the National Bank of Girard, and in the latter year he was made cashier of the First National

Bank, Albion, Pa., where he remained until February, 1924, when he accepted his present position.

On July 22, 1916, Mr. Nichols was united in marriage with Miss Bessey Hart, of Girard, a daughter of W. W. and Ida (Rockwell) Hart. They have three children: James H., born May 14, 1917; Robert E., born Dec. 1, 1919; and Richard H., born May 20, 1921.

Mr. Nichols is a member of the Universalist Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the University Club, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, the Chamber of Commerce and the Y. M. C. A. He is an alert business man and a citizen of high ideals.

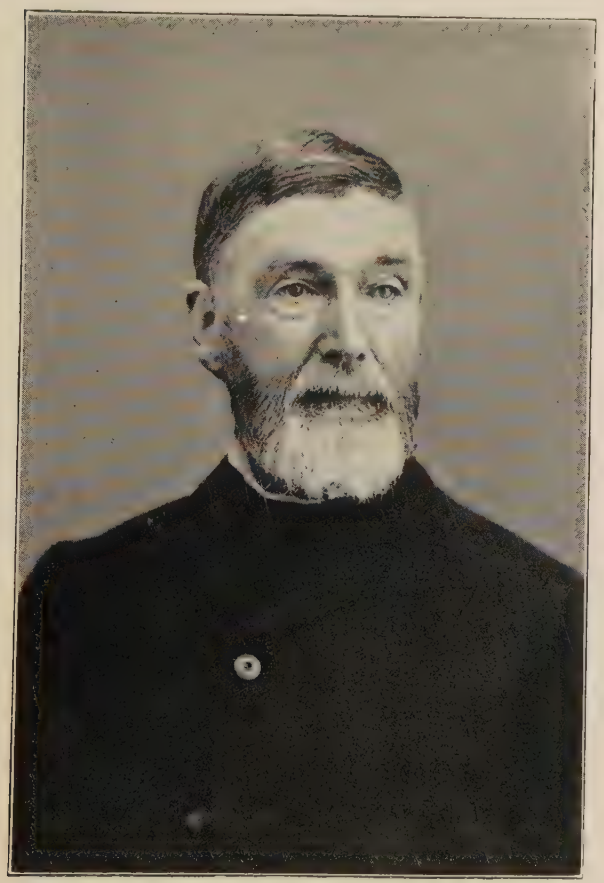
The Peoples Bank & Trust Company was organized in 1905 with a capital stock of $200,000. It carries on a general banking and trust business and is among the leading banking institutions of Erie County. The officers are: W. S. Calderwood, president; Sumner E. Nichols, cashier; William W. Smith, assistant cashier; and O. A. Koenig, auditor.

Samuel Blair, deceased, was for many years identified with the agricultural interests of Erie County. He was born in Girard Township, May 6, 1821, the son of James and Mary (Wallace) Blair.

Coming to Girard Township, Erie County, in 1803, James Blair secured a piece of land located about three miles south of Girard, which was heavily covered with timber. He cleared the land and placed it under cultivation, and spent the remainder of his life in the log house which he erected thereon. He died in 1855 and his wife in 1873. Mr. Blair was a member of the Presbyterian Church and helped organize the church of that denomination at Girard and was one of its first elders.

Samuel Blair, the youngest of eight children, obtained his educational training in the pioneer schools of Girard Township and remained on the home farm until 1878, when he purchased a farm of 120 acres in Fairview Township, where he died Dec. 18, 1913. He is buried in the Girard Cemetery. His widow still retains the home place, but lives in Girard.

On June 22, 1865, Mr. Blair was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Wells, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born June 13, 1843, and the daughter of Samuel H. and Hannah (Culbertson) Wells. Samuel Wells was born at Connelsville, Pa., in 1781, on March 15, the son of Benjamin Wells, who took an active part in the suppression of the whiskey insurrection under Washington. He came to Fayette County, Pa., in 1794, and was a store keeper there for many years. Samuel Wells served as



SAMUEL BLAIR

MRS. SAMUEL BLAIR

an orderly under General Harrison in the War of 1812, and he was one of the old time school teachers. Mrs. Wells was born Jan. 22, 1800, and died May 6, 1848. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Blair, as follows: Frederick W., a farmer of Girard Township, Erie County, who is serving his third term as a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature; Mary Ellen, lives in Girard with her mother; and Dr. James Dana, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and a prominent and successful physician of Franklin, Pa.

Mr. Blair was a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder for many years. He was a worthy member of the community in which he lived.

Will Noble, assistant cashier of the Second National Bank, Erie, was born in this city, Jan. 13, 1876, and is the son of Roswell H. and Mary (Shank) Noble.

Roswell H. Noble was born at Whitehall, N. Y., in 1838 and his wife was born in Erie in 1848. Before coming to Erie he engaged in farming in New York but has since lived retired.

Will Noble has spent his entire life in Erie. After attending Public School No. 7 he studied at the Erie Business College and later became a member of the faculty of that school. Since 1897 he has been identified with the Second National Bank and has risen from stenographer to assistant cashier.

On Aug. 16, 1910, Mr. Noble was united in marriage with Miss Jen Myra Hoover of DuBois, Pa., and the daughter of Nathan L. and Mary (Blum) Hoover, both deceased.

Mr. Noble was treasurer of the Erie Art Club for seven years, which is composed of local artists and patrons. He is widely known for his pen and ink sketches, which are used for commercial purposes by various magazines. The club has 250 members. Mr. Noble is a Republican. He has an extensive acquaintance in Erie and stands high in the community.

Samuel W. Wagner, chief clerk for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Erie, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Lock Haven, Jan. 16, 1879, and is the son of George R. and Anna (Weiss) Wagner, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Wagner was a carpenter and lived at Lock Haven, Pa.

Samuel W. Wagner was reared and educated at Lock Haven and after his graduation from high school in 1895 learned the printer's trade. After

four years he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a stenographer in the Master Mechanic's office at Renovo. Since April 1, 1919, Mr. Wagner has been chief clerk in the Erie offices in charge of the Renovo division, between Erie and Renovo.

On April 16, 1907, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Clara E. Hollingsworth of Renovo.

Mr. Wagner is a Republican, a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

Kemper W. Rilling is well and favorably known in Erie, where he is identified with the Second National Bank as assistant cashier. He was born in this city, Oct. 15, 1883, and is the son of W. H. and Harriet (King) Rilling.

W. H. Rilling was a native of Erie, as was also his wife. He was identified with the Griswold Manufacturing Company for many years and died in 1892. His wife died in 1917.

After completing his schooling in the Erie public schools, Kemper W. Rilling entered the employ of the Second National Bank in 1902 as a messenger, and from that has risen to his present executive position.

On Oct. 27, 1917, Mr. Rilling was married to Miss Blanch Senseman of Erie, and a daughter of George W. and Ellen Senseman.

Mr. Rilling is a member of the Presbyterian Church and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the Zem Zem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Elks. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Walter R. Kellam, president of the Kellam Motor Company, is a leading business man of Erie and a veteran of the World War. He was born at Lyons, Neb., March 9, 1887, and is a son of Norman R. and Maggie Kellam.

Norman R. Kellam brought his family to Erie from Nebraska in 1899. He is proprietor of the Paris Cloak House, 826 Peach Street, and ranks among the successful merchants of the city.

Walter R. Kellam received his education in the public schools of Lyons, Neb., and is a graduate of Erie High School. He was employed in the drafting room of the Erie Engine Works for 11 years, after which he was made manager of the Fisk Rubber Company branch in Erie, which position he held three years. At the outbreak of the World War he enlisted in the navy and was in the transport service for two years, making

16 trips overseas. He was on the S. S. "Tenadares," which was wrecked nine miles off the French coast. He was later stationed on the "Mercury" and the "Northern Pacific," and at the time of his discharge held the rank of lieutenant. After two years in the study of architectural engineering, Mr. Kellam returned to Erie, and in 1922 established the firm of Kellam & Reynolds, Lincoln and Ford dealers. In 1924 the present business was organized and they are Willys-Knight and Overland dealers. Mr. Kellam is also president and treasurer of the Erie-Oregon Fruit Company, extensive apple growers of Oregon.

On Oct. 9, 1917, Mr. Kellam was united in marriage with Miss Ruth A. Sundberg, of Erie, and the daughter of Charles A. Sundberg. They have a daughter, Doris R., born Dec. 5, 1918.

Mr. Kellam is a Republican, a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Elks Lodge. He is a man of integrity and ability, who is making a success of his business.

Gerald N. Carter, president and general manager of the Lawrence Garage, Inc., is an enterprising and progressive business man of Erie. He is a native of England, and the son of W. B. Carter, who was employed on the Civil Service Tax Commission of England.

G. N. Carter was educated in the schools of England and was a student at Exeter School, Devonshire. In 1911 he went to Canada as a representative of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. In 1914 he returned to Europe with the first contingent of Canadian soldiers to participate in the World War. He later joined a British regiment, the Royal Warwickshires, and served with that regiment for two years in Egypt, India and France, attaining the rank of captain and was adjutant of the Seventh Battalion until his retirement. In 1916 he was wounded in action in France. After the close of the war, Mr. Carter came to the United States in 1919 and was identified with the Goodyear Company until the organization of his present business in Erie.

The Lawrence Garage, Inc., was organized in 1923. Construction was begun in 1923 and the garage was open for business March 1, 1924. It is a modern, fire-proof building, with accommodations for 100 cars. The company are distributors for the Goodyear tires in Erie, Crawford and Warren counties, Pa., and Chautauqua County, N. Y. The Lawrence Garage owns the only electric vulcanizing plant in the state and is also equipped with a 300-ton hydraulic press, used in the application of solid

tires. The officers are: G. N. Carter, president; and Harry S. Twichell, vice president and sales manager. Mr. J. M. Kelley owns the building.

Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Miss Allene Bidwill of Detroit, Mich. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Lodge No. 23-33 E. C. Baluchistan, India. He is also identified with the Kiwanis and Optimist clubs.

C. F. Bliss, president of the Ajax Iron Works of Corry is a prominent citizen of Erie County. He was born in Corry, Jan. 2, 1880, and is the son of Frank and Hettie (Braman) Bliss.

Frank Bliss was a native of New York, as was also his wife. He came to Corry many years ago and in 1879 organized the Ajax Iron Works. He served as mayor and as a member of the council for three terms. He was a Republican and a 32nd degree Mason. Mr. Bliss died in 1909 and his wife died in 1920. They had two children: Lewis R., deceased, and C. F., the subject of this sketch.

After completing his schooling in the public schools of Corry, C. F. Bliss engaged in the manufacturing business with his father. The Ajax Iron Works is among the leading industries of Erie County and employs 200 people.

On Nov. 9, 1918, Mr. Bliss was married to Miss Harriet Raymond, a native of Corry, born in 1883, and the daughter of Murray and Phynie (Bishop) Raymond, both deceased. They were three children in the Raymond family: Nell, married L. W. Olds, president of the Climax Manufacturing Company, Corry; Frank, president of the Raymond Manufacturing Company of Corry; and Mrs. Bliss. To Mr. and Mrs. Bliss has been born one child, Murray.

In politics Mr. Bliss is identified with the Republican party. He is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to the Shrine. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of his community.

George A. Fluegel, who is successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Erie, is a native of this city and is the son of A. B. and Mary (Mehler) Fluegel, now deceased.

George A. Fluegel attended the public schools of this city and later graduated from the Erie Business College. Soon after graduating he joined the ranks of the engineering department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company remaining for a period of five years. Thereafter, he spent

C. F. Bliss.

two years with the National Steel Foundry Company of Erie and then devoted several years to the publishing and advertising business.

In 1915 he engaged in the real estate business, being associated with James D. Walker, builder, and after two years established his present business with offices at this time and for the past several years in the Ariel Building at Eighth and State Streets. He has done much to promote home ownership in this city, having sold many hundreds of homes during the past ten years in various parts of Erie to persons with limited means and who would still be paying monthly rentals, whereas today many of these same persons have their own homes paid for, while others have sold and repurchased, taking advantage of handsome increases in valuations. Mr. Fluegel is a member of the local Real Estate Board, the Multiples Listing Association of the Real Estate Board, the National Association of Realtors and a member of the Erie Association of Insurance Agents.

In addition to his regular real estate brokerage business he has constructed a number of fine homes and two-family dwellings and is now extensively engaged in building individual and distinctive homes to still further promote home ownership in this city.

In 1914 Mr. Fluegel was married to Margaret T. O'Lone, daughter of William and Joanna O'Lone, also a native of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Fluegel have four children, two sons, George Junior and Thomas Lee, and two daughters, Mary Margaret and Joan Loretta.

Mr. Fluegel is among the progressive and reliable business men of Erie and is widely known throughout the city.

Harry S. Twichell is recognized as a representative business man of Erie, where he is connected with the Lawrence Garage, Inc., as vice president and sales manager. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 13, 1881, and is the son of Henry Hoyt and Susie R. (Perry) Twichell.

Henry Hoyt Twichell was a widely known breeder of thoroughbred Morgan and Black Hawk horses, and owned a farm of 300 acres near Buffalo, N. Y., on which there were seven large stables. Horatio O. Perry, maternal grandfather of Harry S. Twichell, was related to Commodore Perry. He invented the first screw propellor, which was manufactured for many years in the King Iron Works of Buffalo.

Harry S. Twichell grew up in Buffalo and attended the public schools. He was graduated from DeVaux School and after completing his school-

ing was employed by the Reed Tobacco Company, Buffalo, for eight years. He then managed a tobacco store for Joseph T. Snyder in the Brisbane Building for five years and on Feb. 10, 1914, came to Erie as manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. He continued in this capacity until the local branch was discontinued in 1918, at which time he became a traveling representative for the same company in this territory. In March, 1920, he managed the company's branch in Buffalo, and remained there until the time of his present connection in Erie.

The Lawrence Garage, Inc., was organized in 1923, and completion of the fine, up-to-date and fire-proof building was on March 1, 1924. It ranks among the finest garages in the state of Pennsylvania and already has done a large volume of business. Messrs. Twichell and Carter, president and vice president, respectively, are the distributors in Erie, Crawford and Warren counties, Pa., and Chautauqua County, N. Y., for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

On June 10, 1912, Mr. Twichell was married to Miss Estelle S. Schultz, of Buffalo, N. Y., and they have two children: Lois Patricia and Edward Stratton Twichell.

Politically, Mr. Twichell is a Republican. He is a member of the Episcopal church and belongs to the Lawrence Park Golf Club and the Erie Advertising Club, and B. P. O. E. No. 67, Erie. He is a citizen who holds the high regard of the entire community.

Malcolm A. Yount is one of the enterprising and successful young business men of Erie, where he is engaged in the advertising business. He was born at Hawthorne, Pa., Aug. 3, 1889, and is the son of J. H. and Minerva K. (Martz) Yount.

J. H. Yount, who has engaged in the mercantile business at Hawthorne for 30 years, is a well known citizen of that section. His wife is deceased.

Malcolm A. Yount spent his boyhood at Hawthorne and attended the public schools there. He was graduated from Albright College, Myerstown, Pa., in 1911, and immediately went to Seattle, Wash., where he served as chief clerk for the Pullman Company until 1916. He was then associated with the Packard Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich., and later with the Prest-O-Lite Company of Indianapolis, being located in Pittsburgh. He also spent some time in New York as a representative of this firm, and in October, 1920, came to Erie as business manager of the Dispatch Herald. In August, 1922, Mr. Yount established the Yount

Company, a leading advertising agency in this part of the state. Territory is also covered in New York. Mr. Yount does general advertising work and handles all the necessary features in connection with advertising campaigns. Among his clientele Mr. Yount numbers the following well known firms: Jarecki Mfg. Company; Erie Varnish Company; Erie Railways Company; Central Market House Association; Erie County Electric Company; Erie Window Glass Company; Erie Real Estate Board; Erie Chamber of Commerce; Erie Retail Merchants Board; Johnson Lumber Company; Lawrence Hotel; Chas. S. Marks & Company; Millroy Lumber Company; Marine National Bank; R. B. Way Company; Stow Lumber & Coal Company; Vulcan Rubber Company; Thomas McCaffery Company; Pulakos; Jones Furniture Company; Jamestown Upholstery Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Level Furniture Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Burnley Battery & Mfg. Company, North East, Pa.; Metro Stations, Inc., Olean, N. Y.; Standard Trailer Co., Cambridge Springs, Pa.; and the Saegertown Mineral Water Company, Saegertown, Pa.

On March 31, 1922, Mr. Yount was married to Miss Grace Dexter Minnis of Sheakleyville, Pa.

Mr. Yount is a Republican, a 32nd degree Mason, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, Erie Golf Club and Elks Lodge.

William M. Lias is a well known business man and leading citizen of Erie, where he conducts the Sterrett Advertising Service. He was born at Dayton, Pa., Sept. 23, 1888, and is the son of John W. and Rebecca (Marshall) Lias. Mr. and Mrs. Lias reside at Dayton, Pa.

W. M. Lias grew up in his native town and attended the public schools there. He was graduated from Dayton Normal College and Grove City College, after which he taught school for three years in Armstrong County, Pa. After 12 years of selling experience, Mr. Lias located in Erie in 1916. In 1920 the Sterrett Advertising Service was established by L. G. Meyer and Major Tom Sterrett, who conducted it together for nine months. It was later known as the Tom Sterrett Company and in July, 1921, Mr. Lias purchased a half interest in the business from Mr. Sterrett. In March, 1922, he became sole owner. It is a general advertising agency and handles both local and national advertising campaigns. The following well known business firms are among the clients of the Sterrett Advertising Service: Erie County Milk Association, Gust Krack, Inc., Kraus Department Store, Erie Business College, J. Zink, Erie Mantle

& Tile Company, Erie Fixture Supply Company, Dr. C. K. Barton, the Schaffner Bros. Co., Standard Trailer Company, Erie Paint Company, Herald Paper Box Company, E. D. Rose, contractor, and The Union Fish Company.

On May 7, 1920, Mr. Lias was united in marriage with Mrs. E. Marie Hannold Chapman, of Erie, and the daughter of Samuel and Mary Ellen (Watkin) Hannold. Mrs. Lias is identified with the Sterrett Advertising Service as office manager.

Mr. Lias holds membership in the United Presbyterian Church. He is a man known as an upright and reliable citizen.

Henry F. Obermanns. Prominent among the successful business men men of Erie is numbered Henry F. Obermanns, general superintendent of the Hammermill Paper Company. He was born near the City of Kempten, in the most southern part of Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 12, 1882, and is the son of Heinrich Obermanns. His father at that time was superintendent of a paper mill in that locality and it is interesting to note that Mr. Obermanns' father's as well as his mother's ancestors followed this trade.

After traveling through Germany, settling in various places where Mr. Obermanns' father expected to gain experience, he finally settled in the most northern part of Germany at Hammermuehle in 1889. This factory was the mother of the present Hammermill Paper Company and the president of this concern, M. Behrend, was the father of the local company's president, Mr. E. R. Behrend. The school facilities of the little village were rather inadequate, and Mr. Obermanns' parents found it necessary to send him away from home at the early age of seven. After attending a number of schools and also the high school at Kolberg, Pommerania, he finally returned home to enter upon a three year's apprenticeship course in the paper mill, at the age of 16. During this time he was not only instructed in all the phases of paper and pulp making as practiced at this plant, but also spent one year in the repair shop operated in connection with the paper mill, where he became a fairly good machinist.

In order to enlarge his paper making experience with the necessary theoretical knowledge, Mr. Obermanns attended the School of Technology at Chemnitz, Kingdom of Saxony, for three semesters, where he graduated in the fall of 1902. For one year he worked in several paper mills in various capacities until his desire for more knowledge, particularly specialized knowledge, for paper making brought him to Vienna. This

N. P. Ackermann

was at that time the only paper making school on the European continent. Having graduated from this school with excellence and not having been strong enough for military service, he left Germany early in July, 1904, in order to improve himself in paper making and study American ways and methods. Mr. Obermanns arrived in Erie, July 20, 1904, and without difficulty found employment at the Hammermill Paper Company. Due to his absolute ignorance of English, it was of course necessary to start as an ordinary laborer. He was soon so pleased with the American social conditions that after five weeks' residence in Erie he applied for and obtained his first papers for citizenship. In his work in the mill he succeeded in cultivating the good will of his superiors and it was not very long before he found himself advancing. Unquestionably his European experience in paper making was of considerable assistance to him.

In 1907, Mr. Obermanns was sent to Europe in order to assist in the starting of two paper machines, which had been patterned greatly after American ideas, and he used this opportunity also to marry Miss Meta Klotz, with whom he returned again to Erie, on July 20, 1907. His earnings were very small, yet they were sufficient to provide for a small home. In August, 1908, his son, Henry Ernst, was born, and Mr. Obermanns now has great hopes that in him he will have another member of the Obermanns family who will assist to perpetuate the paper industry. Mr. and Mrs. Obermanns also have two daughters: Grace Ursula, born in 1910, a student at East High School; and Susanna Elizabeth, born in 1918.

Having advanced in 1910 to the position of night superintendent, Mr. Obermanns thought it advisable to leave his familiar surroundings to get experience in other fields. Between 1910 and 1914 he was employed as superintendent, and manager or assistant to the general manager in some of the largest paper mills of the United States and Canada. He had, however, not lost sight of the Hammermill Paper Company and it was always his desire to again return to Erie whenever an opportunity offered itself. This happened in 1914 and he gladly accepted his present position as general superintendent. Previous to returning, however, he decided to again visit his parents in Germany. While there he was caught in the turmoil which resulted in the outbreak of the European war and after considerable difficulty he finally succeeded in returning to Erie in September, 1914.

While Mr. Obermanns work has been more or less absorbing, he has not had many opportunities to devote himself to civic affairs. He is

one of the organizers of the Engineers Society of Northwestern Pennsylvania as well as the newly formed Technical Federation. He was one of the five members who formed the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper industry, a body of pulp and paper makers which today includes over 600 of the leading technical paper men of the country.

Mr. Obermanns is a Republican, a member of the United Evangelical Church, and is identified with the Tyrian Lodge, Scottish Rite, Shrine, Yacht Club, University Club, and the Optimist Club, the Elks, and the Engineering Society. He is well and favorably known in Erie and is proud of his connection with the Hammermill Paper Company, which has not only reached a reputation of national but also world prominence.

John V. Mehl has for many years been a prominent and successful business man of Erie, where he owns and manages the Dispatch Printing & Engraving Company. He was born in this city in 1867 and is the son of John and Barbara (Haft) Mehl.

John Mehl, deceased, was a well known building contractor in Erie. He was a native of this city, as was also his wife. They are deceased and buried in Trinity Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Mehl were born eight children: John V., the subject of this sketch; Henry, engaged in the clothing business, Sharon, Pa.; Mrs. Emma Fisk, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Catherine Mehl, who also lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. The others are deceased.

John V. Mehl attended the public schools of Erie and at an early age learned the book binding business. He was associated with the Ashby Printing Company for three years, and was foreman of the Herald Printing & Publishing Company for 15 years. He later purchased stock in the Dispatch Printing & Engraving Company and has been associated with this firm for 25 years, and during that time became sole owner of the business. His son, Edmund J., is associated with him as treasurer of the firm.

The Dispatch Printing & Engraving Company is one of the largest and most complete printing establishments in the county. It is equipped throughout with electric machinery and employs 50 people. The plant is located at 31 North Park Avenue, Perry Square. The Dispatch Printing & Engraving Company does a general printing and binding business and also carries a complete line of stationery.

In 1888 Mr. Mehl was united in marriage with Miss Catherine K. Mahoney, a native of this city, and the daughter of Leary and Catherine (Kinney) Mahoney, both deceased. They have had three children: Mary and Ruth, both deceased; and Edmund J., further mention of whom is made below.

Politically, Mr. Mehl is a Republican. He is affiliated with St. Peter's Catholic Cathedral, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, Elks lodge, and Rotary Club, and Chamber of Commerce. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard for six years. Mr. Mehl is a substantial citizen and a progressive business man.

Edmund J. Mehl was born in Erie, July 2, 1896. He attended Central High School and from there went to Georgetown University and was graduated from that school in 1918. He has since been associated in business with his father.

Mr. Mehl was married Jan. 6, 1919, to Miss Marcella L. Aichner, daughter of Dr. Otto C. Aichner and Theresa (Rumley) Aichner. Mr. Mehl has two children, Ruth Marie, born Feb. 28, 1922, and Edmund, Jr., born Jan. 16, 1924.

Mr. Mehl, like his father, is a Republican and a member of St. Peter's Cathedral. He belongs to the University Club.

Joseph M. Kelley, highly esteemed citizen and successful business man of Erie, was born at Franklin, Mass., May 23, 1873, and is the son of Michael and Mary (Finerity) Kelley.

Michael Kelley was a native of Franklin, Mass., as was also his wife. He followed general farming during his life and met with success. He died in 1875 and his wife died in 1922.

After completing his schooling in Massachusetts, Joseph M. Kelley engaged in farming on the home place until he reached the age of 28 years. He then conducted a bakery at Medway, Mass., three years, after which he engaged in the hotel business there, and at Norfolk, Mass., for 15 years. After coming to Erie he conducted the U. S. Garage and was vice president of the company. Mr. Kelley disposed of this interest in 1922 and became owner of the Times Square Recreation Alleys in Times Square. This is one of the leading recreation centers of the city and contains 14 bowling alleys and 15 billiard tables. The building, which was constructed in July, 1923, is modern and fire-proof and was erected

at a cost of $50,000. The lower floor has been leased by Mr. Kelley to the Lawrence Garage Company, one of the finest garages in Pennsylvania.

On June 17, 1907, Mr. Kelley was united in marriage with Miss Grace Lawton, of South West Harbor, Me., and they have a daughter, Mary L., a student at Villa Maria Academy, Erie.

Mr. Kelley is a Republican and a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

Charles E. Cook is a successful and representative business man of Erie County, and is engaged in the lumber business at Platea. He was born here April 10, 1868, and is the son of J. W. and Lena (Stitt) Cook.

J. W. Cook, deceased, was born in Girard Township, Erie County, July 15, 1837. He was a pioneer shipbuilder of this section and owned a dry dock at Cold Springs, Pa., and operated his own boats on the Erie Canal. In 1866 he became interested in the lumber business at Platea, which is now known as the J. W. Cook & Sons Lumber Company. Mr. Cook died Jan. 7, 1911, and his wife, who was born in Erie County, Aug. 15, 1843, resides at Platea. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook were born six children: Charles E., George R., Sarah, Mary, Carl S., and Homer S., mention of all of whom is made below.

George R. Cook was born at Platea April 23, 1872, and was married in 1898 to Miss Ada Louise Benton, a native of Erie County, born July 26, 1876. They have three children: Ray Benton, born Aug. 25, 1898, enlisted during the World war with Company C, 82nd Regiment, U. S. Engineers, and died at Camp Merritt, N. J., Sept. 26, 1918, is buried at East Springfield, Pa.; Gladys, born Sept. 1, 1899, married Charles Fox, lives at Erie; and Harold, born Aug. 25, 1909, a student at Girard High School. Mr. Cook is a member of the firm of J. W. Cook & Sons Lumber Company and is serving as postmaster of Platea. He is a 32nd degree Mason.

Sarah Cook, was born at Platea, June 15, 1876, and was married to Ray Messenger, a well known farmer of Platea. They have four children: Lynn, who is employed by the J. W. Cook & Sons Lumber Company; Earl, Grace, and Clare, all at home.

Mary Cook was born at Platea, April 18, 1881, and was married to C. L. Weeks, of Girard, Pa. They live at St. Petersburg, Fla., where he is engaged in the automobile business.

Carl S. Cook was born at Platea, Aug. 25, 1883, and was married in 1908 to Miss Halgirda Yeadon, who was born at Keepville, Pa., Oct. 14,

MR. AND MRS. J. W. COOK

1889. He is a member of the firm of J. W. Cook & Sons Lumber Company. He is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to F. & A. M. No. 304 Eastern Star, Albion, and Past Worshipful Master. He was a delegate to the Grand Lodge held in Philadelphia in 1910. He is a charter member of one of the organizers of the Temple Club, Albion, and belongs of the Zem Zem Shrine, Erie. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Platea, No. 1141, and was Past Noble Grand delegate to the Grand Lodge at Allentown, Pa. His wife is District Deputy of the Eastern Star of District No. 1-A of Erie and Crawford counties.

Homer S. Cook was born in Platea, Jan. 3, 1886, and was married in 1910 to Miss Anna Brown, a native of Irwin, Pa., born Nov. 15, 1886.

J. W. COOK & SONS' MILL, PLATEA, PA.

They had a daughter, Margaret, who was born Nov. 14, 1910, and died Dec. 25, 1918. He is also a member of the firm of J. W. Cook & Sons Lumber Company. He belongs to F. & A. M. No. 304 Eastern Star, Albion, and is Worshipful Master.

Charles E. Cook has been interested in the lumber business since completing his schooling in the district schools of Erie County, and with his brothers, conducts one of the most successful lumber businesses in this section. They carry a complete line of building material and operate the only planing mill between Erie and Meadville.

In 1901 Mr. Cook was married to Miss Frances Randall of Conneaut Township, Erie County, born Nov. 13, 1877, and the daughter of Jerry

and Sally (Thompson) Randall. Mr. and Mrs. Randall, deceased, were the parents of the following children: Frank, Samuel, Minnie, Alice, Nancy, Ida, and Mrs. Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have three children: Arline, born July 29, 1903, was graduated from Albion High School and Edinboro State Normal School in 1924, now a teacher at Beaver, Pa.; Olan J. W., born Sept. 23, 1907, a student at Girard High School; and Lyle Stanley, born Nov. 6, 1912, a student in the grade schools of Platea.

Mr. Cook and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is affiliated with F. & A. M. No. 347 Lake Erie, Girard, and is Past Worshipful Master.

John Valentine Laver. Among the well known business men of Erie who has been successfully engaged in the floral business for 30 years, is John Valentine Laver. He was born at State Line, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1862, and is the son of Michael and Mary (Buhl) Laver.

Michael Laver was born at Reinplatz, Germany, and his wife at Wittenburg, Germany. He emigrated to the United States in the early '50s, his wife came a few years later, and they were married in this country. They lived at State Line, Ohio, for two years, and then settled on a farm in McKean Township, Erie County, which was their home for many years. Mr. Laver also owned what is now known as the Ellsworth subdivision on West Ridge Road, now in the city limits, where he and his wife both died. He died in 1896 and his wife died in 1903. They had four children: Adam George, lives at 829 West 21st Street, Erie; John V., the subject of this sketch; William Peter, lives at 946 West Fifth Street, Erie; and Kate, married J. H. Schaeffer, lives at 124 East Fifth Street, Erie.

John Valentine Laver grew up on his father's farm and attended Thomas School, Mill Creek Township. After giving his attention to farming for a few years, he decided to specialize and accordingly entered the employ of Henry Niehmeyer, florist, with whom he remained for about ten years. He then engaged in business for himself, and purchased two acres of land on the east Lake Road and city line. Five years later he bought one acre from the Hammermill Paper Company and later two acres of the Miss Fannie Spencer estate, where he established his greenhouses. Mr. Laver has conducted a floral shop between Seventh and Eighth streets on State Street for 26 years, being located first at 705 State, then 723 State, then 711 State, and he has been in his present location, 704 State Street, for 13 years.

On Jan. 30, 1894, Mr. Laver was united in marriage to Miss Anna Offerle, a native of Warren, Pa., and a daughter of George and Magdaline (Rieg) Offerle, natives of Baldenheim, Alsace Lorraine, France. Mr. Offerle died May 12, 1895, and his wife died June 6, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Laver have no children.

Mr. Laver is a Republican, and a member of St. John's Lutheran Church. He is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to the Mt. Olivet Commandery, Shrine, and Scottish Rite bodies. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 871, Knights of Pythias No. 327, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, 23 Club, and the Erie Club. Mr. Laver stands high in the community and has many friends and acquaintances.

Robert B. Burns is among the enterprising and successful business men of Erie, where he is sales manager and part owner of the Good Housekeeping Shop. He was born at Knoxdale, Jefferson County, Pa., April 18, 1888, and is the son of Robert M. and Matilda (Beer) Burns, both of whom are now deceased.

Robert B. Burns attended only two terms of school, and at the age of 13 years entered the coal mines of Pennsylvania as a trapper. Three years later he took a correspondence school course in drafting, after which he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk. In 1913 Mr. Burns came to Erie and entered the employ of the Nickel Plate Railroad, with whom he remained for four years. From 1917 until 1919 he was Erie representative of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the following two years were spent as a traveling representative for the H. J. Heinz Company. In 1921 Mr. Burns became associated with the Lawrie Brothers Furniture Company, Erie, where he organized and managed the electrical department.

The Good Housekeeping Shop, which is located in the Perry Theatre Building, 18 West Tenth Street, is one of the leading shops of its kind in the city. Stanley Mielcarek is general manager; Robert G. Burns, sales manager; and Guy E. Allen, district manager. They are dealers for the Easy Washing Machine, which is manufactured by the Syracuse Washing Machine Company, Syracuse, N. Y. They also carry a complete line of household and kitchen utensils.

On Oct. 18, 1913, Mr. Burns was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Fennell, of Butler, Pa., and they have three children: Vivian E., born

Dec. 30, 1916; Robert Francis, born March 23, 1922; and Ruth E., born March 11, 1924.

Politically, Mr. Burns is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He was the organizer of the Railroad Clerks Union of Erie.

H. L. Church, who lives retired at Union City, is a prominent pioneer business man of Erie County. He was born in Warren, Pa., in 1847, and is the son of Henry L. and Electa M. (Whitney) Church.

The Church family in this county is of New England stock, and the first of the name to migrate from Connecticut to Genesee County, N. Y., was Thomas Church. The Churches first settled in Genesee County, N. Y., whence Henry L. Church came to Warren County, Pa., and finally to Union Township, Erie County. Thomas Church came from Haddam, Conn., made the journey to LeRoy, N. Y., accompanied by his wife, Sally N. Parmelee, from Killingworth, Conn., and the following children: Henry L., father of the subject of this sketch; Russell S., and Thomas R. Thomas and Sally Church died in Union City.

Henry L. Church, the eldest son, was born in Connecticut in 1811. He married Electa M. Whitney, a daughter of Henry Whitney, from Oneida County, N. Y., in 1838, and their children were: Charles, Russell S., Caroline E., H. L., the subject of this sketch; Thomas, Richard, and Frank. In due process of time Henry L. Church, with the aid of his sons, erected both a grist and saw mill, and also operated a general store, and in all these ventures he was successful. One hundred acres of land, which he purchased in and adjacent to Union City was laid out in lots, and thus made possible the future growth and development of the place. Under the firm name of H. L. Church & Sons, Mr. Church continued his milling and mercantile business until 1884, when the mill was burned and never rebuilt; the mercantile department had been disposed of before the fire of 1884. He died in the year 1898 and his wife died in 1876. They are buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Union City. Mr. Church was a man of influence and great worth in his community, and served his town in various capacities. He was the second man to fill its office of burgess, and he was several time selected to that position. During his residence in Union City he was president of the First National Bank, and during the operation of the Union and Titusville Railroad, he served for some time as its president. Mr. Church was a Democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A. J. Church.

At the age of 15 years H. L. Church ran away from home to enlist in the Civil war and served as a member of Battery C, Third New York Light Artillery. He was one of the organizers of the Standard Chair Company of Union City in 1898, and served as its president for many years. The Standard Chair Company is among the leading industries and up to date manufacturing plants of Erie County and does a large volume of business throughout the United States.

Mr. Church served as postmaster of Union City from 1888 until 1902 and has also served as mayor. Since the time of his retirement from active business affairs his winters are spent at Winter Haven, Fla.

On Nov. 11, 1907, Mr. Church was married to Miss Lelia W. Waite, of Berea, Ohio, and the daughter of Rev. Tracy, L. and Sarah (Washburn) Waite, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. Reverend Tracy L. Waite was among the early settlers of Berea, Ohio, and a prominent minister of the Methodist Church. He died Jan. 29, 1902, and his wife died March 13, 1884.

In politics Mr. Church is identified with the Democratic party. He is prominent in church affairs and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a 32nd degree Mason and belongs to the Elks Lodge. Mr. Church is a highly esteemed citizen and a worthy representative of Erie County's pioneer families.

William E. McClelland is among the most prominent and successful business men of Erie, where he is identified with the McClelland-Gorman Motor Sales, Inc. He was born in Pittsburgh, Oct. 9, 1879, and is the son of Thomas N. and Latitia (Ellis) McClelland.

Thomas N. McClelland has spent his entire life in Pittsburgh, and is connected with the Jones Mills. His wife is deceased. They had four children: Sarah, married Jackson Kerr, lives at Wilmerding, Pa.; John, deceased; William E., the subject of this sketch; and Mary, married Fred W. Oakley, lives at Braddock, Pa.

After completing his schooling in Pittsburgh, William E. McClelland worked as a newspaper reporter for ten years, and the following six years were spent on the stage. He was then employed by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company for two years and in 1916 came to Erie and was connected with the General Electric Company for two years. After serving as sales manager of the Erie Oldsmobile Company one year, Mr. McClelland accepted the same position with the Gorman Motor Sales Com-

pany, dealers and Oldsmobile agents. This was established Aug. 1, 1923, and on Oct. 1, 1924, removed to its present location, Tenth and Holland Streets. On Feb. 1, 1925, it was incorporated under the firm name of McClelland-Gorman Motor Sales, Inc. A branch agency was also established at this time at Eighteenth and Parade Streets, known as the Wagner Motor Sales Company, and under the direct management of E. P. Wagner.

On Jan. 29, 1900, Mr. McClelland was united in marriage with Miss Grace Bishop, of Pittsburgh, and they have three children: Thomas, George and Margaret.

Mr. McClelland is a Republican, a member of the Baptist church, and belongs to the Masonic lodge. He has a wide acquaintance in Erie County and a host of friends.

Stanley Mielcarek is an enterprising and progressive business man of Erie, where he is identified with the Good Housekeeping Shop, 18 West Tenth Street. He was born at Buffalo, N. Y., April 13, 1887, and is the son of Michael and Theodora Mielcarek.

Michael Mielcarek was born in Poland and when a young man came to this country and settled in Buffalo where he worked at his trade, that of a machinist. To Mr. and Mrs. Mielcarek, who are now deceased, the following children were born: Stanley, the subject of this sketch; Sophia, Joseph, Henry, Mamie and Gertrude.

Stanley Mielcarek attended the public and high schools of Buffalo and when a boy entered the employ of the William Hengerer Company at Buffalo, with whom he remained six years. The next five years were spent with the Ronall Company, manufacturing and retail clothiers, after which Mr. Mielcarek was associated with the Modern Clothing Company, Detroit, Mich. Later he was with John Wannamaker Company, Philadelphia, and in 1918 settled in Erie, where he was connected with the Pfister & Volk Clothing Company, and later with the Isaac Baker Company. He was also employed by the Lawrie Brothers Company a short time, after which he engaged in business for himself, organizing the Stanley Brothers Company, which is one of the leading business houses of the city.

Mr. Mielcarek again became associated with Lawrie Brothers as sales and publicity manager. On Jan. 1, 1925, the Good Housekeeping Shop was opened in Erie by Mr. Mielcarek, Robert B. Burns and Guy E. Allen.

They have the distributing agency for the Easy Electric Washing Machine and in addition they carry electrical mangles. Mr. Mielcarek is a member of the Erie Advertising Club.

Lynn J. Busch is a popular young business man of Fairview, Pa., and a member of a well known pioneer family of Erie County. He was born at North Girard, Jan. 21, 1895, and is the son of Julius C. and Mary (Schutz) Busch.

Julius C. Busch has spent his entire life at Fairview and North Girard and is a barber. He is the son of Julius and Augusta (Albright) Busch. Julius Busch, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Saxony, Germany, Aug. 25, 1831, the son of Charles and Mary (Fisher) Busch. At the age of 19 years he emmigrated to America and settled in Erie, where he served his apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. About 1860 he came to the village of Fairview. He served throughout the Civil War and is now deceased.

To Julius C. and Mary (Schutz) Busch two children were born: Lynn J., the subject of this sketch; and Laurence W., who lives at North Girard, Pa.

Lynn J. Busch was reared and educated at North Girard. Since 1921 he has owned and operated Fairview Recreation Hall. Mr. Busch's billiard parlors and bowling alleys are well patronized.

On Sept. 14, 1916, Mr. Busch was married to Miss Althea D. Anderson, a native of Sparta, Mich. They have three children: Lolabelle, Evelyn, and Alberta.

Mr. Busch is a Republican, and a member of the Church of Christ. Mrs. Busch has served as postmaster of Fairview since 1921.

H. Sallan, manager of the Perry Theatre, is well and favorably known in Erie. He was born at Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 6, 1887, and is a son of Herman and Dora (Slavick) Sallan, residents of Leavenworth.

H. Sallan was educated in the schools of his native city and when a young man became interested in the theatrical business in the employ of the Orpheum Circuit as manager. He was located at Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa. Later Mr. Sallan went to San Francisco as circulation and advertising manager for the Sunset Magazine, and after several years became advertising manager and advance agent for an aviation syndicate. In 1909 he came to Erie where he became identified with the

Catholic Chronicle in an executive capacity, and in the days of the old Central Baseball League he served as publicity and advertising manager. Before becoming connected with the Perry Theatre in 1920, Mr. Sallan acted as manager of the Colonial Theatre for Mr. Weschler, its owner.

On Jan. 9, 1925, Mr. Sallan was married to Miss Louise Kramer of Erie. Mr. Sallan is a Republican.

Alvah W. Covell, of Corry, is esteemed throughout Erie County as a prominent and successful business man. He was born in Corry, June 14, 1874, a son of the late Clarence Lewis Covell, for many years one of the leading citizens of Corry.

Clarence Lewis Covell was born at Westfield, N. Y., May 3, 1849, the son of William W. and Ellen E. (Barber) Covell, natives of New York. He was a boy not yet in his teens when the family removed to Erie County, where in the schools of Corry he completed his early education. Beginning the study of law in 1871, with C. O. Bowman, he was admitted to the bar in 1873, and in the practice of his profession met with eminent success, practicing not only in the lower courts but in the superior and federal courts, being one of the foremost lawyers of Corry. He died while yet in the prime of life, his death occurring in Corry, Dec. 20, 1904. He married Sarah Louisa Rathbun. She was born in Eden, Erie County, N. Y., where her father, Charles S. Rathbun, settled when a young man, removing there from Chemung County, his native place. Mr. and Mrs. Covell had two children: Alvah W., the subject of this sketch; and Flora E., married Walter E. Guignon, lives at Pittsburgh, Pa. They were the parents of three children: Eleanor Louise, who died in infancy; Mary Harriet, born Jan. 27, 1908, now attending Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.; Clarence Eugene, born April 1, 1910, attending Bellevue (Pa.) High School. Mrs. Covell resides with her daughter in Pittsburgh.

Alvah W. Covell comes from honored pioneer ancestry, his great-great-grandfather on the paternal side, a Baptist minister having emigrated from New England, his place of nativity to New York state, becoming a pioneer farmer and preacher in Onondaga County, where he spent the last years of his life. After completing his studies in Corry High School, Alvah W. Covell took the United States civil service examination and at the age of 21 years was appointed railway mail clerk, in which capacity he served for 14 years. In 1910 he engaged in the manufacturing business at Corry, as well as the brokerage and funeral supply business.

A. L. Lowell

On Feb. 7, 1911, Mr. Covell was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Carlburg, who was born at Corry, Sept. 16, 1878, the daughter of Ephriam and Emma (Anderson) Carlburg, natives of Sweden, and the parents of the following children: Esther, lives in Cleveland; Harriet O., married M. A. Mason, deceased, and she resides in Corry; Ernest G., lives at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Covell; and Albert F., lives at Corry. Mr. Carlburg died April 30, 1909, and his wife died Oct. 30, 1906. He was a pioneer merchant tailor of Corry and engaged in business for over forty years. To Alvah W. and Elizabeth (Carlburg) Covell, one child has been born, Emma Louise, born Sept. 21, 1915.

Mr. Covell is identified with the Republican party and belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

Nicholas Young, who is successfully engaged in the meat business at 2801 Parade Street, was born in St. Ongbert, Germany, June 8, 1881, and is the son of Peter and Mary Young.

Peter Young brought his family to this country in 1882 and located in Erie, where he established a meat business now conducted by his son.

Nicholas Young attended the St. John schools and when a young boy engaged in business with his father, taking complete charge when he was 19 years of age. In 1922 a new modern market was erected on the site of the original market, at a cost of $50,000. It is equipped with a large refrigeration plant and coolers. Mr. Young deals in high-grade meats exclusively and has a well established trade.

In June, 1906, Mr. Young was married to Miss Rose May, of Erie, and they have four children: Lloyd, Harriet, Kenneth and Florence.

Mr. Young is a Republican, a member of St. John's Catholic Church and belongs to the Moose and Elks lodges. The Young family is representative of the best citizenship in the county and is well known.

Dr. George S. Durbin, a physician and surgeon of Fairview, is well known throughout the community as a successful man in his profession and an excellent citizen. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., May 11, 1894, and is the son of Arthur J. and Clara (Shaffer) Durbin. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin have lived in Erie since 1921, where he is connected with the Y. M. C. A., as social secretary.

Dr. George S. Durbin attended the public schools of Rochester and was graduated from East High School there in 1913, and from Jefferson

Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1918. After completing his interne work at St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie, Dr. Durbin located at Fairview, Sept. 15, 1919, where he has a well established practice.

On Sept. 8, 1919, Dr. Durbin was united in marriage with Miss Mabel M. Thomas, a daughter of Thomas H. and Sarah Ann (Evans) Thomas, natives of Williamstown, Pa. They have a son, Thomas Arthur Durbin, born Aug. 8, 1920.

Dr. Durbin served throughout the World War as a member of the Medical Corps. He is a member of St. Vincent's Hospital staff, Erie, and is identified with the Erie County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Dr. Durbin is a Republican, is burgess of Fairview, and a member of the local school board. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and belongs to the Masonic and Elk lodges, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, American Legion, "40 and 8," and is vice president of the Optimist Club of Girard.

Albert Wallace Ferguson is a reliable and substantial citizen of Fairview, Erie County. He was born here May 15, 1874, and is the son of Oliver H. and Emily (Carmack) Ferguson.

Oliver H. P. Ferguson was born in Erie, Sept. 10, 1827, the son of Hans H. and Nancy Agnes (Bone) Ferguson. Hans H. Ferguson was a native of Winchester, Va., born Aug. 20, 1797, the son of James Ferguson, a native of Humphrey County, Scotland, who settled in Virginia in 1745, where he became an extensive land owner. His son, Hans H., removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, at an early date, later to Mercer County, Pa., and finally to Fairview, where he died in November, 1873. The Ferguson family is descended from Alexander F. Ferguson, owner of the famous Craig Darrach estate in Humphrey County, Scotland, who married Annie Laurie of ballad fame. It was on this estate that Robert Burns wrote many of his poems, and it is still owned by the Ferguson clan, which is among the oldest in Scotland. Alexander Ferguson died Oct. 16, 1789, and his wife died in 1761.

Oliver H. P. Ferguson served throughout the Civil War and was a prosperous merchant of Fairview. His wife was also a native of Erie, born April 19, 1837.

Albert Wallace Ferguson was educated in the schools of Fairview and Erie and at an early age entered the employ of the Watson Paper Company, with whom he remained seven years. He was then associated with

the Johnson-Brevillier Grocery Company for three years, after which he removed to West Virginia. He returned to Fairview in 1903 where he was successfully engaged in the general merchandise business until 1918.

On Sept. 24, 1901, Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage with Miss Anna Margaret Rain, of Empire, Pa., a daughter of Thomas Willian and Mary (Carrier) Rain, early settlers of Pennsylvania; died March 20, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have four children: Perry Rain, born Aug. 5, 1903, employed by the Pennsylvania State Highway Department; Mary Catherine, born Feb. 16, 1905; Thomas Wallace, born July 11, 1911; and James Albert, born March 10, 1914.

Mr. Ferguson has served as secretary of the township schools for 16 years. He and his family hold membership in the Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Masonic and Elk lodges. He is a Republican and an excellent citizen of his community.

Thomas J. Fordham, manager of the Strand Theatre, Erie, Pa., is among the well known and highly esteemed young business men of Erie. He was born in Pittsburgh, June 25, 1892, and is the son of Jack and Helen (Hughes) Fordham, both deceased.

Thomas J. Fordham was reared and educated in Pittsburgh and after completing his schooling entered the theatrical business with the Harry Davis Enterprises Company. Since 1919 he has been connected with the Strand Theatre, which is one of Erie's leading motion picture houses.

The Strand Theatre was erected in 1915 at a cost of $250,000. It has a seating capacity of 1,300. Paramount and First National Pictures are shown exclusively, and Mr. Fordham has an excellent orchestra of nine pieces. The theatre is owned by the Rowland & Clark Company of Pittsburgh.

On Aug. 16, 1922, Mr. Fordham was married to Miss Anna Gagne, of Erie, and a daughter of Victor and Elizabeth (Leach) Gagne. A son, Jack, died in infancy.

During the World War Mr. Fordham was a member of the Intelligence Service Sixth Division, A. E. F. He enlisted as a private in the infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky., and was later transferred to Camp Forrest, Ga. Mr. Fordham was overseas 17 months and saw much active service in the following sectors and fronts: Vosges, Toul and the Meuse-Argonne.

Politically Mr. Fordham is a Republican. He is a member of St. Andrew's Catholic Church and belongs to the Elks, Knights of Columbus, American Legion and Chamber of Commerce.

Charles E. Weislogel, who established the business of Charles E. Weislogel & Son, well known meat dealers of Fairview, was born in this county, March 15, 1857, the son of Jacob W. and Barbara (Austmud) Weislogel, natives of Germany, who came to Erie County in 1854 and settled on a farm in Fairview Township. Charles E. Weislogel was married in 1879 to Miss Carrie Simmons, a daughter of Andrew Simmons of Erie. They have a son, Roy E., the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Weislogel established his present business in March, 1905, which was at first known as Weislogel & Geist. The following year he became sole owner. On the present site of this business Jacob Weislogel, a brother of Charles E., established a meat business in 1883, which was destroyed by fire in 1885, and later rebuilt by Jacob Weislogel.

Roy E. Weislogel is a progressive and enterprising business man of Fairview and a member of one of Erie County's pioneer families. He was born in Fairview Township, Oct. 30, 1884, and is the son of Charles E. and Carrie (Simmons) Weislogel.

Roy E. Weislogel was educated in the schools of Fairview Township and attended Walnut Creek High School. He farmed with his father until 1901, at which time he assisted in the management of the Fairview Hotel, which at that time was owned by his father. The business of Charles E. Weislogel & Son is one of the well established firms of this section and they are dealers in high grade meats exclusively.

On Sept. 27, 1904, Mr. Weislogel was united in marriage with Miss Anna S. Kreider, daughter of Levi and Sarena Kreider, both deceased. They have six children: Charles L., a student at Oberlin College; May, Lucille, Anna, Eleanor, and Leroy Carl.

Mr. Weislogel is a Republican, a member of the Lutheran Church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Moose and Elk lodges.

Frank J. Illig is a well known resident of Erie, where he is associated in business with Charles S. Marks & Company, leading clothiers. He was born in this city, Dec. 18, 1864, and is the son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Schultz) Illig, early settlers of Erie.

Frank J. Illig attended the parochial schools of Erie and was graduated from St. Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y. He was associated in business with his father until 1895 and from that date until 1916 engaged in

CHARLES E. WEISLOGEL

the tailoring and furnishing business with his brother. He has since been identified with the Charles S. Marks & Company, as manager of the merchant tailoring department.

On Oct. 19, 1887, Mr. Illig was united in marriage with Miss Frances M. Haas, of Erie, and a daughter of John and Magdalene Haas, both deceased. To them was born a daughter, Irene, who died in October, 1913, at the age of 25 years. She was the wife of Otto A. Knoll.

Mr. Illig is treasurer of the Merchant Tailors Exchange of Erie. He is a member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Elks Lodge. He has always been an enterprising citizen of Erie and stands high in his community.

Dr. A. H. Roth, a physician and surgeon of Erie, is well known throughout the community, both as a successful man in his profession, and as an excellent citizen. He was born here in November, 1879, and is the son of Fred and Elizabeth Ellen (Locken) Roth, both of whom are deceased.

After attending the public schools and Central High School in Erie, Doctor Roth entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1904. The following year was spent as an interne in the university hospital there, and the next two years Doctor Roth was an instructor in the surgical department of the university. He then came to Erie and established an office at 234 West Eighth Street, and three years later removed to 264 West 10th Street, where he remained five years. In 1914 he practiced in partnership with Dr. J. J. Bell, who died in 1923 and since that time Doctor Roth has practiced alone. His office is located at 110 West Ninth Street.

Doctor Roth spent several years abroad in the study of medicine and is a specialist in surgery. He has been a physician on St. Vincent's Hospital staff since 1909 and in 1921 was appointed consulting surgeon. He is also a member of the staff of Hamot Hospital, is surgeon of the Infants' Home and chief surgeon of the New York Central Railroad in this district.

In 1909 Doctor Roth was married to Miss Florence Burton, a native of Erie and the daughter of James E. and Ella (Russell) Burton, of Erie. They have a son, Russell Burton Roth, who was born Nov. 6, 1913. He is now a student at Gridley High School.

Doctor Roth has served as president of the Erie County Medical Society and is a member of the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the Central Presbyterian Church and a 32nd degree Mason.

Clarence L. Doolittle, local manager of the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, is among the enterprising young business men of Erie. He was born in Chicago, May 2, 1900, and is a son of Rev. Charles H. and Augusta (Nelson) Doolittle. Reverend Doolittle is a minister of the Presbyterian church and has filled several prominent pulpits. He is now located at Dellroy, Ohio.

C. L. Doolittle was educated in the public schools of Chicago and attended Moorhead (Minn.) Normal School. In 1923 he became associated with the Real Silk Hosiery Mills as field manager at Dayton, Ohio.

The Real Silk Hosiery Mills of Indianapolis is the largest manufacturer of hosiery in the world, and has an annual business of 30 million dollars a year. It was established in 1920 and now has 260 branches in the United States, and a sales force of 6,000 people, and an additional summer force of 5,000 school and college people. A branch factory is located at Fort Wayne, Ind., and Philadelphia, Pa. The local branch, which comprises Erie and Crawford County, is managed by Mr. Doolittle, and there is also an assistant manager, six field managers, and 30 salesmen. This territory does an annual business of $250,000, and sells 300,000 pairs of hosiery.

Mr. Doolittle is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

George Berg, Division Freight Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad System, is a representative business man and substantial citizen of Erie. He was born at Pittsburgh, May 2, 1883, and is a son of Charles B. and Mary E. (Hessler) Berg.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berg were natives of France. They came to this country in 1875 and settled in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Berg became a successful manufacturer of art goods. He died in 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Berg had two sons: George, the subject of this sketch; and Charles E., engaged in the real estate business at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

George Berg was educated in the public and high schools of Buffalo and entered the service as junior clerk in the office of Superintendent of Motive Power at Buffalo, March 13, 1901, and occupied various clerical positions in the Operating Department until Dec. 1, 1911, when he was appointed Dock Master at Buffalo, having supervision of the ore docks at that point. On Jan. 1, 1912, Mr. Berg was appointed Material Agent, B. & A. V. Division, and held this position until May 1, 1913, when he was reappointed Dock Master. On May 1, 1916, he entered the Traffic Depart-

ment in the office of Division Freight Agent at Erie, for the purpose of soliciting iron ore for the docks at Erie and Buffalo, and also to keep in touch with the dock operations. On May 1, 1920, he was transferred to the office of Division Freight Agent at Cleveland, Ohio, with the title of "Representative," and specialized in the solicitation of lake coal and Iron ore traffic for the Central Region. On Sept. 15, 1921, Mr. Berg was appointed Division Freight Agent at Erie.

Mr. Berg was married to Miss Frances L. Miller of Buffalo, the daughter of B. Griffin and Edna May Miller.

Mr. Berg is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, the Erie, Rotary, and Lawrence Park Golf Clubs. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. William M. Dill, roentgenologist, is widely and favorably known throughout this section of the state. He has offices in the Marine Bank Building, Erie. Dr. Dill was born in Delaware County, Pa., June 3, 1879, son of Walter J. and Jennie P. (Super) Dill, natives of Pennsylvania, now residing in West Philadelphia, Pa.

Doctor Dill was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1909 and the following year was an interne at Hamot Hospital, Erie. He specialized in X-ray work and began the practice of his profession in the Downing Building and in April, 1911, removed to the Marine Bank Building.

On June 17, 1914 Doctor Dill was married to Miss Carlotta Russell, the daughter of Thomas J. and Amy Russell, of Erie.

Doctor Dill was an active member of the staff of Hamot Hospital from 1910 until 1921 and served on St. Vincent's Hospital staff from 1910 until 1915. Doctor Dill is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Erie and superintendent of the Sabbath School, for the past 11 years. He is Scout Commissioner of Boy Scouts of Erie and treasurer of Erie Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Peter Barkey, who has practiced his profession in Erie for many years with unusual success and ability, is a native of Canada. He was born in Ontario, March 17, 1848, and after attending the public schools in his home town, he entered Albert University, from which he was graduated in 1868. He then studied medicine at Queen's College in Toronto, Canada, and rceived his degree, Doctor of Medicine, in 1870. The following year was spent in post graduate work, after which Doctor Barkey

came to Erie and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was first located at 624 State Street and 15 years later removed to 12 West Seventh Street. His present location is 130 West Ninth Street.

On March 19, 1885, Doctor Barkey was united in marriage with Miss Susie A. Morse, a native of Erie, and the daughter of Thomas G. Morse.

Doctor Barkey is identified with the Republican party and served as city physician for one year. He has been a 33rd degree Mason for more than 30 years and helped to organize the local Masonic bodies. He has held many offices and is commander-in-chief of the Erie Consistory and has served as Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania for the past 35 years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is identified with the local, State and National Medical Societies.

Hiram Spencer Hopkins, who is successfully engaged in the poultry business at Union City, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1855, and is the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Hopkins.

Moses Hopkins was born near Albany, N. Y., and in 1856 settled in Chautauqua County, where he owned a well improved farm of 300 acres. He was an extensive grain farmer and a successful breeder of sheep. He was a stanch Democrat and served as justice of the peace for many years. Mr. Hopkins died in November, 1879, and his wife died March, 1890. They were the parents of six children: Perry, deceased; Careful C., married Andrew Davids, both deceased, and they had two children, Delbert and Jay Davids; John, lives at Ripley, N. Y.; Charles, deceased; Hiram Spencer, the subject of this sketch; and William, lives in Union City.

Hiram Spencer Hopkins spent his boyhood on his father's farm and was educated in the district schools. When a boy he learned the blacksmith's trade and after following that five years was employed in the oil fields of Clarion County, Pa. Later he went to Colorado as a gold miner and in 1905 went on an expedition to Alaska, as a gold dredging engineer. He remained there until 1918, at which time he returned to this country and settled in Union City. Mr. Hopkins and his wife are successful poultry raisers, and at the present time have 800 chickens on their place. They deal direct with the Erie markets.

On Oct. 18, 1910, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage with Catherine Marlborough, a native of Paris, France, born Dec. 9, 1856, and the daughter of Cornelius and Gertrude (Balmus) Marlborough. Mrs. Hop-

H. S. HOPKINS

MRS. H S. HOPKINS

kins' mother died when she was two months old, and she was brought to this country where she was reared and educated by her aunt, in Detroit, Mich. By a former marriage Mrs. Hopkins had two children: Josephine, who died at the age of 16 years; and William, a ranch owner, lives at Dayton, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have an adopted daughter, Elizabeth, who was born July 21, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are members of the Christian Scientist Church and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican and a progressive citizen of Erie County.

William J. Lumbard, who is connected with the State Highway Department as an engineer, is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Erie County. He was born in Erie, April 7, 1889, and is the son of William T. and Mary (Gerbracht) Lumbard.

William T. Lumbard is a native of Erie and ranks among the leading building contractors of the city. There are four children in the Lumbard famliy: Gertrude, Marie, William J., the subject of this sketch, and Robert.

William J. Lumbard attended St. Patrick's School and was graduated from Central High School in 1918. He was connected with the General Electric Company for three years, as a member of the purchasing department, and was also identified with the Erie Forge Company for one year. He then entered the employ of the U. S. Government and at the time the Brake Shoe Company was taken over by the government, Mr. Lumbard had complete charge of the steel department, keeping an invoice of all steel on hand. He was then identified with the Erie Specialty Company manufacturers of automobile parts, and in 1924 entered the employ of the State Highway Department as an engineer.

Mr. Lumbard is a Republican, a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

Dr. Harrison A. Dunn, a capable and well known physician and surgeon, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at 230 West Eighth Street, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Tidioute and is the son of Albert and Mary E. (Brothers) Dunn.

Albert Dunn, retired, is a Civil War veteran. He was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Robert, whose father, John Dunn, came to this country from Ireland many years ago. Albert Dunn served throughout the Civil

War with the 154th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and for many years was a successful merchant at Tidioute, Pa., where he still resides. His wife died in 1923 at the age of 79 years. There were three children in the Dunn family: Dr. Harrison A., the subject of this sketch; Robert L., engaged in the milling business at Tidioute, Pa.; and Clara, an instructor of piano in Philadelphia, where she has been engaged for 15 years.

Dr. Harrison A. Dunn received his early education in the schools of Tidioute and after attending preparatory school he entered Jefferson Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1905. He served as an interne in a Phaledelphia hospital and remained there on the staff until 1909, at which time he located in Erie at 132 West Ninth Street. In 1915 he removed to his present location. Doctor Dunn is on the staff of Hamot Hospital and is associate surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, as well as attendant physician at the Florence Crittenton Home and the Lutheran Home for the Aged.

On April 30, 1912, Doctor Dunn was united in marriage with Miss Dorothy Dennis, the daughter of Dr. David N. and Mary C. (Loder) Dennis. Dr. David Dennis is now living at 221 West Ninth Street, Erie; his first wife, Mary C. Dennis, is deceased. Doctor Dennis was a leading physician of Erie for a number of years. There were three childrn in the Dennis family: Dr. Edward P. Dennis, lives in Erie, where he practices medicine; Mrs. Dunn; and Camilla Dennis. To Doctor and Mrs. Dunn have been born four children. David D., Robert E., Harrison A., Jr., and Dorothy Mary Dunn.

Doctor Dunn is affiliated with the State Medical Society and is a member of the American College of Surgeons, and belongs to the Masonic Lodge, Consistory of Erie, Zem Zem Temple, Tyrian Lodge and the Elks No. 67, Erie. Doctor Dunn is a highly esteemed member of the community and has many friends.

Dr. G. C. Boughton, a prominent and successful surgeon of Erie, with offices at 810 Peach Street, is a veteran of the World War.

After attending a private school in Buffalo, N. Y., Doctor Boughton entered New York University in 1896. After receiving his degree in 1900 he served as interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York City. The following year he was connected with the Laboratory, State of Vermont for six months before coming to Erie where he located in the offices of the late Dr. Brandis at 124 East Eighth Street. Two years later he removed

to West Seventh Street and in 1910 located in his present office. He has built up an extensive practice and is a capable and progressive man in his profession.

Doctor Boughton is chief of the surgical staff of Hamot Hospital and is a member of St. Vincent's Hospital staff, the Infants' Home and B'nai B'rith Orphange. He is also chief surgeon for the General Electric Company in Erie and surgeon for the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. For 10 years he served as surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During the World War, Dr. Boughton was one of the first to leave Erie for duty and was assigned to the Surgeon General's office in Washington, D. C., and the Army Medical School, where he taught until January, 1918, and was then sent to the Port of Embarkation, Newport News, Va., as chief of the orthopedic department, later transferred to Richmond, Va., as chief surgeon of the U. S. A. General Hospital, No. 22, later transferred to U. S. A. General Hospital, No. 2, at Fort McHenry, Md., as chief surgeon and last assignment a chief surgeon in the U. S. General Hospital, No. 36, Detroit, Mich. He was honorably discharged April, 1919.

Doctor Boughton is identified with numerous medical societies and is a member of the American College of Surgeons. He served as president of the Medical Society of Erie County, and is affiliated with the Erie Club, Kahkwa Club, is a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Shrine and Elks Lodge. He holds membership in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Thomas Woods Sterrett, of the borough of Fairview, Erie County, is of the seventh generation of Sterretts of Pennsylvania, born at Sterrettania, in McKean Township, this county, and, like his father before him, is engaged in conveyancing and land surveying.

Mr. Sterrett was born March 14, 1873. His father, Thomas Sterrett, was a son of David and Mary (Sterrett) Sterrett, and a grandson of James and Anna (McKnight) Sterrett; and James was a son of William and Jane (Morrow) Sterrett, who was a son of Robert and Mary (Ramsey) Sterrett; and Robert was a son of Benjamin and Isabella Sterrett. Robert and Isabella Sterrett moved from Scotland, their native land, during the religious persecutions there, and took refuge in Donegal County, Ireland, then the home of persecuted Scots, to evade those opposed to their religious belief, and this was their home until about 1719 when they and their children, Thomas, John, Robert, Benjamin and Isabella, to-

gether with their families, emigrated to Pennsylvania, then the asylum for the harrassed and depressed sons and daughters of the relics of the Reformation; and whither William Penn invited the persecuted of every creed and religious opinion. John and Benjamin participated in Cresop's War and were among others who captured and took Cresop a prisoner to Philadelphia. They settled in what is now Lancaster County where one died in 1739; their numerous descendants are widely dispersed throughout the land, and their influence contributed greatly to the progress of the community enlightened by their presence. Robert and Mary (Ramsey) Sterrett were married and their oldest son was three years of age at the time of their migration to America, and they settled in what is now Dauphin County, at Lower Paxtown Township, on Swatara Creek, where they resided until his death, April 1777, and where they reared a family of seven children as follows: William, who we will refer to; James, who was born in 1723, settled near Mount Joy, Pa., where he died in 1808. He married Sarah Montgommery, who survived him and died at the extreme age of nearly 100 years. He had many descendants among whom were the Hon. James Patterson Sterrett, chief justice of the supreme court at Philadelphia for many years, and Dr. John Patterson Sterrett of Pittsburgh; Agnes, the wife of Samuel Hanna; Mary, the wife of John Bowman; David, who was born in 1746, removed to Cumberland County in 1762, where he built a grist mill which he operated until his death, Nov. 2, 1790; and Robert Sterrett. William and Jane (Morrow) Sterrett removed to Cumberland County about 1750 and settled on the Barrens north of Big Springs, where he acquired considerable land. He held the office of sheriff and overseer of the poor for several terms and reared a family of seven children; Robert, who married Margaret McComb, and came to Erie County in 1804 and settled on 400 acres of land in the northwest corner of McKean Township, 200 acres of which has ever since remained as the Sterrett homestead; James, whom we will refer to again; William; Thomas; Jane, who became the wife of William Trimble; Mary, the wife of James McKnight; and Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Laird.

James Sterrett, born in 1755, married Anna McKnight, who was born in 1760, and engaged in farming in Cumberland County until 1807, when he sold his fine farm of 400 acres there and came to Erie County in June of that year; they came across the mountains with two four-horse wagons

and one two-horse wagon for grandma and the children to ride in; they cut their way through the forests and camped out at night. The village of Sterrettania was named after the wife of James "Sterrett Anna," who died March 30, 1815; he died Oct. 15, 1822, and they are buried in the Sterrett cemetery. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Their children were: Ann, who married George Clark, who are the parents of Robert, James, Samuel, David, Ann Eliza, and Jane Clark; William, who married Martha Chambers, and had the following children: Chambers, James C., William, Benjamin, Ruth Anna, Louisa, Mary Jane, Martha R., and Ezekiel; James M., the tanner, who married Jane Spesser and they are the parents of James B., David, Joseph, William, Samuel, John Q. A., George L., of Erie, Caroline, Mary Jane, and Elizabeth; Jane, who became the wife of Sheldon Ball, and is the mother of Gideon, Ann, Maria C., Hermian, James, and Eliza; David, who we will refer to; Robert T., who married Mary Woods Stewart, and they are the parents of Woods, Jane, wife of David Clark, Eliza, wife of Hon. Samuel E. Woodruff, James S., Martha, Sophia, David, Joseph, Harriet, and Robert; Thomas, who married Sibby Jenkins, and whose children are Mariah, Fanny Lucinda, Harriet Jane, Eliza, Charlie J., Clementine, and Rose; Samuel, who married Lydia Kitsmiller, and has James, Joseph, Mary, Anna Levia, and Samuel; Hon. Joseph M. Sterrett, who married Catherine Riblet, the founder of the Erie Gazette, established Jan. 15, 1820, associate judge for several years, postmaster of Erie from March 27, 1861, to April 8, 1869, county commissioner in 1829, was captain of the Erie Guards in 1823, was elected to the state senate in 1837, the parents of Mary Ann, Jane, Elizabeth, David, Catherine, Joseph, Henryetta and John Sterrett.

David Sterrett, born March 30, 1789, returned to his native place and on March 23, 1815, married Mary Sterrett, born March 10, 1794, a daughter of Robert and Martha (Woods) Sterrett, a granddaughter of David and Rachel (Innis) Sterrett, and a great-granddaughter of the Robert and Mary (Ramsey) Sterrett above noted. He and his bride returned to the old farm on horseback by way of Pittsburgh, it taking them three weeks to make the journey; he built a saw mill and grist mill in 1839. He cut down the timber in the primeval forest, which he sawed and seasoned, from which he built a large log house in 1817, which still stands on the old farm. In 1828 he and his brother, Thomas, built a distillery which they operated for not more than six or seven years,

as according to his own statement, "it was a hard proposition to make money trusting out whiskey." He donated the land for the graveyard, a school house and the church; the church was built by contract, he having subscribed $100 and advanced most of the other subscriptions, only a small portion of which was ever paid him; the use of the church land contained a clause designating that the church was to be used by any denomination but that the Presbyterians were to be given the first preference. During the War of 1812 he was an ensign in the state militia and bore a part in that war. He brought the first cook stove into the county which he carted from Pittsburgh by teams. He died on the old farm Dec. 22, 1865, and his widow died Jan. 13, 1873. Their children in order of birth are as follows: Ann M., who became the wife of Rev. Hiram Norton, and had two children, Lysander and Mary Norton; Brice Innes; Martha J., who married Peter Wright; James L.; Rachel R., the wife of Charles Brockway, parents of Mary, Fred B., and Charles; Mary E.; Andrew J., who was the county commissioner's clerk for 17 years, he married Helen Brecht, they were the parents of Ralph B., Reid G., Scott, Lysander N., Mack M., Andrew J., Thomas G., and Ruth Ann; Robert Woods, who married Mary Ann Sturgeon, has one son, David Innis; Thomas, of whom further mention is made; Isabel, wife of Rev. A. Hall; and David Brice Innis, who was a prominent attorney.

Thomas, father of T. Woods, was born March 20, 1830, in the old log house above referred to, and passed his life on the old farm which came into his possession. In 1868 he built a modern house opposite the old one. He was justice of the peace for nearly 24 years in succession, and it is said of him that he settled nearly every case brought before him. For many years he was a private banker for his neighbors, who went to him with their financial matters. He was one of the best known men in the county, as thoroughly posted regarding the financial standing of nearly every man within a radius of many miles, had no desire to hold office yet held all the important offices in the township, was well posted in law matters and did considerable legal writing; one could scarcely go by his door without seeing teams hitched there. He was one who dearly loved his home and his family, a feeling which was reciprocal. Our readers need not be reminded of the manner in which he performed his work, there was a method in his business; a patience and affability in official intercourse; and unobtrusive civility and endurance of labor, a courtesy

of penmanship, and a vigilant interest in the public weal which were of manner, and tenacity of memory, accuracy in figures, and neatness strikingly manifest, which especially fitted him for his work. His home like that of his parents and grandparents was one of liberal hospitality. In all his long and eventful career no breath of suspicion ever sullied his fair name. He died Feb. 20, 1898, respected by all.

His widow, whose maiden name was Nancy C. Sturgeon, was born Nov. 3, 1838, and was the eldest child of Samuel C. and Martha C. (Eaton) Sturgeon, a granddaughter of Jeremiah and Jane (Moorehead) Sturgeon, and Jeremiah was the son of Samuel and Margaret Sturgeon. From early childhood she was instructed in the doctrines and duties of the Christian faith, and in early life became a member of the Fairview Presbyterian Church. On June 7, 1864, she was married, and always cheerfully shared with her husband the toils, sacrifices and joys of his eventful life. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Sterrett we record that Mollie M., wife of Samuel E. Persons, resides at Ripley, N. Y.; Anna B., wife of Lorin Benjamin Cushman, both deceased; Theodore Samuel David, married Minnie M. Garver, and they are the parents of Esther, Thomas, Barbara and Emma, and Anna. He owns and occupies the old homestead. He has filled the office of justice of the peace ever since the death of his father and is following the same work that his father laid down, which he is well prepared to perform; Charles James Johnson, deceased; Thomas Woods, subject of this sketch; and Fred Earl, who died in early life.

T. Woods Sterrett received his education in the district schools and at an early age gave his attention to the study of architecture. For 15 years he engaged in general contracting. As already stated at the beginning of this sketch, he is doing a conveyancing and land surveying business, and since 1902 has filled the office of justice of the peace. Thus, in a measure, he has taken up the work of his honored father and is carrying it on in a manner that entitles him to the representative place he holds in the community.

Mr. Sterrett is a Mason, Odd Fellow and an Elk, being a member of the Masonic Lodge at Girard, the Chapter, Commandery, and Shrine at Erie, and Consistory at Pittsburgh.

On Nov. 14, 1899, Mr. Sterrett was married to Miss Sarena May Kreider, a native of Sterrettania, born Feb. 26, 1876, on the old Kreider farm which joins the Sterrett farm on the north. She is a daughter

of Levi H. and Sarena Frances (Weidler) Kreider, granddaughter of John and Susan (Heidler) Kreider, and a great-granddaughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rohrer) Kreider, who came to Erie County in 1829 from Lancaster County. She is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, also of the Eastern Star and Rebekahs.

Mr. Sterrett in his researches has collected many relics, one of which he prizes the most being a piece of silk embroidered cloth which was a piece of the coat which his great-great--great-grandfather wore at the time of his migration to America.